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ASSASSINATED

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, Killed.

MURDERER IN CUSTODY

A Disappointed Office Seeker's Terrible Revenge.

NO WORD OF WARNING.

The Mayor Dies in Less Than an Hour.

The Assassin's Life Saved by the Prompt Action of Police in Getting Him Away Before the Excited Crowd Around Mayor Harrison's Residence Recognized Him—Several Shots Fired by the Assassin at His Victim, Who Was Taken Completely by Surprise—The Mayor's Last Day on Earth Passed at the World's Fair Entertaining the Mayors of Other Cities—The Dead Man Was to Have Been Married to a Louisiana Lady Next Week—His Life Ends Almost Simultaneously with the Exposition Which He Did So Much to Aid—No Witnesses of the Brutal Murder, and No Inmate of the House but a Waiting Maid Saw the Assassin—Mr. Harrison's Career as Editor and Politician.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Carter Henry Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was shot at his residence, 231 Ashland Boulevard, at 8:07 o'clock to-night, and died at 8:47 o'clock.

His murderer was a disappointed office-seeker named Eugene Patrick Prendergast, who obtained admittance to the Mayor's home in the guise of a visitor.

The assassin gave himself up at the Desplaine Street Police Station half an hour later, and was taken in charge by the police and spirited away to some unknown place to prevent any possible attempt by a mob to lynch him.

Mayor Harrison had been at the fair during the day to attend the celebration of American Cities. He returned to his residence at 5 o'clock very weary, the exercises at the Fair Grounds having taxed his energies to their utmost. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, and after the repast the Mayor retired to the back parlor and lay down on a couch, with the remark that he would take a rest, but that he was to be awakened if any person called or any message was received for him. He fell into a peaceful sleep.

Soon after 8 o'clock the door bell rang, and the maidservant answered it. She found at the door a small-sized, weazen-faced, smooth-shaven man, who asked if the Mayor was at home. In reply to the maid's interrogatory, he gave his name as Prendergast. As the name was a familiar one to the maid, she admitted the man to the hallway and closed the door. She then went to the rear parlor where the Mayor was sleeping and awoke him. He did not at once enter the hall where Prendergast was waiting, and the maid had returned to the servants' quarters in the basement of the house before the tragedy occurred.

The house is an old-fashioned double brick, with a hall through the centre, on either side of which various rooms open. From the direction taken by the maidservant when she announced him, Prendergast, who was waiting in the hall, knew in which of the rooms the Mayor was. He apparently grew impatient at the delay, and before the Mayor appeared he had started toward the rear of the hall, intending, in all probability, to enter the room, but just as he was approaching the door the Mayor appeared through the doorway.

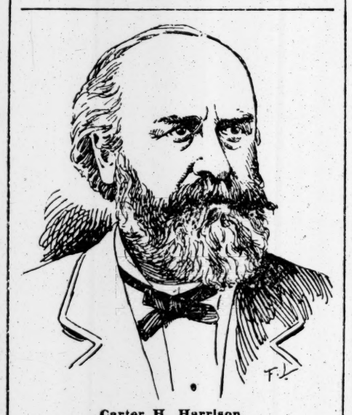
Prendergast then deliberately placed a large-sized revolver close to the Mayor's body and fired. The shot struck the Mayor in the abdomen, and he reeled and fell backward, catching at the side of the doorway as he fell. As he was falling the assassin fired a second time, the bullet striking the Mayor just above the ear. The murderer surveyed his work for an instant, and then fired a third time at the prostrate body of his victim. The shot this time struck Mr. Harrison in the left hand.

The three shots were all fired as quickly as it was possible with the heavy thirty-eight-calibre revolver which Prendergast had in his hand, and before the other people in the house could get to the Mayor's assistance his murderer turned and fled through the hall out the door, down the long walk between the lawns to the gate, and out on Ashland Avenue.

As he ran down the walk to the street, the gardener who had been aroused by the shooting, ran around the side of the house and tried to overtake him. Prendergast saw his danger from this source, and as he ran fired a shot over his shoulder at his pursuer. It went wide of its mark, but it was effective in keeping the gardener at a distance. The murderer was able to make his escape into the darkness.

He ran away at this time in order to avoid being killed by those who were attracted by the shooting, for half an hour later he gave himself up at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

Sergt. Frank McDonald was just receiving over the telephone the news of the Mayor's death, when he was interrupted by the exclamation, "I am the man who did the shooting!" Sergt. McDonald started at the appearance of the man, but



Carter H. Harrison.

he quickly asked him to step inside the railing. The man did so. He was trembling with excitement, but to all appearances, except for the agitation, was perfectly sane. He repeated the remark that he had made on entering the station, to those who quickly gathered about him, "I killed Mayor Harrison." He said:

"I worked hard for him during his campaign for the Mayoralty, and he promised to make me Corporation Counsel. He was elected, but he failed to keep his promise, and I have shot him because he didn't do as he said he would."

Prendergast still carried in his hand the revolver with which he shot the Mayor. It was taken from him by Sergt. McDonald. He appeared to be about twenty-five years old, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of slight build.

The police officers at the station were afraid that as soon as the cause of the Mayor's death became generally known a mob would collect to avenge him. Prendergast was therefore not placed in a cell at the Desplaines Street Station, but in charge of four policemen was taken in a carriage to another part of the city and locked up to await the judicial inquiry into his rash act.

There were no eye-witnesses of the brutal, cold-blooded murder. In the house at the time were Preston Harrison, the Mayor's youngest son; Sophie Harrison, his daughter; the butler, and three maid servants. Preston Harrison and his sister were in the upper part of the house. The servants were all below stairs, the maid who answered the bell being the only person of those in the house at the time who caught sight of the murderer. Preston Harrison was the first to reach the side of his father.

On his way down stairs Preston Harrison rang the police call twice. The shots made him aware that some desperate deed had been consummated, but he did not know as he called the police that he was summoning them to look for the murderer of his own father. He was overcome by horror and grief, but he immediately went up stairs, where he met his sister Sophie, who was preparing to descend, and gently forced her back to her room, where, with as much care as was possible, he told her of the awful fate of her father.

W. J. Chalmers of 234 Ashland Boulevard, who was standing at the door of his house, directly opposite the Mayor's residence, heard the shooting, and calling to his wife that there was trouble over the way, he quickly ran across the street in time to see the assassin make his escape. He entered the house and met Preston Harrison just as the young man advanced to the doorway in which the prostrate form of the Mayor lay.

Life was rapidly ebbing away. Blood was flowing freely from the three wounds in the Mayor's body, and the carpet beneath him was saturated with it. The two men picked Mr. Harrison up and carried him to the couch from which he had arisen to meet his murderer.

Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston, and cannot live. Where is Annie?"

Mr. Harrison hastily left his father's side and rushed out upon the street in pursuit of the assassin. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland avenue and met the son Preston in pursuit. Young Mr. Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighbors of the terrible affair and then started in pursuit of the murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers hastily entered the house, Mr. Chalmers at once making a pillow of his overcoat which he placed under Mr. Harrison's head.

"I have been shot and cannot live," said the Mayor, as he gasped for breath.

"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers. "You have only been shot in the abdomen."

"No, I have been shot in the heart and I know I cannot live," was the reply.

Those were the last words of Mayor Harrison.

Neighbors gathered about the doorway in great numbers. Only a few of these were admitted to the house. Those within were anxiously waiting the appearance of one other woman, who in a short time was to have become the bride of the man who was at that moment in the throes of death.

Miss Howard has been here for several days. She was to have been married to Mayor Harrison Nov. 7 at Biloxi, Miss., her home. When in this city she has always visited at the Mayor's house, and the two became very much attached to each other. The attachment ripened into love, and early this Summer the engagement was announced. Extensive arrangements were under way for a splendid wedding. A special train was to have borne the party to Biloxi, and fêtes were prepared there for their entertainment. Miss Howard came here at this time to finish the preparation of her trousseau. She was to have returned to Biloxi early next week. As usual, she visited at the Mayor's house, which is presided over by Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr. Miss Howard left the house after dinner in company with Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr. They returned together, but Miss Howard was the first to enter the house. She did so between the files of sympathetic neighbors who had gathered about the house.

The unusual crowd and the serious faces of the people in it prepared the two women for some dreadful catastrophe. But up to the time they entered the doorway they had no hint of the real trouble. It would have taken a very callous person to have breathed the story of the crime into their ears at such a time. It was left for the members of the family to break the news. Miss Howard and Mrs. Harrison were met by Preston Harrison at the door, and guided up stairs out of reach of those who had gathered in the house. There they were informed of what had taken place. Miss Howard's grief was pitiable, and Mrs. Harrison fainted away.

Neither Miss Sophie Harrison, Miss Howard, Mrs. Carter Harrison, Jr., nor Carter H. Harrison, Jr., saw Mr. Harrison alive after dinner. Carter H. Harrison, Jr., was down town, and did not return home until the news of his father's death reached him through the rumors which speedily went flying over the city. Miss Howard and Mrs. Harrison did not reach the house until after Mayor Harrison had passed away.

There was the greatest excitement all over the city when the news of the murder was bruited about. It raged most hotly in the throng which filled the grounds about the Mayor's house. This nearly resulted in the lynching of an innocent man. R. Earle Smith, a young man living at 359 Ashland Avenue, was passing the Mayor's house just as Prendergast passed in. He noticed Prendergast and wondered if the man were a politician or somebody who was helping the Mayor in his preparations for his approaching wedding. Just after Mr. Smith had passed the house, he heard two shots, and he felt at once that the man whom he had seen enter the Mayor's residence was responsible. He quickly made up his mind to lie in wait for him, and catch him as he came out.

With this end in view, Smith entered a clump of lilac bushes which adorn the grounds in front of the house on each side of the path leading up to the door. When Prendergast appeared at the door, after killing Mayor Harrison, and ran down the path, Smith sprang from the bushes and attempted to grapple with him.

Prendergast eluded his grasp and, jumping over the fence, ran down Ashland Avenue toward Adams Street. Smith ran after him and followed him as the murderer turned down Adams Street. Smith says that just as he turned the corner of Adams Street two more shots were fired in the house, and he turned back, as it seemed impossible for him to catch Prendergast, to see what new trouble was brewing in the ill-fated mansion. As he turned into the grounds on his return, the butler pointed a revolver at him and commanded him to surrender.

Smith tried to explain who he was, but the butler cried out: "Here is the murderer!" Those who ran up took up the cry, and in an instant Smith was surrounded by an angry mob, which, in addition to handling him roughly, threatened him with lynching.

The police patrol wagon which came up in response to Preston Harrison's call brought several policemen, one of whom arrested Mr. Smith in spite of his vehement statement that he was only trying to catch the murderer. The policeman finally led Mr. Smith to the house, where he was readily identified as a neighbor, and his release, of course, followed.

When Prendergast was removed from the Desplaines Street Police Station he was conveyed in a carriage to the Central Police Station in the City Hall. Here he was taken in charge by Inspector Shea, who at once proceeded to catechise him as to the incidents leading up to the crime.

Prendergast said that he made up his mind to kill the Mayor yesterday. He went out on Milwaukee Avenue and purchased a second-hand revolver at a pawn shop for $5. The revolver was a five-shooter. At 8 o'clock, as nearly as he could remember, he went to the Mayor's house and rang the bell.

"How many shots did you fire?"

"I fired three shots. That was enough. There was another in the gun."

"What is your full name?"

"Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast. My mother is a good, innocent woman. She lives over at 609 Jane Street, west of Seymour. We used to live at 357 Ohio Street."

"Did you ever go to school?"

"Yes, I'm a good Catholic. I studied at St. Patrick's School. I know a good many big men. Now, there is Archbishop ——. I forgot his name."

"What happened there?" asked the Inspector.

"I told the girl who came to the door that I wanted to see the Mayor. She asked me for my name and I gave it to her, and told her I had particular business with the Mayor."

"What happened then?"

"Why the girl went in and told Mr. Harrison that I wanted to see him."

"And then?"

"I shot him. I didn't say a word to the Mayor, nor he to me. I shot him and I was justified in doing it."

"But what did you have against the Mayor?"

"I made up my mind to shoot him, and I had some difficulty in doing it. The Mayor failed to fulfill his promise to me to elevate the tracks."

"What happened when the Mayor came to the door?"

"I don't remember exactly. I came out and ran away. Men chased me. I jumped on a street car and rode down to Desplaines Street Station. I walked in to the Sergeant's desk and said, 'I have killed the Mayor.'"

"Who are your relatives?"

"I've got one brother John. He's a clerk in the Post Office. My mother and I used to live at 357 Ohio Street."

"Where do you work?"

"I work as a distributor for The Morning Inter Ocean and Evening Post. I am employed by the city circulators of these papers. J. H. Johnson is the circulator of the Inter Ocean."

"How old are you?"

"Why, I'm twenty-five. I think I was justified in shooting the Mayor. If I get a fair trial before a fair jury I'll be acquitted."

"Have you ever studied law?"

"No, I have never studied or practiced. I just put that pistol in my pocket and went over and shot the Mayor."

At frequent intervals the prisoner squirmed uneasily in his chair and refused for a moment to proceed. He is a smooth-faced, hollow-cheeked, weak-looking young man, the most prominent feature of his face being a protruding under lip. His whole appearance indicated a depraved and vicious mind. His nose is sharp and crooked, and his hair, cut short, sparsely covers his misshapen head.

The Mayor took a prominent part in the endeavor to provide employment for the unemployed during the exceedingly dull season of last Summer. He did everything in his power to advance the work on municipal improvements in order that the laborers out of work might be provided with employment cleaning the streets, constructing sewers, and laying gas and water mains. At the meetings of the Commmitte of Two Hundred, which was appointed by him to take charge of the entire matter of furnishing food and employment for the unemployed, he was found to be alive to the interests of the poor people of the city, fertile in suggestion, and solicitous that the work of relief and of furnishing employment might be begun without delay. Many of the suggestions which were adopted by the committee with such success were made by him.

The social duties of the Mayor in connection with the World's Fair during the entire Summer have been many and exacting, but through them all he carried himself with a dignity and frankness of spirit and action which won him the respect of Chicago's guests from abroad and the approval of her citizens. One of the first of these was the reception of and entertainment for some days of the Duke of Veragua and his suite. At public functions as well as in the privacy of his own beautiful home on Ashland Boulevard, Mayor Harrison did his share to make the visit of the descendant of Columbus at the World's Fair a pleasant one.

On another notable occasion the Mayor also did the honors as the head of a great city in a way which left no cause for complaint. This was on the occasion of the reception and entertainment of the Spanish Infanta. Mayor Harrison's gallantry was given full expression on all of the public and private functions at which he appeared as the representative of the city which was entertaining the Princess. In connection with the receptions of prominent people and special days at the World's Fair, Mayor Harrison was called upon to make some forty speeches, and was always in the best of humor, and his speeches were uniformly well received, though they were often criticised.

SUGGESTIONS OF LYNCHING.

Crowds at the Scene of the Murder Discussing the Crime.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—In front of the Harrison residence an eager, but unintrusive, crowd quickly gathered. Most of them were neighbors and personal acquaintances of the Mayor, but there was no unseemly pushing to get within the limits guarded by police officers. None sought admission to the house except such as were warranted by their intimacy with the family, or by their official relations with the victim of the murder.

Every moment added to the crowd, as men came panting to hear whether it was true. Carriages, cabs, and bicycles momentarily brought fresh arrivals from long distances. Nothing was more remarkable than the subdued tones in which every man spoke, as the same questions were put and answered time and again.

"Is it true?" "Who is the man?" "What did he do it for?" "Have the police got him yet?" "What will be done with him?" "Was he a crank?" "I suppose he'll try to make himself out mad when he's put on trial."

These were questions and remarks heard not once, but fifty times. Many ominous suggestions were made about the punishment that should overtake the assassin, whether sane or not, and favorable reference was made more than once to Texan methods.

When the rumor spread that the murderer was a disappointed aspirant for an office in the gift of the Mayor, the indignation of the hearers knew no bounds.

"Has a politician a born right to whatever office he likes?" "Had he no other way to live except on the taxes?" "Well, he's at Desplaines Street," said one man, "and perhaps it's just as well that the people can't get near him."

In truth it was a good thing that the crowd of earnest but not violently demonstrative men were far removed from the temptation of avenging the man they all knew well, both as a neighbor and as a representative Chicagoan.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby was painting a rosy picture of the glory of Chicago at a Republican mass meeting in North Side Turner Hall, when a note was placed in his hand. He staggered and tried to announce why the meeting should adjourn, but two words only came in a hoarse whisper. They were: "Chicago's shame."

J. V. Farwell was Chairman of the meeting and he it was, after a mighty struggle with himself, who told the meeting of the terrible deed. "An awful deed has been committed," he said. "An awful deed has been done. Blood has been shed. Carter Harrison has been assassinated, and there is another murder to be avenged."

Little need was there for moving an adjournment. But for fully a minute no one stirred. The roar that broke the painful stillness began near the stage and rolled down along the benches. The eyes of those men shone like balls of fire. Mr. Farwell had said: "There is another murder to be avenged."

The cry "Lynch him!" had reached the cool-headed merchant and, with outstretched hands and tears trickling down his cheeks, he shouted: "Stay, men, for a moment." The crowd did not heed him, but tore through the doors as if the place was in flames.

"Stay for a moment," again shouted Mr. Farwell. But the boyhood friend of Carter Harrison, ex-Gov. Oglesby, clutched Mr. Farwell's arm, saying, "Do not keep them; let them go!"

Soon these 1,000 men, theatening vengeance, were clambering on to street cars on Clark Street or dashing away toward the west side in carriages.

A ball and concert was in progress at the Germania Mannerchor Club when the sad news of Mayor Harrison's assassination was announced. This brought the festivities to a sudden termination, the orchestra changing from a Strauss waltz to Beethoven's Funeral March from "Egmont," in a minute. The terrible news was talked of for a few minutes by the dancers, when cloaks were brought, carriages ordered, and the party broke up long before 11 o'clock.

THREATS MADE ON THURSDAY.

The Assassin, in a Chop House, Talked of Killing the Mayor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Developments made late to-night go far toward indicating that Prendergast has had murder in his heart for several days. On Thursday afternoon of the present week he entered William Boyle's chop house on Calhoun Place and took a seat at a table occupied by W. A. S. Graham, the murdered Mayor's secretary, and another gentleman well known in local financial circles.

Graham, who was acquainted with Prendergast, introduced him to his friend, and both gentlemen noticed that the man was laboring under intense excitement. Presently, without any remarks having been exchanged to lay a foundation for what was coming, Prendergast burst into a bitter denunciation of the Mayor for what he declared was the latter's opposition to the elevation of the surface railroad tracks.

"If he don't elevate the tracks I will kill him. I will shoot him dead," ejaculated Prendergast, bringing his fist down on the table with a force that made the dishes rattle and attracted the attention of the other patrons of the place. The gentleman addressed simply smiled at him, attributing the strong language to the excitement under which he was laboring. Observing this he again ejaculated, this time with still greater vehemence: "Yes, I will kill him; mind what I say. Unless he does it, he is a dead man."

Not imagining for a moment that Prendergast cherished any thought of murder in his heart, Secretary Graham adroitly changed the subject. The man's excitement gradually subsided, and when he left the place he had apparently forgotten what he had said in the heat of passion a few moments before. Neither of the gentlemen thought any more of the subject, and Secretary Graham regarded it as so trivial that, so far as is known, he did not mention the subject to his chief.

In the early mail that was delivered in the first—or 7 A. M. delivery—at the City Hall this morning, there was a letter from Prendergast addressed to Mayor Harrison, in which he urged upon the Executive the necessity of immediate action upon the elevation of the tracks.

Secretary Graham, upon whom the duty of opening and classifying the Mayor's mail has always devolved, laid the communication to one side, regarding it as lacking sufficient importance to bring to the personal attention of the Mayor, but rather as emanating from one of the small army of cranks that day in and day out deluge the Mayor's office without recommendations and propositions and suggestions of all kinds and things innumerable.

After the mail had been sorted, Secretary Graham, who had an appointment at the World's Fair with the gentleman in whose company he had been when Prendergast forced his company upon them, left for Jackson Park, where he spent the day. He had just returned and reached the house of a friend on the North Side, when the news of the shooting reached him, and he realized that Prendergast's talk a couple of days before was something more than the vaporings of an excited but harmless individual.

THE MAYOR'S LAST SPEECH.

He Talked to the Chief Officers of One Hundred Cities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mayor Harrison's last day of life was spent at the World's Fair, as he would certainly have wished to have it had he foreseen what his end was to be.

More Mayors of American cities were gathered together at the fair to-day than ever met at one time in any city before. More than 100 cities were represented by their Chief Magistrates and nearly 1,000 other officials of municipalities. They entered Music Hall this morning in a body, decorated with silk badges, led by the Iowa State Band and Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Mayor John Fitzpatrick of New-Orleans, and E. S. Stuart of Philadelphia. While they were passing into the hall the guns of Battery D were thundering forth a salute in honor of Chicago's greeting to the visiting officials and its farewell to the World's Fair. On the platform were many lady managers and most of the Mayors. Sixteen trumpeters in gorgeous costume were stationed under the top balcony arches of the hall, and opened the exercises by sounding a fanfare of universal peace.

Alderman M. B. Madden, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, called the assemblage to order in a neat speech, conveying the idea of Chicago in inviting the officials of sister cities to join in a final celebration before the fair became a memory.

Mayor Harrison welcomed his brother Mayors in his best form. His speech advocating the continuance of the fair another year was heartily applauded. He lauded Chicago and the pluck of its citizens to the skies, and said he was in favor of burning the exposition buildings, so that the fair could go heavenward in a blaze of glory, if it could not be continued. This was the last effort of Chicago for the dying exposition. New-York should look well to her laurels or it would soon be the second city in the New World.

To Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia was assigned the task of responding on behalf of the visitors. He said the people of Chicago are entitled to the lasting gratitude of every American, "for you have not only honored Chicago, but have made us all feel proud that we are citizens of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen. You have shown visitors from abroad that they can be taken a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast over the Alleghany Mountains and there behold a city that is destined to become one of the greatest in the civilized world. Cities to-day present in themselves one of the most important problems in civilized life. All over the world we behold a tendency on the part of the great mass of the people to forsake the country and crowd into municipalities, raising grave questions of danger both to themselves and to the body politic, and we must therefore look to it that the standard of American citizenship shall be maintained, for upon that rests the perpetuity of the Republic. The hand of every American citizen, whether he be one by adoption or native born, should be raised against any or all who attempt in the slightest manner to teach any other doctrine. The success of the Columbian Exposition has again shown this world the power and greatness of the free people of this Republic. The cities of the United States which have contributed to this success renew here the bond of fellowship, and express their joy in the Nation's glory and their pride in in the Nation's triumph."

After the speech of Philadelphia's Mayor, who has come here to see that the real Liberty Bell gets home safe, the venerable Isabella Beecher Hooker read, with characteristic neatness, a unique litany, the assembly reading the selections with her alternately. The voices of Aldermen of Chicago and other cities were heard uttering sacred words from the Scriptures, like a Sunday school class. Mayor Harrison recited from his programme with the fervor of a divinity student. Mrs. Hooker read selections from the Egyptians' "Book of the Dead," Buddha, Purana, Mohammed, and the "Wisdom of Solomon," prefacing them by remarks which were intended to convey her opinion that all people worshipped the same God in reality.

James H. Norton of Chicago was called on to address the gathering. He praised Chicago for what it had done in the common cause of civilization, art, science, manufactures, and progress generally. The citizens were entitled to rejoice in their triumph, but all was not Chicago's. To her citizens belongs the casket which held the treasures, but the precious contents belonged to the whole American people. In closing, he said the exposition should not disappear by the slow process of demolition and decay, but, like a dream, in harmony with the spirit of its conception and creation.

His sentiments were heartily cheered, and the exercises were concluded by the standing audience singing "America." Prompted by Mayor Harrison, every one gave three cheers and a tiger for Mrs. Hooker.

The following cities were represented by their Mayors and other city officials:

Illinois.—Alton, Aurora, Centralia, Decatur, East St. Louis, Elgin, Evanston, Galena, Galesburg, Joliet, Jacksonville, Lincoln, Lasalle, Moline, Ottawa, Peru, Quincy, Rock Island, Waukegan, Rockford, Streator.

Wisconsin.—Appleton, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Janesville, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Madison, Oshkosh, Racine, Chippewa Falls.

Ohio.—Lima, Mount Vernon, Norwalk, Portsmouth.

Missouri.—Hannibal, St. Joseph.

Michigan.—Grand Rapids, Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Saginaw, Manistee.

Indiana.—Lafayette, Michigan City.

Pennsylvania. — Philadelphia, Bradford, Johnstown.

Iowa.—Marshalltown, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Des Moines, Iowa City, Fort Madison.

Asheville, N. C.; Concord, N. H.; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.; Denver, Col.; Fremont and Omaha, Neb.; Hannibal, Mo.; Lockport and Rochester, N. Y.; New-Bedford and Salem, Mass.; Newark and Passaic, N. J.; New-Orleans, Roanoke, Va.; San Diego, Cal., and Winona, Minn., were represented by the Mayors or other municipal officials.

MAYOR HARRISON'S INTENDED BRIDE.

The Young Louisiana Woman He Was to Have Married Next Week.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Messrs. Frank and Harry Howard and their families were attending a performance at the French Opera House to-night when they received the terrible intelligence of Mr. Harrison's assassination. They immediately rushed to the telegraph office and sought particulars of the sad deed. Frank Howard stated that he had as yet received no details from Chicago, but he would instruct his sister, Miss Annie Howard, to whom Mr. Harrison was to have been married Nov. 7, to remain in Chicago until he joins her there. He will leave on the first train to-morrow over the Illinois Central Road. Harry Howard will go to Biloxi to help comfort the aged mother of Miss Howard, who has not yet been acquainted with the news of the catastrophe.

Miss Howard is now in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Jr., who was the daughter of Gen. Fred N. Ogden of New-Orleans. She has been lingering in Chicago for some months past, preparing

New Vestibuled Train South.

"Atlanta Special," via Seaboard Air Line, is now solid Pullman Train, with sleepers and coaches Washington to Atlanta. Leaves New-York, Pennsylvania Railroad, 12:15 night.—Adv.

her trousseau for her nuptials with Mr. Harrison. She was to have left there tomorrow for this city, but will now undoubtedly remain for the obsequies.

Miss Annie Howard, whose engagement to Mr. Harrison was announced during the latter part of August, was born in Biloxi, Miss., during the last years of the war. Her father, Charles T. Howard, was one of the best known men in Louisiana, and at his death he bequeathed each of his four children something over $700,000. She was and is to some extent still an invalid, and has spent the greater part of her life on the shores of the Hudson River, where the Howards have a palatial home, and in traveling over this country and Europe.

She became the guest of Mrs. Carter Harrison, Jr., this Summer and renewed a very pleasant acquaintace with Mayor Harrison. The feeling ripened into a very warm affection, and the devotion of Mr. Harrison to his fair financée was said to be very touching and very true, while her regard for him was of the tenderest nature. The marriage was to have taken place at Biloxi, Miss., the sea-coast home of Miss Howard, on the 7th day of November, and while the ceremonies had been planned to be very quiet, Mr. Harrison was to have arrived here the day before in a special car with quite a party of his relatives and closest friends in Chicago.

The many generous and philanthropic acts of Miss Howard made her a general idol in New-Orleans and the sympathy and sorrow of all New-Orleans goes to her in her bereavement.

MR. DEPEW IS SHOCKED.

He Speaks of His Recent Association with Mr. Harrison at Chicago.

Chauncey M. Depew would not at first believe the story telegraphed from Chicago that Mayor Harrison had been assassinated.

Finally, when a reporter for The New York Times, who had called upon him at his house, presented him proofs which could not possibly be disputed, he said:

"I am shocked—surprised beyond what words can tell.

"I met Mayor Harrison only last week at the World's Fair. He was, as everybody knows who knows his history, a man of most indomitable courage. His convictions as to what should be done or what he should do were not kept in the background. They were followed so closely by action that the thought and its completion seemed to be simultaneous.

"While we were at the Manhattan Day exercises he was a most tireless entertainer. He from the first took a personal pride and an official interest in the fair, and from its first day to the time when the bullets of the assassin struck him down, he made it his first thought, his second consideration, and his every aspiration.

"He was a genial man—a man of intellect and profound grasp of those lines of life, particularly in action—in which he, as everybody knows, took such an interest.

"He was almost by nature a politician. Shrewd and able organizer and tactician, he had a splendid grasp of the reins which drive men into political prominence. He was a people's man in many ways, and his coming back on the tidal wave of popular favor as the World's Fair Mayor of Chicago after he had been out of office for several years, in which he was not at all in evidence, is one of the best testimonials the people of any city could give to a favorite leader.

"For many things Mayor Harrison has been criticised. But somebody must differ with everybody else. He did what he believed was politic and best for the interests of the people, who, knowing what he was and what he would do, picked him as their leader.

"His death, too, has in it an element of the greatest sadness. Next week he was to have been married. In Chicago an angry people cried out for the blood of the assassin. All over the country there is and will be sorrow at his untimely taking off.

"In Chicago a woman weaps and hers is the greatest grief of all."

CARTER H. HARRISON'S CAREER.

His Stubborn Political Fights and Victories in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Carter H. Harrison was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 25, 1825. Richard A. Harrison, Cromwell's Lieutenant General, who led Charles I. to the block, is his earliest ancestor preserved in the family archives. The name was conspicuous in Virginia during the colonial period, and Carter Z. Harrison, his great-grandfather, and his brother, Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of ex-President William Henry Harrison, are enrolled in the annals of the infancy of the United States of America.

Early inter-marriages linked the Harrison family with the Randolphs, Cabells, and Carters—prominent Virginia families. Through the former Thomas Jefferson and John Randolph were near of kin to the latter Reeves of Virginia and the Breckinridges of Kentucky. Robert Carter Harrison, grandfather of the Mayor, located in Kentucky in 1812. His father and grandfather were graduates of William and Mary College.

When he was eight months old his father died, but the circumstances of the family were left in an unusually promising condition. When he was fifteen, Carter was placed under the scholastic care of Dr. Louis Marshall, brother of the Chief Justice and father of the famous Kentucky orator, Thomas T. Marshall. In 1845 he was graduated from Yale College. He then studied law, but did not practice. A short time lesiurely spent on his father's farm, six miles from Lexington, preceded a trip to Europe in 1851, when he visited every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and other parts of Europe, and passed into Egypt, and in company with Bayard Taylor explored Syria and Asia Minor. Taylor's "Land of the Saracen" was the result of the tour.

In 1853 Mr. Harrison entered the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, and finished the course in 1855. In 1855 he came to Chicago. Real estate transactions from that time forward engaged his attention aside from his political ventures.

His political life commenced in 1871, when he was elected County Commissioner. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democrats to Congress, to represent a strongly Republican district, but was defeated. He reduced the Republican majority so greatly, however, that he was again placed in the field, and elected by a majority of 8 votes. At the time he was put up he was traveling with his family in Germany, Austria, the Tyrol, and Switzerland.

He at once came home to represent his district, but in 1875 went back, and, after traveling through Northern Europe, ended his trip in Paris. His family went to Germany and he came to Chicago, only to be called back by the death of his wife. While absent he was re-elected to Congress.

In 1879 his name was first suggested for the Mayoralty, and in April following he was elected by a majority of over 5,000, although the city had gone Republican the Fall before by a majority of 7,800. In 1881 he was re-elected by a majority of 8,000, although the city went Republican the Fall before by 8,000. In this campaign not only the press but the pulpit was opposed to him. In 1883 he was re-elected by an increased majority.

In the Fall of 1884 Mr. Harrison, in obedience to the peremptory demand of the Democratic Party, was a candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois, but was defeated by Gov. Oglesby, the State being preponderatingly Republican. Mr. Harrison, however, succeeded in reducing the former majority of 40,000 to 14,500. In the Spring of 1885 he was re-elected Mayor of Chicago.

In March last Mr. Harrison was nominated again as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Mayoralty. The campaign previous to the nominating convention was one of the most active in the political history of the city. It was said on every side that the World's Fair Mayor must be a representative man, identified with the growth of the city, and one who could fill a position which would require the entertainment of foreign Princes and dignitaries with dignity.

Three candidates presented themselves to the ranks of the Democratic Party, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cregier, and Washington Hesing, and at the primaries there was a spirited contest. The convention which was called together on March 1 was one of the largest ever held in Cook County, and some of its scenes were dramatic in the extreme.

The contest in the convention was between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hesing, and both of them sat side by side on the platform. After several hours, during which the wildest confusion reigned in the convention and matters were obstructed to such a degree that no business could be done, Mr. Hesing withdrew his name, and Mr. Harrison was made the unanimous choice of the assembly for World's Fair Mayor.

The campaign preceding the election was one of the most spirited in the political history of Cook County. Opposed to Mr. Harrison as the Republican candidate was Samuel W. Allerton, who had the support of every newspaper in the city, with the exception of Mr. Harrison's own paper, The Times.

Nothing daunted, however, by the confident prediction of the press that he stood not the ghost of a show for re-election, Mr. Harrison in his frank and hearty manner went ahead with the management of his campaign, and by perfect organization and by his presence night after night at political meetings, and by a vigorous protection of his interests through his own paper, The Times, Mr. Harrison surprised his opponents by beating Mr. Allerton by a plurality of over 20,000 votes.

The result was all the more surprising because of the confident predictions which had been made that Mr. Allerton was the choice of Chicago's citizens, and that Mr. Harrison's fifth race for the Mayoralty did not meet with the sanction of the people.

CHICAGOANS EXPRESS SORROW.

Mayor Harrison's Death Talked About in the Uptown Hotels.

A number of Chicagoans are stopping at the Holland House. Proprietor Kinsley is in Chicago, but his partner, Gustav Bauman, was seen by a New-York Times reporter.

"Carter Harrison assassinated!" he exclaimed. "Is it possible? Well, I am genuinely sorry to hear it. I knew him and liked him. There wasn't a more liberal man in the city."

Allison V. Armour, a prominent grain man of Chicago and Treasurer of the Chicago Club, was standing near by.

"That's very sad news," he said. "It will be a great shock to Chicago people. Mayor Harrison was a kindly, popular man, and none but a madman could have done the deed. Just on the eve of his marriage, too—it's too bad."

Messrs. Bauman and Armour were joined by ex-Congressman William Mason, a well-known Chicago lawyer, who represented the dead Mayor's old district in Congress.

"I can hardly credit the news," he said to the reporter. "Why, he was the last man in the world I should have thought an assassin would have chosen. He was a man of many fine qualities. I enjoyed his friendship for years. The loss will be a great one to Chicago."

Over at the Gilsey House, Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of The Chicago News-Record, was seen.

"Mr. Harrison's career is too well known to be reviewed at this time," said Mr. Lawson. "He was a man who had great influence with the masses. His liberal views often excited criticism, but he was a man who acted according to his beliefs and was popular. He was generous to a fault, and his charities were numerous. His death will be felt deeply by all Chicagoans."

John R. Walsh of The Chicago Herald, who is at the Buckingham, heard the news of Mayor Harrison's death from a reporter of The New-York Times.

"Mr. Harrison has been a picturesque character in Chicago for thirty years, and his loss will be greatly felt," Mr. Walsh said. "He was highly educated and a man of great abilities, who seemed to make friends among all classes in a most extraordinary way.

"Politically he was a remarkable man. He had a wonderful hold upon the voters. He had marked peculiarities, but they were all in the mar and not assumed, and they did not serve to lessen his popularity. His thorough education was one of the things which did much to help him. Perhaps the greatest element in his success in public life, however, resulted from the fact that he did not seem to keep up his enmities at all. He fought his fights without bearing grudges, and his opponents seemed to end any ill-will against him with equal readiness. It seems to me that his success lay in just that.

"Two years ago he was defeated for Mayor and it was generally believed that he was out of the field of politics. But he rose from his defeat, and beat all the forces opposed to him.

"Mr Harrison was a charming man. No one will regret his untimely end more keenly than those who were his opponents last Spring."

"Carter Harrison was a man of great ability in certain lines," said Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press and once editor of The Chicago News, who is at the Gilsey House. "He had many good qualities and many peculiarities.

"Mr. Harrison was sixty-eight years old last February. He was a Kentuckian by birth and a graduate from Yale. He settled in Chicago about 1863. He was a lawyer, and had real estate interests as well. After a time he went into a real estate firm—Harrison & Weeks.

"About 1872 Mr. Harrison was elected a County Commissioner. He served acceptably, and then was sent to Congress from the West Side District in 1874. He was re-elected a Congressman in 1876 and in 1878. In 1879, while still in Congress, he was elected Mayor of Chicago, defeating A. M. Wright, a Board of Trade man. He next ran against Eugene Cary, whom he defeated, and he won his third term as Mayor from Sidney Smith, who lost by a very narrow margin.

"In his second term Mr. Harrison had made an alliance with Mike McDonald, and that hurt him when he was next a candidate.

"Mr. Harrison declined another renomination, and, taking his son, made a trip around the world. It was a remarkable journey in many respects. In Germany he was received by Bismarck and treated with marked consideration. Mr. Harrison, on his return to this country, wrote a book of his travels, 'A Race With the Sun,' and later he wrote a novel.

"After a time he drifted back into politics. Last Spring he was nominated for Mayor over Washington Hessing, and was elected over S. W. Allerton, a wealthy pork packer, by a big majority.

"Mr. Harrison was twice married. His first wife died in Germany. His second was Miss Stearns, whom he married in London. On Nov. 7 he was to have been married to Miss Howard of New-Orleans.

"In politics Mr. Harrison was always a picturesque figure. He was a very adroit politician, and twice succeeded in being elected Mayor of Chicago, in spite of the opposition of all the newspapers of the city. Last Spring the only paper to support him was his own journal, The Times. He had a singular faculty for organizing the Democratic masses, and for holding in touch the foreign element, which is large in Chicago. He was the idol of this foreign-born population.

"He was not a reformer. Politics was a game he played because he loved it. Voters to him were like chessmen in a game. He was very frank about all this. While holding high views on moral questions, he took votes from any source.

"He was a man of extraordinary belief in his own abilities. In Congress he earned some reputation as a public speaker, and a speech of his on the Marine Band was a model of wit. At one time he was talked of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

"The immediate successor as Acting Mayor will be Alderman Madden, who is Chairman of the board. An election of Mayor will be held shortly, I suppose. The Mayor was an American through and through. His conduct during the World's Fair period reflected the highest credit on him."

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Deep Regret Expressed in Hotel Corridors and Political Headquarters.

When the assassination of Mayor Harrison became known in the up-town hotel district last evening great sorrow was expressed on every hand. Those returning from the theatres stopped in front of the hotels and eagerly asked for information of the murder.

There was aunanimity of horror, of sorrow, and of indignation. The news came as a shock, even to those who had known Mayor Harrison only through the newspapers stories of his indomitable nature, fierce campaigns, and sturdy adherence to what he believed was right.

At the Democratic State Headquarters there was a general silence of sorrow over the loss of a leader who, by the party, had been tried and found true. Now and then the sad affair was discussed and commented upon, and many a tribute was paid the memory of the dead Mayor.

In Republican Headquarters, where Chairman Brookfield and Secretary Fox were hard at work on their side of the campaign, the news came as a decided shock. Those around them felt as did the leaders, that Mayor Harrison's death was a decided loss to American citizenship.

"We were not of the same political faith as Mayor Harrison," said Chairman Brookfield, "but in a matter of humanity that makes not the least difference. Mayor Harrison was a man, first of all, a gentleman, of kind and noble instincts. He was a shrewd politician, who had a rare grasp of situations, and above all, his political career was one absolutely a stranger to surrender."

In the lobby of the Hoffman House men stood about in groups and discussed the crime which had robbed the World's Fair city of its World's Fair Mayor. Everywhere there was the greatest surprise, and for few men whose lives have ended in recent years were there more genuine expressions of sorrow, all the more sincere because they came in most instances from men who had no personal acquaintance with Mayor Harrison.

In the long corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel politics was dropped after the news came in.

There were a number of Chicago men there, some of them business men, others commercial travelers.

A little group gathered in the corner beyond the desk, and in its midst was a Chicago business man. The party was chatting pleasantly when the news of the assassination came from the telegraph office. Then there was silence for a second, and the Chicagoan, turning to his friends, said:

"Boys, that's awful. I knew Harrison pretty well—about as well as most people out in Chicago—and I tell you there wasn't a finer man breathing the air of Lake Michigan than was Carter H. Harrison. He had a heart that was bigger than Illinois, and he wasn't afraid to show it, either.

"He was just the kind of a whole-souled man you'd like to have for your friend, and let me tell you that if you had him for your friend you wouldn't like to let go.

"And wasn't he a 'hustler'! Well! Ever since we got the fair out there he put in every minute he could get trying to see how he could make things better. Why, he was killed just after coming home from Jackson Park."

Mayor Harrison's death was discussed, too, in the cars and on the elevated trains last night.

One middle-aged man bound down town on a cable car after the theatre, related to a number of friends the following incident:

"I was in business in Chicago several years ago, when Mr. Harrison was Mayor. One Winter evening I was passing by the rookery where the Mayor's office then was, and I was attracted by the sobs of a woman. I spoke to her. She said that her husband, a poor man, had just been arrested for peddling his wares about the streets without a license. She and her husband were friendless and penniless. I took the woman to the Mayor's office, and told him her story.

"'Well, this is too bad,' the big-hearted Mayor exclaimed. 'I'll make it all right, though.'

"He signed a release for the woman's husband, paid for a license for the man, and, fishing a five-dollar bill out of his pocket, said: 'Here, my good woman, you'll need this. I don't.'"

MAYOR GILROY DEEPLY AFFECTED.

He Regards Mayor Harrison's Death as a Personal Bereavement.

Mayor Gilroy was not only surprised, but very much affected, when he was told of the assassination of Mayor Harrison.

"I don't see who could have done it with any possible motive," he said.

"Mayor Harrison was not a man who made personal enemies. He was one of the warmest-hearted men I knew. He had political controversies, and very often some vigorous action was indulged in in the campaigns, which he so heartily conducted. But Carter Harrison was a man everybody liked as a man. He was a man in every sense of the word.

"He was able and energetic. To him the success of the World's Fair is largely due. He never did things by halves, and being honored with the World's Fair Mayoralty, it was only natural that he should take unusual pride in his office and unusual exertion toward making the exposition a success.

"The New-Yorkers who went to attend the Manhattan Day exercises, Oct. 21, will never forget the many kindnesses done them by Mayor Harrison. He seemed to thoroughly take in the primal idea of the day, and to appreciate the fact that the thousands of people from New-York who were there had gone to the White City with one great idea in their heads, and that was to show to Chicago that while New-York made a struggle to get the fair, she did not hide in a corner and sulk because of Chicago's better luck.

"Mayor Harrison caught this idea and worked like a beaver to show us how Chicago appreciated it.

"He was an able man. He was a popular man. He was a good friend. He was my friend, and his death seems to me much in the nature of a personal loss."

Ex-Treasurer Washburn Still Very Ill.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—At the offices of the Old Colony Railroad to-day it was stated that J. M. Washburn, the ex-Treasurer of the road, is still in a very weak condition. Nothing will ever be done about his difficulties with the road unless his health greatly improve. There is still some doubt about his final recovery.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

4:06 A. M.—Foot of East Ninety-ninth Street, East River; W. C. Davis; damage, $25; cause unknown.

9 A. M.—1,625 Madison Avenue; J. L. Renner; damage, $15; uninsured; cause, child stepping on a match.

9:45 A. M.—107 East Eighty-fourth Street; Henry Dean; damage, $10; uninsured; cause, fireboard igniting.

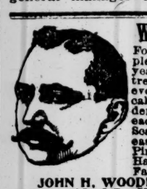
12:45 P. M.—1,459 Third Avenue; Reed & Brothers; damage, $25; cause, spontaneous combustion.

6:30 P. M.—432 East Fifty-sixth Street; Bernhard Stutts; damage, $10; cause, clothes taking fire from stove.

11:40 P. M.—960 Boston Avenue; Thomas Webster; damage, $30; cause unknown.

12:30 A. M.—207 East Sixty-seventh Street; Turn Verein Hall, owned by Jacob Ruppert; damage, $1,000; insured; cause unknown.

Woodbury's Facial Soap



For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 Years' practical experience in treating the skin. For sale everywhere, or sent by mail, 3 cakes for $1.00. A book on dermatology and beauty with each cake, treating on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Superfluous Hair, and all Skin Blemishes, Facial Development, Etc.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42nd St., N.Y. Consultation free.

DO YOU KNOW

How to add up 2 and 2 so as to make 6? Try to figure it out and see. It's easy enough, when once you know how. All right then—next time you go a-shopping drop in at RIKER'S and buy everything you need in the Drug and Medicine line, doctors' prescriptions, rubber goods, choice toilet articles, perfumes, wines, liquors, and the ten thousand other comforts and luxuries for sick and well folks only to be found at a thoroughly-equipped, first-class DRUG STORE. Then, foot up your bill, and you'll find a clean saving of 40 or 50 cts. on every dollar you've spent! There's where the new-fangled arithmetic comes in. It only goes to show what can be done on the ONE-PROFIT System. Small earnings on millions of sales instead of the robber baron's big profits on a baker's dozen. Only goods of the very highest class sold at

RIKER'S,

6th Av., cor. 22d St.

THE JAPANESE FAIR.

70 WEST 23D ST.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) MORNING AND DURING THE WEEK WE WILL PLACE ON SALE THE FOLLOWING USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AT PRICES THAT CERTAINLY DEFY COMPETITION:

2,000 TOKIO PLATES, ASSORTED SHAPES AND DESIGNS, ACTUAL VALUE, 50 cts. ..... 21 CTS.

1,000 TEAPOTS, ASSORTED SHAPES AND DESIGNS, ACTUAL VALUE, 65 cts. ..... 29 CTS.

750 TOKIO SETS SUGARS AND CREAMERS, ACTUAL VALUE, $1.00. 59 CTS.

500 TOKIO CHOCOLATE POTS, ASSORTED DESIGNS, ACTUAL VALUE, $2.00 ..... 98 CTS.

200 SETS OF TOKIO TEAPOT, SUGAR AND CREAMER, ACTUAL VALUE, $2.50, (3 IN A SET) $1.23

500 PAIRS RICE BEAD PORTIERES, ACTUAL VALUE, $2.00 EACH 1.19

THESE ARE OFFERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR REGULAR LINE OF BRONZES, SATSUMAS, FINE CARVED IVORIES, SHELL AND BEAD PORTIERES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, CREPE, &c., WHICH ARE OFFERED AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

70 WEST 23D ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SOME FRENCH IDEAS.

The latest fancy in furniture is for styles that are distinctly French. We have many exquisite examples of these styles. A Louis Seize gold and onyx table is very elegant, quaint chairs show fine bits of rococo carving, many examples of the Empire style are to be seen in parlor suites, tables, and cabinets.

A few of our French designs are copies of genuine antique forms, many are original adaptations of these styles to modern needs. Take the pleasure of looking at them and at our prices whether you buy or not.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

IT HAS THE STAMP OF FRAUD

MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND REGISTERED IN GRAVESEND.

This Is More Than Two Thousand in Excess of the Official Number of Men, Women, and Children According to the Last Census—Returns from Four of the Districts Include Only the Second Day of Registration—First Day Not Reported.

Heedless of the exposure of the illegal registration in Gravesend and Coney Island which was made by The New-York Times a few days ago, the arrogant and tyrannical "boss" of the district, John Y. McKane, proceeded yesterday to enroll upon the books of registration the names of 6,218 more of his henchmen.

That is nearly double the total vote cast for President in 1892, when John Y. McKane endeavored to secure for the Democratic candidate the largest majority possible. It shows how badly frightened are the "ring" rulers of Kings County and to what desperate extremities they are willing to resort in order to secure, if possible, the mere figureheads who pose as its candidates.

The attention of every believer in an honest and fair election is invited to the following tables of registration this year, compared with the figures of 1891:

District.	1891.	1893.
First	375	*2,698
Second	593	*3,462
Third	531	1,491
Fourth	435	604
Fifth	272	787
Sixth	341	468
Total	2,547	10,500

*Including complete registration. The other figures for 1893 give the registration of yesterday only.

The First and Second Districts, which include Coney Island, show a most amazing and astounding condition of affairs. In two years the number of voters in the First District has increased nearly 1,000 per cent. In the Second District, nearly 700 per cent.

The total registration of Coney Island is 7,160. Any casual visitor to the "Sodom-by-the-Sea" at this time of the year will find it difficult to believe there are even a thousand men, women, and children in the place.

The total registration in Gravesend, so far as it is now possible to ascertain from the officials, is 10,500. Information as to the registration in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, on the first day, has been refused.

And now comes the most amazing feature of the registration in Gravesend. The population, according to the last census, is 8,418 men, women, and children. Yet, in spite of that fact, John Y. McKane has registered in his district 2,082 more men than there are souls in the place.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The following table shows the registration in Brooklyn on the fourth and final day, and also the total registration each year since 1890:

Wards.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Fourth Day 1893.
1	3,619	4,234	4,842	4,802	606
2	1,692	1,702	1,995	2,164	209
3	3,883	3,953	4,219	4,108	492
4	2,603	2,920	3,086	2,987	454
5	3,419	3,671	3,965	3,898	404
6	6,148	7,082	7,674	8,187	1,289
7	7,003	7,710	8,417	7,395	912
8	5,348	6,340	6,348	6,164	997
9	3,363	3,875	7,472	7,894	912
10	5,918	6,809	7,752	8,387	992
11	4,422	4,812	5,265	4,940	688
12	4,334	4,822	5,400	5,535	898
13	3,986	4,682	5,521	5,080	831
14	4,716	5,065	5,523	5,162	624
15	4,753	5,424	5,938	5,802	690
16	5,854	6,660	7,432	7,529	1,044
17	6,818	7,966	8,882	8,335	1,211
18	10,839	13,720	3,575	3,370	550
19	6,181	6,891	7,437	6,777	927
20	4,886	5,298	5,842	5,543	661
21	8,282	9,365	10,664	9,450	1,401
22	8,593	10,243	10,120	10,202	1,339
23	5,637	6,383	11,825	11,712	1,507
24	2,764	3,253	3,822	4,024	563
25	7,468	9,491	6,953	7,008	968
26	4,931	5,930	7,136	7,613	1,209
27	....	....	5,495	5,411	934
28	....	....	8,456	9,039	1,503
Total	136,967	158,426	181,061	178,508	24,819

The total registration on the fourth day last year was 16,023, making the increase of this year's final day, 8,796.

PRESENTATIONS AT THE FAIR.

Officials Receive Tokens of Good Will from Their Associates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Presentations, illuminated addresses, and farewell dinners are the order of the day and night at the World's Fair. There were three presentations to-night at the offices of the Department of Admissions and Collections in the Service Building.

To Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the department which has handled millions and millions of dollars at the gates of the fair, was presented by the gatemen, ticket sellers, and inspectors, a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch. To Capt. W. H. De Remer, Chief Inspector, was given an elaborately-designed gold badge, and to Henry H. Clarke, his assistant, was given a diamond ring.

Three thousand officers and members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen celebrated at the fair-to-day the twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of their order. There is no heating apparatus in Festival Hall, so the men and women bravely shivered with hats and overcoats on while they patiently listened to two or three addresses, but the cold became so uncomfortable that the programme was cut short.

Good for Swift & Co.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Swift & Co. have received the only first award for fresh beef, pork, and mutton, and the highest award for beef extract, smoked hams, breakfast bacon, lard, cotosuet, and pepsin at the World's Fair which were exhibited in their plate-glass refrigerator car.

Root Boiler Still Ahead.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Improved Root Water Tube Boiler, manufactured by Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company, New-York, has received the highest award. This boiler led all others in competitive tests at the Centennial.

The World's Candy Exposition.

There is much work necessary in preparing for the World's Candy Exposition, to open at the Lenox Lyceum on Nov. 6, but the exhibitors are in earnest, the management energetic, and every space taken on both floors. The presentation of a box of bonbons to every lady buying a ticket will be an incentive to the ladies to go there, to say nothing of what the exhibitors will give away to everybody, and the instruction to be obtained in candymaking and the preparation of fine confectionery. Twenty-five cents will be the admission fee. The doors of the Lyceum will be open from 2 in the afternoon until 10:30 at night, with good music as an accompaniment afternoon and evening, an inducement that should make the exposition popular to a degree that must obtain success for the managers and exhibitors.

Return of the Countess Pappenheim.

The Countess Pappenheim, whose marital infelicities, which culminated in the recent separation from her husband, have been the subject of much comment of late, was a passenger by the American Line steamship New-York, which yesterday arrived from Southampton. The Countess was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. S. F. Wheeler, and by the Misses Wheeler, her sisters. Other passengers of the New-York were Col. Henry Longford Brooke, Lieut. Col. J. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stetson and Miss Stetson, Prof. E. K. Rawson and Mrs. Rawson, H. S. Cram and Miss E. L. Cram.

Navy News.

LIEUT. R. G. DAVENPORT is detailed as executive officer, and Lieut. J. B. Milton and Passed Assistant Engineer J. Q. Barton to the Castine.

COMMANDER THOMAS PERRY is detailed as commanding officer of the Castine.

ROBBED BY A TRUSTED CLERK.

Shrewd Work at the Continental National Bank's Expense.

Benjamin G. Sauford, for many years correspondence clerk of the Continental National Bank, is under arrest charged with misappropriating $53,000 by an ingenious combination of altered letters, fraudulent orders, and false entries.

Sanford was removed by the bank's officers in September, not because it was supposed that his accounts were incorrect, but because it had been discovered that he was interested in a firm engaged in Wall Street speculations. Under the rules of the bank, no officer or employe is permitted to speculate in stocks.

This firm referred to, Harris & Co., did a brokerage business at 60 Broadway. Its members were G. M. Harris and A. G. Sanford, father of Benjamin G. Sanford. Its dissolution attracted a good deal of attention, inasmuch as it caused the throwing overboard of about 18,000 shares of stock, mostly Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Sugar, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Sales of the stock were made on both the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges on Sept. 23, the day on which the dissolution of the partnership was announced. Harris & Co. had figured as heavy traders on the Consolidated.

Although Sanford's accounts appeared to be correct and the dealings of Harris & Co. were believed to have been profitable, the officers of the bank began an investigation of the books which had been in the charge of the correspondence clerk. For some time nothing out of the way was discovered, but the inquiry was carried on, the result being a clue which was followed out carefully. It was not, however, until all the accounts with correspondent banks had been compared that it was discovered that a discrepancy existed between the accounts current rendered to three country banks and the same accounts as they stood on the Continental's books.

Thorough investigation proved that this discrepancy was not a small one. It also showed that a system had been followed which was clever enough to hide the peculiar transactions from discovery, even in a bank so carefully managed as the Continental.

As correspondence clerk Sanford had charge of remittances and deposits by other banks. He was thus in a position to present fraudulent orders from them, sometimes in the form of telegrams, sometimes in letters, and sometimes in postscripts attached to genuine letters. In each case the order would instruct the Continental to make a deposit with the Mechanics' National Bank to the credit of some person. The names varied in the different cases. The next step was to get the Continental cashier's check, drawn to the order of the Mechanics' Bank for the amount set forth in the order. This check, in turn, was deposited with the Mechanics' Bank, not to the credit of the person named in the order, but to that of Harris & Co.

When the usual letter of advice was sent back by the Mechanics' Bank it was a comparatively easy matter to alter it so that the deposit was credited to the fictitious person figuring in the original document. The amended letter would be pinned to the customary notification to the country bank, but Sanford, it is charged, took good care that the correspondent bank was not bothered by its receipt. Where circumstances made necessary the sending of a letter of some sort to the country bank, Sanford is alleged to have substituted a communication of a sort to allay suspicion that anything was wrong.

When it came to dealing with the monthly accounts rendered the banks which he was using in his operations, fraudulent statements would, of course, be necessary. His position gave him great control of the processes of his rather elaborate system. In one case, it is said, he had to go a little outside his usual field. In some way he had made the mistake of allowing one of the correspondent banks to overdraw its account with the Continental, as that account stood after his manipulations. As the country institution had always been very careful to keep a good balance in this city the overdraft caused considerable surprise, and orders were given to send a telegram of inquiry. The next day the correspondence clerk, who, of course, looked out for such dispatches, had a satisfactory answer to show to his superiors. In a day or two, in the course of business, the supposedly short account was made good, and the balance was run up again to its normal proportions.

The total discrepancy shown by the investigation is put at $53,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 27 | Sun sets.....5 01 | Moon rises..8 41 P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M		A M		P M
Sandy H'k.	10 38	Gov. Isl...	11 01	Hell Gate.. 12 55
P M		P M		A M
Sandy H'k.	11 14	Gov. Isl...	11 35	Hell Gate... 1 28

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	4 20	Gov. Isl...	4 55	Hell Gate... 6 23
P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k.	5 02	Gov. Isl...	5 37	Hell Gate... 7 05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) OCT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A M	12 M
Panama, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

Aller, Bremen	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
Mobile, London	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	.....	3:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool	.....	11:00 A M
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:30 A M
Westernland, Antwerp	.....	11:00 A M
Wordsworth, Pernambuco	.....	3:30 P M
Yumuri, Havana	.....	3:00 P M

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

Columbia, Southampton	.....	12:00 M
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 29.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Oct. 19; Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Devonia, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Gallieo, Hull, Oct. 14; Maasdam, Plymouth, Oct. 13; Muriel, St. Kitt's, Oct. 16; Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18; Andes, Port Limon, Oct. 21; Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 20; Saale, Bremen, Oct. 21; Seneca, Havana, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.—Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 21.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.—Hungaria, Hamburg, Oct. 16; Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 25; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 18; Spree, Bremen, Oct. 24; Yucatan, Havana, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.—Grecian, Glasgow, Oct. 21; Newport, Colon, Oct. 25.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Oct. 28.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Edwards, Fiume, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 30 P M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Oct. 23 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 40 P M.

SS El Norte, Byrne, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Caracas, Woolrick, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, and Curacao Oct. 19, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9 04 A M.

SS Alert, (Norw.,) Weichmann, Kingston, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 11 15 A M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Collier, Havre Oct. 21, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 P M.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Swain, Leghorn, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS New-York, Jamieson, Southampton Oct. 21, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 19 A M.

SS John G. Christopher, Crawford, Jacksonville 3 ds, with lumber to Yellow Pine

SPECIFIC CHARGES FOR BOODY

ENTHUSIASTIC ANTI-"RING" MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Seth Low Answers "Boss" McLaughlin's Candidate for Mayor in a Masterly and Convincing Manner—William J. Gaynor Also Aids the Campaign of Education With Irrefutable Facts for Taxpayers—Reform Citizens Wildly Applaud the Sledge-Hammer Blows.

A mass meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. The big building was crowded to its utmost capacity. The stage was crowded, and the improvised seats, running up into the flies, were crowded. It was the largest meeting ever held in that big building.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, which is a non-partisan body, and is composed of the most representative citizens of Brooklyn.

Thousands were turned away from the Academy of Music, and 2,000 persons started an overflow meeting in the hall attached to the Real Estate Exchange, on Montague Street.

It was a most enthusiastic meeting, and the audience was one composed of men of deep thought, who knew how to weigh every word spoken by the speakers.

Mayor Boody has again and again asked for specific charges, but, after last night's meeting, he will not ask for any more "specific charges." They were given, given by the wholesale, by William J. Gaynor, who is the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court. Every charge he made was specific and is a matter of record.

On the stage were seated Eugene G. Blackford, ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott, Leonard Moody, Francis Edgerton, George Brice, Howard M. Smith, Alden H. Burtis, Albro J. Newton, A. S. Spowers, ex-Congressman S. V. White, Benjamin Estes, Horace E. Dresser, Edwin H. Hobbs, Charles C. Hobbs, Dr. George W. Brush, H. H. Benedict, Alfred Hodges, H. H. Beadle, J. R. Conklin, A. B. Hoyle, Warren Chichester, ex-City Works Commissioner Fleeman, ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, William G. Low, Edwin M. Grout, George F. Elliott, Jacob G. Ditmar, Simeon B. Chittenden, Col. Samuel Richards, the Rev. Dr. T. Everett, Thomas McCann, United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, Crowell Hadden, Henry K. Sheldon, Camden C. Dike, Samuel Van Wyck, E. S. Ramsey, William H. Maxwell, James McKeon, Willis L. Ogden, R. Ross Appleton, Robert D. Benedict, A. S. Haight, A. R. Moore, Joseph Benjamin, Francis M. Wilson, R. O. E. Houghton, and William J. Buttling.

James McKeen called the vast assemblage to order and called upon ex-Mayor Frederick Schroeder to preside.

Then the audience stood up and applauded and cheered the white-haired ex-Mayor of Brooklyn. When order was resumed he said:

"This gathering and the situation which causes it to meet recalls me to some twenty-one years ago, when I entered into public life. At that time the people were aroused and excited, and the belief prevailed that the leaders of the Democratic community were themselves stealing and abetting public officers who were robbing the city. The Democratic Mayor, Mr. Kalbfleisch, had publicly denounced them, and when it came time for nomination he was not renominated. The Democratic nominee was elected, but three Republicans were also elected at that time, and I was one of the three. Then began the warfare against the ruling dynasty. It was carried on for a number of years, until it ended by my retiring from politics and the election of Mr. Low as Mayor.

"Then you were proud to call yourselves citizens of Brooklyn. How is it today? It is looked upon as a place to be shunned.

"If you desire to break the power of the ruling family you must strip the ermine from the shoulders of the King and his power is gone. You must not alone defeat the candidate for Mayor, but every candidate on that ticket, from Sheriff down to Constable. You must not allow the Judge nominated by that party to be elected."

Ex-Mayor Schroeder introduced William J. Gaynor.

Mr. Gaynor's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

"I have said before, and I say it again to-night, and I read it as a message to every home in Brooklyn, that the Treasury of Brooklyn is made up by far too great a part of taxes paid by people whose constant anxiety is to bring up their children and make both ends meet. Therefore the larceny or waste of their money by public officials, especially those acting as the mere tools of others, is a heartless crime.

"The first thing we have to decide to-night in a mixed audience of Democrats and Republicans is that in city matters, or in city elections, what national politics you have no interest whatever. City elections should be conducted and decided upon city issues.

"We have met here to-night to discuss municipal issues alone. The differences between us on national issues, on gold and silver, on this tariff or that tariff, do not measure municipal issues here. But the difference between honest government and dishonest government, between manly government and unmanly government, between government by man or government by a tool, do measure the issues in Brooklyn to-day.

"In my twenty years' residence in this city I have seen young Democrats brought up, well born, well bred, well educated, fit for any station in life, and I have seen them passed over by their party for others wholly unfit for the offices into which they have been put. I cannot forbear calling attention to this fact, and yet for twenty years I have seen this degradation growing up in my party, and I have seen Democrats go to the polls submissively year after year."

Mr. Gaynor then referred to the nomination of Mr. Van Slooten, and stated, in answer to a question from the gallery as to who he was, that Hezekiah Van Sloothaak was not a person in the convention that nominated him that knew who he was.

"Isn't Hendrix fit for Mayor?" he continued. "Isn't Shepard fit for Mayor? Isn't Felix Campbell fit to be Mayor? No! Not for the reigning family of five up Willoughby Street. And yet, year after year a diligent search is made by one man, or the five men, to find and secure a so-called respectable citizen to take the nomination, and have the people of Brooklyn vote for him, supposing he was what he seemed to be, when, in fact, he was pledged, (and I would not be surprised if it was in writing,) before he took the nomination at their hands.

Mr. Gaynor then discussed the character of the charter of the City of Brooklyn, and said it was a most striking instance of one-man power to be found; that the Mayor had the appointment of the heads of every department in the City Government except the Department of Audit and Finance, and that the Mayor was absolute ruler.

"We have, it is true, a Common Council, but its powers are very few. It has no power worth speaking of except giving away street franchises. And inasmuch as it has given them all away, that power is not to be dreaded in the future."

Mr. Gaynor reviewed Mr. Chapin's administration, and said that after he was not granted a renomination by the "bosses," or masters, but was nominated for Congress in a district with 7,000 majority, he brought that down to a pitiful 2,000.

"But," he said, "the five gentleman of Willoughby Street found Mr. Boody, who had numberless certificates of character. He got your vote and he got mine under false pretenses. In place of being an independent man, he put on the old clothes of Chapin, and they have grown older and more dirty from day to day. He did not appoint a single head of department. He did not appoint even his private secretary.

"He said he might be induced to a Presidential Elector. Why, my friends, if you had to pick out the one official in all our system of government who is a perfect tool, you would pick out a Presidential Elector. I never thought of saying so severe a thing of Mr. Boody."

Mr. Gaynor then reviewed the water-supply scandal, and referred to the differences in tax rates between Brooklyn and New-York.

He also scored the Common Council in regard to the street railroad franchises given away in the face of bona-fide bids.

Mr. Gaynor closed his speech with a detailed history of the Columbian frauds, which resulted in the indictment of Brooklyn officials and the narrow escape of Mayor Boody, on the advice to the Grand Jury of the Democratic District Attorney that it could not indict him.

As Mr. Gaynor finished, Charles A Schieren walked up on the platform. He was given a reception rarely accorded to any person. He stood bowing for several minutes, while the crowd cheered and applauded. When an opportunity afforded, he said:

"Brooklyn seems to be thoroughly aroused and the citizens are growing restless under the years of oppressive taxation and the enormous expenses of conducting municipal affairs. The credit of our city is questioned, confidence in its present management has been shaken, charges of mismanagement are heard upon all sides, and made against almost every city department; public improvements have almost ceased, and it is high time for the citizens to throw off this yoke and have a change of Government.

"I cannot make fine speeches from a public platform, but I can say No! with no uncertain sound, and leave no doubt as to its meaning."

Seth Low, now President of Columbia College, was enthusiastically cheered when he was introduced as the next speaker. He said:

"I am told that this is to be a campaign of education. In such a campaign I am naturally at home. One of the most essential qualities of an educator is a willingness to be taught. The man who is to teach must himself be teachable. In recognition of this truth I am prepared to say that since my attention has been drawn to the present campaign in Brooklyn, I have learned one thing which has filled me with surprise.

"I have learned, and from the lips of Mayor Boody himself, that during the whole of his term as Mayor he has been a free man. I should never have conjectured it. On any other testimony I should decline to believe it. If it is still insisted that I must believe it, I am inclined to explain the circumstance by the analogy of the remarkable case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

"I cannot understand, otherwise, how a citizen, so admirable in all the relations of private life as my friend, Mr. Boody, could, under the responsibilities of the Mayor's office, do in every public crisis precisely what bad and designing men would like to have him do. At the very beginning of his administration he accepted, without discrimination, every head of department whom he found in office. Was this the act of a vigorous, free man, or was it public notice to every schemer that the Mayor of Brooklyn shrank from the discomforts of a personal controversy with the men about him, as a child shrinks from pain?

"Was it the act of a strong, free, man, fully aware of the hazards attached to business operations, and presumably aware of the peculiar dangers surrounding the taxes of public work, to approve the exceptional expenditures for the Columbian celebration without so much as examining the bills? What more could a knave do in the interest of bad men?

"Mr. Boody's contention that the Mayor is expected to sign warrants as a matter of course, without acquainting himself with their propriety, is absolutely specious. When that conception of the Mayor's duty is embodied into law, the charter will provide that the Mayor's name shall be attached to the warrants by machinery. There are a great many of them, and this will save the Mayor both time and trouble.

"I greatly fear that the Mayor's attitude toward the Columbian bills was simply another illustration of the same timidity that has prevented him from making a change in any of the heads of departments. He did not want to know, I fear, what those bills contained, lest knowledge should lay upon him the unpleasant duty of a controversy with his political supporters.

"Even when the Mayor had failed to carry out positively a good policy, the same characteristics, as I conceive, of timidity and weakness have involved him in distress.

"In reading over the other day the report of the Mayor's speech at the Academy of Music last week, I noticed that he had presented certain figures to show how much more paving, sewer construction, and the like had been done since my retirement from office than during the four years in which I had the honor to be at the head of the City Government. Such a comparison is legitimate, but it ought to be complete. I venture to provide the missing facts, that seem to me essential for a just comparison:

"On the 1st of January, 1882, when I entered upon the duties of the Mayor's office, the Brooklyn Bridge was still unfinished, the unused pillars of the Brooklyn elevated road disfigured many of our streets, but neither that elevated road nor any other was in operation. The city, on its financial side, was like a ship that had been dismasted, afloat, but incapable of movement. A great volume of arrears of taxes and assessments, amounting to $12,000,000, more or less, had been accumulated. Property in some of the finest districts of the city was actually unsalable because of the burden of arrears upon it.

"Not an effort had been made since 1873 to enforce the payment of taxes by public sale, and the whole machinery for providing for the financial needs of the city had broken down. Only 80 per cent. of the tax levy was collected during the first year of my term of office. The owners of many of the most valuable houses in the city had ceased to pay taxes, being tired of paying not only their own share toward the government of the city, but, in addition, the share that ought to have rested upon the vast mass of delinquent property.

"I pause only to say that this condition of affairs was the result of the administration of Brooklyn under the same auspices that control the local Democratic organization of to-day, for an unbroken period since the war, except for the two years of honorable administration by the distinguished gentleman who occupies the chair to-night, the Hon. Frederick A. Schroeder. Men will tell you that the tax rate during the two years was high. Undoubtedly it was, because in his term, as in mine, the administration attempted to meet some of the obligations of the city which other administrations had been content to leave to take care of themselves.

"The powers that be are at this same old trick again, as I shall hope to show you before I get through.

"Now, then, what do the figures say? I give them in round numbers in every instance. The net debt of Brooklyn at the time of my first inauguration was $38,000,000. At the end of my second term the net debt had sunk to $26,000,000. The net debt of the city on the last day of last year was $46,000,000, but even this does not tell the whole story. During my term of office the arrears problem was solved, but the benefit of its solution in the collection of the city's bad debts was not felt until after my term of office had expired. In the first year of Mayor Whitney's administration, the collection of arrearage was so large that Brooklyn did not issue a dollar of indebtedness of any kind. In that single year the net debt of the city was reduced by $3,000,000.

"The same influences continued to produce similar results until the end of 1888, the first year of Mayor Chapin's administration. At that time the net debt of the city had fallen to $31,000,000. Then it was that Mr. Chapin said the time had come when Brooklyn could properly afford to pave more streets, to build more schoolhouses, and generally to supply itself with the necessary appointments of a great city with a freer hand. This policy was absolutely correct. I have no criticism to make upon it as a question of policy. I question only the financial arrangements which were made to carry it out, as I questioned them at the time.

"Notwithstanding the greatly-increased strength of the city it was determined to do a great part of this work by issuing long bonds to fall due thirty or forty years hence, in sums of half a million of dollars a year, or thereabout, without providing any sinking fund for their redemption. The consequence is that since the 1st of January, 1889, the net debt of Brooklyn has increased by $15,000,000, or 50 per cent. In less than five years. Of this vast sum more than $11,000,000 had been added to the permanent debt of the city, which is to be met by taxation.

"I trust it will not seem unbecoming if I point out that of the debt created during my four years in office, for public improvements, such as the construction of sewers, the paving of streets, and the like, only $500,000 remained unpaid on the 1st of January last. Poor as the city was, I contended that the present ought to pay a proportionate part of the cost of such improvements, and that there was neither wisdom nor justice in placing the whole burden upon the next generation.

"The pavements laid by these Democratic issues of bonds will have been worn out and replaced, time and time again, before the City of Brooklyn pays for them. The schoolhouses which are erected will be old and decayed before these bonds are met, but the worst of it is that it makes the current administration of the city absolutely reckless in bonding the city and in spending its money.

"I do not believe in the old-fashioned device of a sinking fund, but I do believe in the issue of certificates of indebtedness, to fall due year by year until the whole sum is paid. The Third Avenue sewer extension and the Knickerbocker Avenue sewer, built during my term, were paid for in this way.

"By this plan the debt and the interest account are both reduced each year. I submit that these considerations entitle the people of Brooklyn not only to inquire whether more miles of street have been paved and more miles of sewer constructed under Democratic administration than during the four years of my term, but also to inquire whether they have had the money's worth for the increase of the city debt, amounting to $11,000,000, without counting bonds issued for the increase of the water supply.

"Of course the assessed value of the city has grown enormously since 1885. The city is a larger and a stronger city in every way. The assessed valuation grew at the rate of $12,000,000 a year during the four years of my term of office. Since then it has grown at the rate of $20,000,000 a year, until to-day it is $485,000,000, against a valuation on the 31st of December, 1885, of $330,000,000. There is undoubtedly a good reason for a very large increase. I am absolutely uninformed as to whether the assessed value of the city as a whole is too large to-day or not.

"The completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, the opening of elevated railroads in the city, and, perhaps, above all, the settlement of the arrearage problem, so that all the property of the city contributes every year toward its support, will account for a vast increase in the taxable values of Brooklyn.

"I have pointed out to you the conditions as to arrearage at the time when I assumed the duties of the Mayor's office. I have had the curiosity to examine how great a volume of arrears had come upon my successors through the tax levies of my time. It may not be known to all of you that when a tax is levied 2 per cent. is added to the totals to cover the expenses of collection. I found that at the end of December, 1888, the amount of uncollected taxes, both real and personal, for the entire period of my four years in office, had been collected and turned in to the City Treasury. The sum still outstanding was somewhat less than the 2 per cent. charged for the expenses of collection.

"It is only necessary to point out that this great increase in assessed valuation increases the current tax levy proportionately. The levy for city purposes in 1885 was $7,000,000. The levy for 1893 is $10,000,000. The Administration since my day must account, therefore, for the additional burden of nine hundred per cent. of the increase in the net debt by $15,000,000, but for a greater current outlay of perhaps $2,500,000 a year.

"I am sorry to have been obliged to detain you with these many figures. They are always uninteresting to many, but it has seemed to me desirable that the performances of the present are to be compared, as they very properly should be, with the performances of the past, that the entire picture should be placed before the community and not one-half of it only.

"I approach now an aspect of this contest in Brooklyn which seems to me to be full of importance, not only to the city itself, but to every other city in the United States. The very core of Brooklyn's charter is responsibility concentrated in the Mayor. I have been glad to notice that the Mayor has said during the present campaign that he is responsible. That is a responsibility which the law places upon him and which he could not escape if he were to try to.

"The gravamen of the charge against him is that, being responsible, he has suffered himself, consciously or unconsciously, to be the puppet of men who are not responsible. His famous illustration of his conception of the duties of a Mayor under the terms of the Brooklyn charter, wherein he likened such a Mayor to a Presidential Elector who is absolutely without discretion in the discharge of his duties, saps the vitality of the charter at its root.

"The people of Brooklyn, therefore, in this election are, in a certain sense, obliged to say whether that is what they mean when they elect a Mayor of their city under the present charter. Ever since I retired from the Mayor's office I have been in correspondence with cities all over the country as to the best form of a city charter. The Brooklyn charter has exerted an influence greater than any other city charter in the land.

"In very many cases the charter of your city has served more or less completely as the model for imitation, or at least as an object to be earnestly striven for.

"Of late the character of this correspondence has altogether changed. The letters I receive now ask me what I have to say of Brooklyn's charter in the face of the lamentable condition of things at present prevailing in this city. The fame of your disrepute seems to have traveled over the whole country. To such inquiries I have always replied that the people of Brooklyn are dissatisfied with the administration of their affairs, they have the remedy within their own hands more completely than the people of any other city in the United States. By electing a Mayor out of sympathy with the influences which have brought Brooklyn into popular contempt, whether justly or unjustly, you can change by a single vote the entire character of the City Government. The process is simple, and the remedy is adequate.

"For your own sakes, and for the sake of every other city in the land, I trust the people of Brooklyn will apply the remedy now. Such action on your part would encourage men over the whole land to believe that the problem of good city government in the United States is not quite so difficult, not to say hopeless, as many are inclined to think. On the other hand, a failure on Brooklyn's part to apply this remedy now, while it may, indeed, be infinitely creditable to your spirit of long suffering and forbearance, will be desperately discouraging to those who are struggling everywhere to improve the character of city government in the United States. You have the inspiration of fighting an important battle in a great cause. I wish, with all my heart, that the cause may touch every one of you with fire until you are irresistible.

"The special significance of this election to Brooklyn, and to the whole country outside of Brooklyn, springs from the fact that you have a real alternative. On the one side is a man who, in his own person, is largely responsible for the very things which those who love Brooklyn most deplore. Officially, he is entirely responsible for them, so far as they appertain to the last two years.

"This man has been placed in nomination for a re-election, not in response to a popular demand, but by the mandate of one man who controls, as he has controlled for a generation, the party machinery of the local Democracy.

"On the other side is a man placed in nomination by a party convention, the delegates to which were chosen, if I am correctly informed, by 25,000 or 30,000 voters, and a convention which, in its deliberations, disregarded the slate of the managers and reached its results in consultation with the independent citizens of the city.

"The candidate of that convention has been indorsed by numerous organizations of the opposite political faith and by independent citizens at large, without distinction of party. I indorse it in connection with personal delight, for I have had the pleasure of knowing personally the Hon. Charles A. Schieren for many years. A German by birth, his nomination suggests a happy outcome of the candidacy of Frederick A. Schroeder. His connection with the Brooklyn Young Republican Club is a not less happy augury that you will be able to reproduce to-day the results of the election of 1881.

"I am one respect, certainly, I am confident that Mr. Schieren resembles both Mr. Schroeder and myself. He owns himself, and if you make him Mayor of Brooklyn I shall be woefully disappointed if he does not continue to own himself, despite all the temptations of that great and difficult office.

"Permit me to remind you that besides electing him there is one other thing you ought to do—you should elect with him the Republican Alderman at Large. Otherwise he will have to contend at every point with a Board of Aldermen so overwhelmingly hostile that many of his best efforts in your behalf will be brought to naught. The cause of Mr. Schieren ought to be the cause of the Republican Alderman at Large, with every one who loves the city.

"Fellow-citizens, when I think of the absolute domination of the organization of the local Democratic Party by one strong man, whose imperial will has enabled him, over and over again, to bend officials nominated by that organization precisely as he wished to bend them, I feel like crying out with the Israelites of old, 'How long, O Lord, how long!'

"Is it possible that a great community of free and intelligent men will abdicate, year after year, their privileges of nomination and voluntarily indorse the arbitrary action of a single man? The integrity and perpetuity of republican institutions are bound up in this question. Men are only nominally free who live under a dictator, by whatever means he enforces his edicts. Standing here once more in this city of my birth, a city which I love as I can love no other city, I ask the people of Brooklyn to quit themselves like men, to annihilate utterly this irresponsible one-man power, and to do it by electing as Mayor of the city the candidate of the people, Charles A. Schieren."

At the overflow meeting, George F. Elliott presided, and speeches were made by M. E. Moore, Stephen M. Hyde, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, H. Franklin, and others.

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CHEERS FOR CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

He Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting in the Pilgrim Church in Brooklyn.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, was held in Pilgrim Church, Stuyvesant Avenue and Hancock Street, that city, to ratify the nomination of Charles A. Schieren, the reform Republican candidate for Mayor. The church was crowded to the doors, and the assemblage was enthusiastic in expressing its approval of all that was said about Mr. Schieren's candidacy.

The audience was made up of Republicans and Democrats alike, and many of the voters were accompanied by their wives. It was an audience of unusual intelligence, and was representative of that great class of Brooklyn citizens who have determined that the gross misrule of the city by the "ring" shall be rebuked at the polls at the coming election.

Dr. J. H. Marshall presided. The first speaker was Charles F. Adams, and he made a scathing and sarcastic arraignment of the "ring" and its "bosses."

In the midst of the address Charles A. Schieren entered the hall, and was received with loud cheers. He remained only long enough to pledge to his hearers that if he was elected he would do his utmost to govern the city honestly and fairly. Frederick W. Hinrichs, A. W. Gleason, and J. C. Campbell also spoke, pointing out to their hearers the enormous evil which had resulted during the control of the Municipal Government by the "ring," and the ways by which the city had been flagrantly defrauded and plundered by those in authority.

Assessments in Two Cities.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Every intelligent citizen of Brooklyn understands the operation of the process whereby it has been possible to double the amount of the tax levy in ten years without increasing the apparent tax rate more than 5 per cent. Every citizen does not, however, understand the extent to which this business of raising the assessed valuation of real estate has been carried, and The New-York Times performs a service of real value to the community in presenting the data whereby a proper comparison can be drawn of the policy pursued by the Board of Assessors in Brooklyn and New-York.

The Times gives the prices paid for ten parcels of property sold at public auction in Brooklyn in 1892 and ten parcels sold at auction in New-York during the same period, giving the assessed value compared with the selling value of each parcel and the amount of the tax levied upon it in 1892. The result is sufficiently startling, as showing the low valuation attached to New-York property by the Assessors compared with the high valuations that prevail in Brooklyn:

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Assessed valuation, per $100 worth of real estate	$39.40	$77.30
Taxes, per $100 of assessed valuation	1.82	2.84
Tax rate, per $100 of real value of real estate	.716	2.19

It may be said that the New-York average of assessment—less than 40 per cent. of the selling value of the property—is lower than it should be if the Assessors did their duty, but certainly the Brooklyn average, and The Times does not overstate it, is too high. If the ratio of assessed to selling value was the same in Brooklyn and New-York, it would take a tax rate of at least $6 on the $100 to make up the current levy here.

These figures explain the delusive pretense of economy which points to a comparatively low tax rate to support the claim that the city is honestly governed. The rates are comparatively low because the assessed valuations are extravagantly high, and thus the taxpayers are doubly robbed, because the proportion of the State tax levied upon Brooklyn is measured and apportioned by this undue valuation placed upon the property by the local assessors to cover the extravagance of the local government.

Democrats Support Schieren.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor, William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court, and George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large, was held last evening by the Brooklyn Democratic Club at Tivoli Hall, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn. J. Warren Graham, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee, in opening the meeting, remarked that the candidate for Mayor was so honest and upright a man he ought to be a Democrat. Frederick W. Hinrichs, the next speaker, said that the honest Democrats of Brooklyn were following the example of the honest Democrats who, in opposing the snap State Convention, succeeded in securing the nomination and election of President Cleveland. He scored Mayor Boody for his abject language in his letter to The Brooklyn Eagle of Oct. 6, in which he compared himself to a Presidential elector bound to obey the orders of his bosses. When Mr. Schieren entered the hall he was greeted with tremendous applause. He delivered a very brief address, as he was hoarse. He said that, if elected, he will be the Mayor, and will make no distinction between men in municipal affairs on account of their political affiliations. Thomas G. Shearman said Mr. Boody was a marionette. The only independent action he had taken was in his letter to The Eagle, when he acknowledged himself to be a marionette, and this confession of his must have made the "machine" men who pulled the strings smile.

PLANNED TO ROB A BANK.

Disclosure of a Plot Formed by Some Buffalo Burglars.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—By the confession of one of the four men under arrest for the robbery of $1,600 from the cashier of the Standard Radiator Company several weeks ago a daring plot to rob the Bank of Buffalo has been laid bare. The intention was to blow open the safe with dynamite and remove the money under the very noses of the police.

The Bank of Buffalo is connected with a burglar-alarm system. When the bank is closed at night, a door or window even cannot be opened without the burglar alarm ringing in the basement of the Western Union Building. William Challenger, who is under arrest charged with being in the plot, had charge of the burglar-alarm system at night up to the time of his arrest. The police say that Challenger had agreed to disconnect the wires of the burglar alarm when Stuart and the other burglars should be ready to enter the bank.

A dark, rainy night was to be selected for the robbery, as the electric wires would be more likely not to work at such a time, and Challenger would be able to offer a plausible excuse for himself when the robbery should be discovered the next day, and, besides this, liability to interruption on a rainy night would be reduce to a minimum. The burglars had planned to bury the money after the robbery and to get out of town by going to Canada via the International Bridge.

Capt. Philip Harrington Dead.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—News was received here this morning of the death in Newport of Capt. Philip Harrington, the police officer who so prominently figured in the Borden trial. He was married in this city on Oct. 11, and had started on a wedding trip to New-York when he was taken ill. He rested at a friend's home in Newport, but his condition gradually became worse and he expired last night. Capt. Harrington was an unusually popular man here. He was extremely courageous and distinguished himself at various times by saving the lives of four persons at the risk of his own life. His remains will be brought here for interment.

New-York Politicians Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A party of New-York politicians, who have been in this city for a day or two watching the proceedings in the Senate, left at 4 o'clock to-day for home. They included J. J. Gilroy, Joseph J. O'Donohue, A. Lottmann, J. A. Panderford, and Ernest H. Bliss. The party attracted attention because Mr. Gilroy was erroneously announced as Mayor Gilroy.

FOOTBALL AND OTHER SPORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG SCORE.

They Defeated Lafayette College Eighty-two to Nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The action of the Intercollegiate Association apparently had a stimulating effect on the University of Pennsylvania to-day, for her eleven took advantage of its last public appearance before the Princeton game to roll up the big total of 82 to 0 against Lafayette. Sound football characterized the entire work of the Quakers. They lined up with a dash and vim that kept the Easton rushers on a steady trot. Lafayette played well considering the character of the football of her opponents.

Pennsylvania's interference was usually effective. Thornton at centre played his best game of the year while nearly every other man deserves credit for good work. Mackey and Vail being absent, Knipe acted as Captain in the first half and Newton in the second. Both men managed the team well.

In the second half, Pennsylvania's eleven was considerably altered. Four of the backs were taken out. Thayer played full and Thomas and Brooke the halves. Newton and Upton replaced the ends There was no let-up in the work, the new eleven, if anything, playing a steadier game than the former, and making more regular gains and fewer star runs. Hall and Riggs attended the game in Princeton's interest. Final score, 82 to 0. Attendance, 3,500.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	*Position.*	*Lafayette.*
Rosengarten	Left end	Edwards.
O. Waxonhurst	Left tackle	Bieber.
Woodruff	Left guard	Rowland.
Thornton	Centre	Jordan.
Wharton	Right guard	Reinhardt.
Reese	Right tackle	Boericke.
Simmons	Right end	Vincent.
Williams	Quarter back	Bloomburg.
Gelbert	Left half back	Smith.
Osgood	Right half back	Craig.
Knipe	Full back	Sigman.

Touch-downs—Osgood, (5,) Reese, Gelbert, Wharton, (2,) Upton, Newton, W. Thayer, Thomas. Goals from Touch-downs—Knipe, (7.) Brooke, (6.)

Substitutions—Rosengarten for Upton, Reese for Cregar, Knipe for Thayer, Cregar for Orff, Simmons for Newton, Osgood for Thomas, Edwards for Brown, Vincent for J. Miller, Sigman for Smith, Smith for A. Miller, Gelbert for Brooke.

Referee—Mr. H. W. Williams, Yale. Umpire—Mr. W. Dumont, Lafayette. Time—Two forty-five-minute halves.

THE MIDDIES PLAYED CLEVERLY.

They Kicked a Goal Against Lehigh University Team.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—The game between Lehigh and the naval cadets this afternoon at the Naval Academy Grounds was closely contested. The first half began with Lehigh having the ball on their wedge. In opening they made ten yards, but the navy stayed their progress, and a sturdy encounter took place for a half hour. Then Izard, getting the ball, went over the line and the cadets scored. The navy roared, hats went up, cadets cheered, officers went wild, and the ladies applauded. Bagley kicked the goal.

Lehigh warmed up and in ten minutes made their first touch-down, Rhoderick having the ball. Floyd kicked the goal. This was within three minutes of the close of the half.

Lehigh forced the fight in the second half and played their stratagems to good effect. One was to feint a kick and when the cadets' backs were scattered to break through their line. Another was to be a little slow passing the ball to their half back and then rushing it for all it was worth. They soon had the ball going down towards the cadets' goal without hindrance until it was within three yards of the cadets' line. At these close quarters by a foul the cadets lost a yard. Then standing like a stone wall, they withstood Lehigh's four assaults unmoved, and gained the ball. Then the navy rushed it back ten yards, Izard doing the work.

Lehigh in turn secured the ball. Then a rush up to the goal line, when, with Rhoderick leading and all pushing together, the ball went over the line. Houston making the touch-down. Floyd kicked the goal. The navy tried hard to make it 12 to 12, but, failing to get by the goal line of Lehigh, their advance was staid by the solid front of the university men. Once more Lehigh drew up to the fifteen-yard line of the cadets and McClung tried a goal from the field and just missed. The ball was in the centre of the field when the game ended.

Total score—Lehigh, 12; naval cadets, 6.

The teams lined up:

Lehigh.	*Position.*	*Naval Cadets.*
O'Keefe	Left end	McCauley.
Houston	Left tackle	Casselman.
Wooden	Left guard	Marshall.
Keyes	Centre	Kavanagh.
Trafton	Right guard	Kozia.
Budd	Right tackle	Reeves.
Bert	Right end	McCormack.
McClung	Quarter back	Bonte Walter.
Ordway	Right half back	Izard.
Rhoderick	Left half back	Davidson.
Floyd	Full back	Bagley.

BROWN'S PLUCKY GAME.

Repeatedly Bucked Harvard's Line with Small Reward.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—The pluckiest game of football played here this season was put up by Brown University men to-day, although they were beaten by 58 points. Two thirty-minute halves were played. From the beginning the game was Harvard's, but it was won only through the hardest work. Brown played a beautiful offensive game, and the grit shown by Capt. Hopkins's men to the very last won general admiration.

Time after time Harvard rushed the ball down into Brown's territory, and yet when Brown got it on the fourth down her backs would keep backing Harvard's heavy line without cessation or fear. Harvard was scared in the first half by Brown's successful use of the V. With unusual snap she took the ball by successive rushes down to Harvard's twenty-yard line, and would have scored but for Harvard's solid front.

From this time Harvard's offensive work was admirable, and Brewer took the ball with nervy dodging seventy-five yards for a touch-down. The interference of Acton, Emmons, and Manahan was most excellent, and a beautiful run was made by Hollister's last ground. Brewer and Wrightington pushed the ball down the field, and Brower made the next touch-down. Harvard used Acton through Brewer's centre for a ten-yard gain, and Wrightington a twenty-five yards advance. Waters carried it through the centre for eight yards, and Wrightington, with twenty yards, scored another touch down.

Brewer kicked out and Long was substituted. Wrightington bucked the centre for twenty-five yards. Donovan made a beautiful tackle. Harvard soon got the ball on four downs and rushed it to Brown's seven-yard line, and pushed Wrightington over for the touch-down. Brown worked the criss-cross constantly, but gained little. Wrightington broke through and pushed the ball to the base, pushing him back with a loss of eight yards. Brown could do nothing with Harvard's offensive work. At the end of the first half Harvard had rolled up 34 points, Harvard failing on one goal.

Harvard opened the second half with the wedge for ten yards. Gouterman advanced thirty-five around the end. Millard made fifteen yards through Lewis and Acton and Robinson advanced ten. Harvard got the ball on four downs, and Gouterman and Hoag took it down to the two-yard line, where Hoag was pushed through for a touch-down. Brown braced, but with Gouterman, Millard, Hoag, Watkins, and Robinson carried the ball to Harvard's ten-yard line. Harvard got the ball and Gouterman forged ahead for thirty yards with admirable interference. Gouterman then made a bull rush and swept the field forty yards for a touch-down. In this half Gouterman did all the work, and showed wonderful ability in dodging and blocking off. Acton got his head badly bruised in the interference, but played the game out. Millard also hurt his head in a rush through Harvard's right end, but won everybody's praise by his great display of nerve.

The general features of the play were the magnificent team work of Harvard and the brilliant offensive work of brown.

The teams lined up as follows:

Harvard.	*Position.*	*Brown.*
Emmons	Left end	Dennison.
Manahan	Left tackle	Lancy. / Aldrich.
Acton	Left guard	Hollister.
Lewis	Centre	Coombs.
Mackie	Right guard	Smith.
O'Connor	Right tackle	Nott.
Beal	Right end	Casey.
Stevenson	Quarter back	Donovan.
Fairchild	Left half back	Millard.
Wrightington	Left half back	Hopkins.
Waters	Right half back	Gouterman.
Brewer	Full back	McCarthy.

Hoag.....Robinson.

Score: Harvard, 58; Brown, 0. Weather fine. Attendance, 2,400. Injuries—Brewer, Millard, Acton, Casey. Substitution—Hoag for Brewer, Beal for Connor, Gouterman for Waters, Aldrich for Lancy, Robinson for McCarthy. Referee—W. A. Brooks, Harvard, '87. Umpire—J. A. Saxe, Harvard, '88.

AMHERST BADLY BEATEN.

Unable to Score Against the Boston Athletic Association.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Amherst's football eleven was badly defeated on the South End Grounds yesterday by the Boston Athletic Association team. The collegians failed to score against the Woburn Wearers. When time was called the Boston men had rolled up 26 points. Six touch-downs were made, but only one goal was kicked. The Boston Athletic Association team played strongly in offensive work.

Amherst men found it impossible to gain by rushes, so strong was the Boston line, and Capt. Haskell had recourse to punting by Deering. The Amherst line was very weak, especially at right guard and tackle and a hole seemed to be always at those places for the Boston backs. Anthony played beautifully. He bucked the line time and time again successfully. McNear and Batchelder played well also. McNear was weak in kicking goals, only one of his six tries being successful. He made a beautiful rush for the Boston's fifteen-yard line, the whole length of the field. At the end of the second half, by pretty dodging, he scored the last touch-down by a grand run from the centre of the field. Belfield also made a long run and scored a touch-down.

The teams lined up as follows:

Boston.	*Position.*	*Amherst.*
Blanchard	Left end	Rosa.
Tukey	Left tackle	Tyler.
Ware		
Fay	Left guard	Haskell.
Hastings	Centre	Kimball.
Whitman	Right guard	Stone.
Waters	Right tackle	Blagden.
Wardner	Right end	Russell.
Belfield	Quarter back	Pratt.
Batchelder		
Hilton	Half back	Barnes.
Garcelon		Goodale.
Anthony		
McNear	Full back	Deering.

Score—Boston Athletic Association, 26; Amherst, 0.

Touch-downs—McNear, 4; Belfield, 1; Batchelder, 1. Goals—By McNear, 1. Referee—E. M. Beals, Boston Athletic Association. Umpire—J

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

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AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Nominee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
COLUMBIA, Brooklyn—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Gypsy Band—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Shore Acres.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Cornerstone.
GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:15—The Algerian.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Country Circus.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Lolo's Vater.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—The Living Christ. From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Silver Shell.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-Broadway—Noon to midnight—Comic Opera and Vaudeville.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, partly cloudy, cooler weather, with rain; fresh and brisk northwest winds.

The assassination of Mayor CARTER HARRISON of Chicago is a shocking incident in the closing days of the great exposition. So far as can be judged by the information received at the present writing, the crime is curiously like that of GUITEAU. The murderer is a discharged policeman who has been vainly seeking reinstatement. What particular grievance he had, or imagined that he had, against the Mayor is not known, but it is believed that his mind was disordered. It is curiously tragical that Mr. HARRISON, who, despite his many talents and accomplishments, had the reputation of acquiring his greatest political strength from the lawless classes, should have fallen a victim to lawless violence.

Superintendent BYRNES has every reason to be angry and disgusted over the maltreatment of the agents of Dr. PARKHURST'S society and the failure of the police to prevent it or to arrest those guilty of it. Accounts differ as to details, but all agree as to one thing—that one or more policemen boarded a street car and drove off the rowdies who were engaged in the disorderly conduct. Here, clearly, is a clue for Mr. BYRNES to follow up. Who were these officers? what did they see? what did they do? and why did they make no arrests? It is all the more important for the police authorities to get at the truth about this matter and to punish the officers found guilty, because it is perfectly plain that no one would assault an agent of Dr. PARKHURST'S society in this open way, unless he were a member of the vile class which the society is fighting. The managers of the society believe that the police are in sympathy with this class. If policemen fail to protect the society's agents, or allow assailants to escape when actually before their eyes, this belief will be very strongly confirmed. It will not do for men high in the organization that controls the politics of this city to sneer at Dr. PARKHURST while his agents—good or bad, it makes no difference—can even plausibly accuse the police of failing to protect them from violence, because there is a point at which the people of New-York kick, and such an occurrence would indicate that the point is not distant.

The so-called "sentence" recommended to be passed upon Capt. MITCHELL of the Revenue Service by the court of inquiry is a mere farce. Nothing could be better calculated to demoralize the Revenue Marine than the acceptance of the recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury as a fit disposition of Capt. MITCHELL'S case. He was convicted not merely of a casual "spree," but of habitual drunkenness, which means that he is liable at any time to repeat the disgusting performance which he presented on the deck of a national vessel. Nothing less than a dismissal in disgrace would meet the requirements of the situation. That the man asks for a "mitigation" of the sentence passed upon him is a proof that he himself has no sense of the gravity of his offense. The sentence is that he be "suspended" for a year, that he be dropped to the foot of his grade, and that he be severely reprimanded. "Suspension" means nothing but a leave of absence with full pay, since there is no power in the Secretary to stop the man's pay, and no stoppage of pay is mentioned in the sentence or contemplated by the regulations. To be dropped to the foot of his grade would be a punishment if it made him less eligible for promotion. But he is already in the highest grade known to the service, and it does not matter to him whether he is at the bottom or the top. To be "severely reprimanded" would be terrible for a sensitive man, but MITCHELL'S performances have shown that it has no terrors whatever for a man so shameless as he. If Mr. CARLISLE, by permitting this man to remain in the service he has disgraced, compels sensitive and honorable officers and gentlemen to associate with him and to serve under him, Mr. CARLISLE will deal a most injurious blow to the discipline and the honor of the Revenue Marine.

The trade journals say that, although it is only the beginning of the season, about 13,000 boxes of oranges have already been exported to Europe, and that in all probability large shipments will be made in the next month or two. Last year about 10,000 boxes were shipped from this port, and one load of 9,000 boxes was sent directly from Florida to London. Very satisfactory prices are obtained. "Between Florida and California," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "the country is amply supplied; and not only that, but it is likely that a considerable portion of the crop will be exported, and this is all the better, as it relieves the Northern markets." If the American orange growers export a considerable quantity of their fruit and sell it profitably abroad in open competition with the oranges of other countries, why should they be protected against the sale of these foreign oranges here at home by a tariff duty?

WHAT BROOKLYN HAS AT STAKE.

As our readers are aware, THE TIMES has been doing what it can to show the people of Brooklyn what the rule of the ring costs them, and to arouse them to throw it off by the election of Mr. SCHIEREN as a successor to the pliant Mr. BOODY. We believe that we have shown much more than enough to convince any honest citizen what are his duty and his interest in the coming election, but we have not much more than scratched the surface of the field. Bad as is what we have shown, its chief significance is in what it indicates. It would be impossible for these things that we have exposed to be done were there not a secret league of men practically in control of all the powers of the City Government, legislative as well as executive, and having the toleration, if not the active aid, of the Judiciary. Such a league exists in Brooklyn, and has done so for a long time—in its present form about six years. But its existence implies very much more of the same sort of abuse, which has not been got at, and perhaps cannot be got at—certainly cannot be so long as an agent or member of the league is Mayor and appoints the heads of all the departments.

New-York is very far from being a well-governed city. Its administration, as was shown in the street-cleaning business, involves an enormous amount of waste, or worse, chiefly due to the fact that a league as powerful as that in Brooklyn levies toll directly or indirectly on all the expenditures of the city. But a property holder in this city pays in taxes only one-third of what the holder of property of the same value has to pay in Brooklyn. It is true that the taxable resources of New-York are much larger than those of Brooklyn, but so are the expenditures. The excessive cost of city administration in Brooklyn is very largely due to extravagance, to direct corruption, and to indirect corruption. The Columbian parade bills are a perfect example of the way in which the money in all small ways is allowed to leak from the Treasury. The purchase for twice its real value of land for the South Brooklyn Park is an instance of far more serious stealing. The disposal of the surface railway franchises, practically in secret and without competition, is the worst of all.

And here we touch the most serious and threatening element of the situation. The action of the city authorities in every branch of the Government has been directly favorable to the interests of certain large corporations, of some of which we have given an account. Now, in these corporations the politicians who constitute the secret league to which we have referred are very largely interested. Whether they have a majority interest we cannot now say with certainty, but they have a very large interest, and they have a substantial control, because in their hands is the decision of the action of the city, without which the franchises of the corporations are practically worthless. The capital involved in the various enterprises is estimated at from $50,000,000 up, and it is certainly not less than the lowest estimate. The profits from these favored investments form a great fund, whether for bribery or coercion, and the influence made possible extends in many different directions.

Can this corrupt combination be broken up? Certainly it can. The election of an honest and able Mayor would put a stop to any further schemes, and would be a long step toward undoing what has already been done. Mr. SCHIEREN is unquestionably such a man. Elect him and put Mr. GAYNOR on the Supreme Court bench, and the swindlers would be instantly checked and, we believe, ultimately routed.

A DEADENED MORAL SENSE.

The deadened moral sense so conspicuously exhibited in the defense of Judge MAYNARD by those who put him in nomination at Saratoga and by Gov. FLOWER in his recent statement is no new thing in our politics. It is hardly denied that the Senator from the Dutchess district was stolen after the election of 1891 for the purpose of getting full control of the Legislature, or that MAYNARD'S act in taking the corrected return from the Controller's office to prevent it from being counted was a criminal offense under the Penal Code. Practically the defenders of MAYNARD acknowledge the facts and justify his conduct by the plea that the Democrats had been deprived of the control of the Legislature by Republican wrongdoing, and that he was deserving of credit and of reward for wrenching the control away from the Republicans, even though it involved repeated violations of the law and the stealing of a public document from a public office. He is defended on the principle that two wrongs make a right, and that the end justifies the means. It shows the same lack of moral sense that led Mr. JOHN JAMES INGALLS of Kansas to declare that purity in politics is an "iridescent dream," and that politics is war, in which any sort of craft or device to gain advantage over the enemy is justifiable.

We have had many manifestations of this same spirit in the last dozen years and more, in National as well as State politics. Gaining control of a Legislature or of the electoral vote of a State by the corrupt use of money in bribing voters or election officers is on the same moral plane as securing the same result by falsified returns or the stealing of the lawfully authenticated certificates thereof. The boast of having carried a close State in a national election by the use of "soap" and the resort to the "blocks-of-five" scheme of a later time indicated that the process of deadening the moral sense and eliminating it from political action had then already set in.

Symptoms of the same malady have appeared in the manner in which selfish interests have been allowed to control legislation in order that the sovereign power of taxation might be used to promote private gain at the expense of the people, and in the use of the public service for the reward of partisan activity without regard to the competency or fitness of those employed. The disregard of fairness, of justice, and of law in the process known as "gerrymandering," in such performances as that in Connecticut, where the Legislature for two years kept men out of the offices to which they had been elected, and in many other deeds of politicians in and out of office for years past, shows how the moral sense has been gradually deadened until it really seems almost as though the rule of right and wrong no longer had any place in public affairs.

MAYNARD'S act appears as a sort of culmination in practice of the theory that purity in politics is an "iridescent dream," that lying, fraud, and theft may be justified if by them a party advantage has been gained. On no theory but this can he conduct be defended, and those who defend it simply expose their own moral destitution. That he was already besotted by this theory before his action in December, 1891, was shown by the story in our Washington dispatches yesterday of his exhibition of his moral defects in 1888. The mere fact that in his defense there seems to be no consciousness of the turpitude of his conduct is the strongest evidence of how far this deadening process has gone.

Is the whole body politic affected with this debasement, or do the mass of people regardless of party still believe in common honesty, in facing the truth, in doing the right thing, and in maintaining the safeguards of law in determining the results of elections? There is to be a test of this question in the coming election, and we shall know whether a majority of the people of this State will justify false dealing and crime if they are used to secure party advantage. They are asked to do more. They are asked to reward this kind of villainy with the office that demands the highest degree of integrity and the keenest discrimination between that which is lawful and right and that which is unlawful and wrong, together with the sternest adherence to the standard of the right and lawful. We cannot believe that the deadening of the moral sense has so far pervaded the mass of the people as to make the election of MAYNARD a possibility.

THE COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Chicago has a perfect right to congratulate itself upon the possession of a number of rich and public-spirited citizens, whose riches are disbursed liberally under the direction of their public spirit, and whose like, in their proportion to population and prosperity, cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Any ancient nobility now extant would cut a wretchedly poor figure if its service to the community were compared with the service of these new men, the successful merchants of Chicago. Here in New-York, and, indeed, in every American city, there are a public spirit and a willingness to give money for public causes that cannot be matched in any other country; but in this respect Chicago is more honorably American than any other American community. The difference between Chicago and New-York was well expressed by a man whose profession puts him in the way of soliciting gifts for public offices. He said that whereas in New-York the first rich man whom he approached would be likely to head a subscription, in Chicago such a man was likely himself to defray the whole of the estimated expense.

It was easy, but very unjust, to quote the old saying, "Light come, light go," in order to account for this disposition. It would be more just to refer it to local pride and municipal patriotism. But the local pride which has such results is a most admirable and beneficent sentiment, however ridiculous some of its manifestations may be. It is indeed true that the greatest ornament of Chicago is the body of rich and public-spirited men to be found there It is necessary to bear this in mind when one considers revelations unfavorable to the town, such as the vivid and depressing picture of life in Chicago given in Mr. FULLER'S remarkable novel. "The Cliff Dwellers," or the horrible tone of many of the Chicago newspapers.

These remarks are, of course, suggested by the munificent proposal of Mr. MARSHALL FIELD to give a million of dollars to the establishment of a Columbian Museum, as a permanent memorial of the World's Fair that has done so much to establish Chicago as a real city, and not merely a great camp and market—a permanent "World's Fair," or Nijnii-Novgorod. Of course, this great gift secures the successful execution of the scheme to which it was contributed, and it was a scheme well worthy of execution. Quite apart from its sentimental value as a memorial, it will present an opportunity to make permanent the collection of objects of interest out of the usual course of commerce of which the World's Fair has made a temporary collection, and which it would be a thousand pities to have dispersed after they have served their immediate purpose. In the Departments of Manufactures, of Agriculture, of Anthropology, of Liberal Arts, and of Forestry there are illustrations of nature or examples of art that are of the greatest educational value. Most of these it will not be necessary to purchase, for they are not objects of practical trade, and are, for the most part, exhibited by Governments which do not care to resume possession of them, but will be very willing to leave them to adorn a permanent collection, now that it is assured that such a collection will be made and suitably lodged. Indeed, it is hardly extravagant to say that the museum, once established, will stock itself. Chicago will thus have the honor of setting a precedent that is likely to be followed at all world's fairs in the future; and for this honor she will remain indebted to the timely and intelligent liberality of Mr. FIELD.

MORE STORIES ABOUT TIN.

Some curious stories about tin in this country are told at the World's Fair by the Tin-Plate Manufacturers' Association. We refer to the metal, and not to the coated plates of steel, the cost of which has been increased in the United States about 25 per cent. by the McKinley tariff. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, in response to an inquiring person, quotes the following from a statement which appears to have been circulated at the fair by the association:

"Considerable ore has been mined at the Temescal Mines, California, and the Harney Peak Mines in Dakota, producing over 200 tons of excellent metallic tin. Both these mines are very valuable properties. This fact was soon discovered by the British syndicate which controls the world's production of tin. For the purpose of controlling production here and the price of tin in the markets of the world, the American mines were secured at a heavy cost by British capitalists, and shortly afterward closed down. At the Temescal Mines machinery costing $300,000 is idle for no other reason than the caprice of the British stockholders, and the same may be said of the Harney Peak Mines."

This is not true, and the Tin-Plate Manufacturers' Association ought to be ashamed of itself for circulating such stuff at the great exhibition. The Temescal Mines were owned for years by Americans, who took out of them in 1868 and 1869 a few tons of the metal and then stopped work. Were they bought up by that mythical British syndicate? An impression has prevailed that they found the production of tin unprofitable. They were able, however, to sell the property to some Englishmen in 1890, and these Englishmen formed a company which invested about $800,000 in the land and mines before they discovered that they could not make any profits. They did take out about 120 tons of the metal by reducing ore carefully selected by an American manager who had an eye to the McKinley tariff, and piled up the pigs of tin so that President HARRISON could rest one hand on them while he was explaining the advantages of extortionate protective duties to the people of Temescal. But the English owners became weary of putting up money for which they obtained nothing in return. They discovered that the average supply of ore had so little tin in it that it could not be worked profitably. Therefore they ceased to supply money and the mines were closed.

We have published the official reports of the meetings in London, which show the condition of the San Jacinto Estate, Limited. If the manufacturers in the Tin-Plate Association really believe that the property is "very valuable," they can make fortunes by purchasing it at a low price. We are confident that the "syndicate" would relax its hold if a sum much smaller than the amount invested should be offered.

As for the so-called mines in Dakota, they have been for ten years upon the point of flooding the world with tin. "The Mineral Industry," the most comprehensive book on the subject that has been published, contains much information about these mines. Some of them were described in August of last year by Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, an expert authority, whose opinion is worth something. "The Mineral Industry" says:

"The claims extend over a total length of about thirty miles, in a somewhat circular form for upward of three-quarters of the distance around Harney Peak. Capt. THOMAS speaks of one or two claims as making a very good showing, and several others 'promise' to turn out well if developed, but the majority of those he examined were practically worthless. The average of the samples that he took shows that the ore will yield less than forty pounds of black tin to the ton, or 1.3 per cent. metallic tin. This represents an average value of but $5.20 per ton of ore, which, it is hardly necessary to say, is too little to enable the ores to be worked at a profit. The total amount of ore in sight Capt. THOMAS estimates to be about 90,000 tons; at $5.20 per ton this would represent a gross value of $468,000, but it will in all probability cost a great deal more than this to mine and mill it and to smelt it and market the tin.

"There is excellent reason to believe that Capt. THOMAS'S estimates are far too favorable. While it is possible that further development may disclose tin ore in paying quantities and quality, it cannot be said that this is now the case. Only a very small amount—probably not ten tons of metal, including that contained in the various samples sent away from the properties—has yet been smelted from the South Dakota ores."

The book from which this is taken is a good American authority, and even the Tin-Plate Association will not say that those who made it were subsidized and controlled by that "British syndicate." It must look elsewhere for an excuse for the tax of 4 cents a pound imposed on the metal by the McKinley act.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

Although the price of wheat advanced last week about 2½ cents per bushel, and the reports for the preceding week showed a large increase of the available stocks in this country and afloat for Europe, the quantity exported for the week was larger than the exports in any one of the three weeks immediately preceding, being 3,327,525 bushels. Since the middle of September the export trade has been falling off steadily, as the following table shows:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

Sept. 15	5,357,425
Sept. 22	4,727,925
Sept. 29	3,490,000
Oct. 6	3,189,091
Oct. 13	2,862,641
Oct. 20	2,709,700
Oct. 27	3,327,525

The weekly average for the three months of July, August, and September was a little more than 4,800,000 bushels. Up to this time the quantity exported in the new fiscal year beginning on July 1 has been 74,643,149 bushels, against less than 60,000,000 in the corresponding weeks of last year. The excess of the exports of corn is much larger, for thus far this year the shipments have been almost 19,500,000 bushels, which may be compared with less than 9,500,000 bushels a year ago.

The export movement of wheat (flour included) was retarded in the latter part of September and the first three weeks of the present month mainly by the attitude of the Senate toward the pending bill for the repeal of the silver-purchase law. As the prospect of action in concurrence with the House became more and more discouraging, exporters became less willing to buy, thinking that long delay in the Senate or the adoption of some compromise measure would depress the markets and enable them to make purchases at lower prices. The failure of the compromisers and the subsequent indications that the repealers would very soon be successful, exerted a very perceptible influence last week upon the export trade, as shown by the marked increase of the quantity shipped to Europe in the face of higher prices and the increase of available supplies.

Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the diplomatic and Consular representatives of this country in Europe to expose the tricks of those who deal in enormous "unclaimed estates" that are said to be the property of American heirs, the estate swindlers can always find Americans who will believe their tales. The list of these mythical estates was recently prolonged by the addition of one said to be situated in Germany and valued at $77,000,000. The expectant and deluded American "heirs" have been informed by officers of the State Department that "there is no foundation for the stories beyond the cupidity of claim agents." We have directed attention heretofore to the statements of the Ministers of this Government abroad, which show that all these tales about great estates in Europe awaiting the presentation of proofs by American heirs can have no foundation that would warrant the expenditure of a dollar by Americans for the support of the claim agents who ask for contributions.

The reports that have been for some years current of the flightiness of the Czar are by no means borne out by his conduct with respect to the recent "demonstrations" in France. Nothing could be more judicious than the dispatch in which he has conveyed to M. CARNOT his thanks for the reception of the Russian sailors, while at the same time nothing could be less committal. That the demonstration will "contribute to the strengthening of the general peace" is a very reasonable hope, and, in any case, it is a hope that it befits the Czar to express. If the story that comes to us by way of London be true, he has been even more judicious in respect to the choice of the Russian naval commander, choosing an Admiral who does not speak French with facility, upon the ground that if he selected an Admiral who did, "GOD only knew what he would say." This is excellent sense, whether the Czar said it or not. The Russian is a slower-burning animal that the Frenchman, but he is combustible all the same, and the French demonstrations have been of a kind to inflame even a very cool head. That the Russian Admiral could not say what he would have said, in language that his hosts could understand, will very possibly "contribute to the strengthening of the general peace" quite as much as the demonstrations themselves.

Registration in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The total registration in Schenectady City is 5,060, being 512 short of that of 1892. About 100 women registered.

WAY CLEAR NOW FOR REPEAL

VOTE ON THE SENATE BILL TO BE TAKEN ON MONDAY.

Amendments Rejected in Rapid Succession—Some of Them Withdrawn—Close Division on Proposition to Substitute Bland-Allison Act for Existing Law—Lamentations by Silver Senators—Sherman Gives Up His Demand for Bonds—Gorman Makes a Tame Defense.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Before the Senate session of Monday is over, unless all of to-day's signs fail, the House bill for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act will have been passed by the Senate and sent to the House, with a request for the concurrence of that body in the amendments made by the Senate.

Such steady progress was made to-day after the Senate began to vote upon amendments that soon after 5 o'clock all the amendments pending that any Senator had cared to call up had been voted upon. All were rejected. As in the House, the strongest vote, short of a majority, was upon the proposition to substitute the Bland-Allison act of 1878 for the Sherman act of 1890. On that vote the two sides of the Senate were but four votes apart.

The bill is in the Senate and open to amendment. That is the position of the bill to-night. On Monday there may be renewals of some amendments, and others not yet called up may be tried. But the temper of the Senate is known. There is no hope for anything except unconditional repeal.

The buoyant Mr. Wolcott, junior Senator from Colorado, was the first talker of the day. He took up Teller's lamentation where he had dropped it, but he could not maintain the strain. He resented the relentless fate that had crushed the opposition. He talked about closure as a dream indulged in by the other side, but as an impossibility, and he referred to Mr. Hill's effective proposition to adopt a closure rule as a bid for a "gullible gallery."

He had been expected to speak. It had been announced that he would formally decline to offer his bond proposition, but would explain his motive for preparing it and failing to press it. The Ohio Senator at once held the attention of the gallery audience. With great candor Mr. Sherman expressed his sympathy with Colorado, his admiration for the fine qualities of her citizens, and his interest in the appeals of Mr. Teller and "his young friend" Mr. Wolcott. If he did not believe that to yield all they asked would be against the best interests of the country he would be glad to support them. Believing that the further purchase of silver would work irreparable injury to the country, by lowering the purchasing power of money, he could not approve its further purchases. With great vigor and uncommon smoothness of utterance he called attention to the fact that, great as the mining interest is in importance, it is not so great as the cotton, corn, and manufacturing interests, which are those of the whole people.

Then Mr. Sherman referred to the two silver experiments, which had cost the country $160,000,000, the Bland-Allison act, and "what is called the Sherman act," neither of which, as he hoped, maintained the price of silver. The purchases must stop. "We have stood by silver," he said with great emphasis, "until the Nation, including the miners and mine owners, is about bankrupt." With $677,000,000 of silver in sight, to help silver which could be increased, perhaps, by an increase of minor coin, all would have been done that could be done safely.

The silver Republicans manifested keen interest when Mr. Sherman said he doubted whether the bill would meet all the expectations of the people. Then he came to his own proposition, which he had concluded not to offer, after careful consideration, as it might lead to new debate. He believed it to be absolutely necessary to have new legislation to maintain the resumption reserve, which was now being used, contrary to law, in his opinion, to meet current obligations.

It was not an altogether advised and happy speech that Mr. Gorman made after Mr. Sherman yielded the floor. He had been expected to do something of the kind, but not by the wiser men of the Senate. It turned out to be a very imperfect and uncalled-for defense, which did not clearly accomplish its object. Mr. Gorman was earnest, but he evidently strove to restrain his feelings, which have been mixed since Friday a week ago. He told the Senate that the Senators knew there was no hope of success in the attempt to pass the pending bill if the twenty-five or twenty-six Republicans agreed with the twenty-one or twenty-two Democrats. He had attempted to take advantage of the delay or mistakes, if mistakes had been made, to secure the passage of the bill which Mr. Sherman now declared would be important.

Very promptly Mr. Sherman corrected him, and Mr. Gorman went on to express his satisfaction at hearing that the Senator from Ohio thought there should have been a bond compromise. He had understood that there was to be a repeal of the whole Sherman law, but the President was compelled to accept the proposition of the Senator from Ohio when a large majority of the Democrats were opposed to unconditional repeal, and thirteen to fifteen Republicans were also opposed to it.

The interminable Stewart got the floor for one of his speeches, and was followed by Shoup of Idaho, who spoke his only speech in order to put himself on record for his constituents. This dreary interruption was soon over, and then the Vice President declared the question to be on the Stewart amendment to the Perkins amendment. Peffer desired an explanation, but Mr. Faulkner protested that it had been already explained by Stewart and did not need further elucidation. But Stewart told the Senate, with much amplitude of speech, that he proposed to revive the law of 1837, in order to supply the demand for "more money." There was then a vote, the first of the day, and the Stewart amendment was defeated, 29 to 39.

Having begun to vote, the Senate kept on with that work with commendable activity. Mr. Perkins made a short statement in support of his proposition for the free coinage of the product of American mines, withdrawing that part of it which called for a monetary commission. The roll was called, and his amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 41.

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, and Wolcott—30.

Nays—Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, and White of Louisiana—41.

The next amendment called up was that of Mr. Berry of Arkansas, and that earnest champion of free-silver coinage made a speech, in which he protested against the harsh criticisms that had been brought against those who had represented the wishes of their constituents. He went over the history of the fight, and attributed victory to the leadership of the Senator from Ohio. He regretted the outcome, but hoped that the South would rally to the silver cause, and that the fight would be fought out in the party. Mr. Berry's amendment was one proposing the revival of the Bland-Allison act of 1878.

To the speech of Senator Berry Mr. Voorhees replied, declaring that, though he might be personally desirous of supporting many of the propositions made, in the circumstances he could not entertain any of them. To a taunting suggestion from Mr. Harris about the help of the other side, Mr. Voorhees retorted that he did not know what the Senator from Tennessee would have done without his allies on the other side. Mr. Voorhees indulged in some affectionate tributes to Mr. Teller's loyalty to his cause, and also paid some compliments to Mr. Sherman. But he stuck to his determination to have the bill passed without change, "to clear the deck for action" that might be determined upon hereafter.

Mr. Butler intimated that Mr. McPherson was resorting to obstruction tactics, and that it might be necessary to call on the Senator from New-York to stop him.

This brought the Berry amendment to a vote, which was listened to with great attention. As on the vote in the House, it proved to be the strongest proposition next to unconditional repeal, of all the amendments offered. The vote by which it was rejected was 32 to 37.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Irby, Jones, (Ark.,) Jones, (Nev.,) Kyle, Martin, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Wolcott—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Morrill, Murphy, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, White, (La.) —37.

Without debate the vote was at once taken on Allen's amendment to coin the bullion now in the Treasury. It was beaten by 31 to 41, and Mr. Blackburn called up his more elaborate proposition for the coinage of the product of American mines, with what the Senator, in a brief speech, called "a feature" concerning the coinage of the seigniorage, which Mr. Blackburn does not fully understand. Even Stewart did not like it. On a vote it was weak, for it was rejected by a vote of 28 to 42.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Hunton, Irby, Jones, (Nev.,) Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, and Wolcott—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Coke, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Peffer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Stewart, Stockbridge, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, White, (La.)—42.

Among the notable votes in opposition were those of Coke, Harris, Peffer, and Stewart. Stewart's amendment calling for a pan-American conference to adopt a common coin, preliminary to free coinage, went down by a vote of 32 to 41. Then Mr. Squire came in with his involved "compromise," combining free coinage of $100,000,000 and an issue of bonds. He did not appear to be deeply interested in it, and the Senate took him at his manner. He divided his bill, and after the Senate had rejected the coinage part of it by a vote of 20 to 42, he proposed to withdraw the remnant. Wolcott objected, and Stewart "raised" to a point of order, to the great merriment of those who heard him.

Peffer now sent up an amendment which he at once found to be the wrong one, and while the audience laughed he substituted for it another proposing the issue of $250,000,000 of irredeemable paper money. As Mr. Bate had not read it, he desired to have it printed and laid over. It had been printed long ago, but Mr. Bate had not seen it. Mr. Voorhees objected to letting any amendments go over. He hoped that before the day was out all the amendments would be behind them, and while some Senators had declined to agree as to when a vote should be taken on the bill, he would ask that the vote be taken on Monday at 2 o'clock.

The last amendment to be called up was that of Mr. Harris, at one time considered as a compromise likely to be adopted. He apologized for it as not quite satisfactory to himself. It was read, informing the Senate that it proposed to coin the seigniorage at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, then purchases of silver to an amount monthly not fixed, after that silver purchases for more coinage, and the withdrawal of all paper and gold of less denomination than $10. Having briefly explained it, Mr. Harris sorrowfully added, that as "the decree had been entered" that no amendments should be adopted, he withdrew it, satisfied with having made a record of his offer.

Without opposition the bill was reported to the Senate, the Vice President displaying commendable promptness in the action.

In the Senate the amendment adopted—and in the committee there was only one, substituting the Finance Committee report—was agreed to, and wit hthe bill "still in the Senate and open to amendment," the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until Monday morning.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Mme. Tolstoi, wife of Count Tolstoi, received a diploma from the Moscow University at the age of seventeen, and was married when she was eighteen, her husband being twenty years older, and she is now, after thirty-one years of married life, the mother of nine living children, and her husband's potent aid in his literary labors. Harper's Bazar says she copies and recopies her husband's manuscript, a task of which the difficulty is increased by the self-invented shorthand in which Count Tolstoi sets down his compositions.

—Sons of the late Anthony J. Drexel have purchased two of the handsomest and most valuable residences in Philadelphia. Col. A. J. Drexel has paid $175,000 for the Wilstach mansion, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, and George W. Childs Drexel has bought for $125,000 the residence of Charles Lennig, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Locust Streets. They will remodel these houses for their own occupancy, or tear them down and build others.

—Librarian John Edmands of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia has pursued his calling for forty-eight years. He has had charge of the Philadelphia library for thirty-seven years. When he began it had 13,000 volumes; now it has 170,000. The system of classification which he devised has

MR. CROKER ON THE CAMPAIGN

THE TAMMANY LEADER SURE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Entire State and Local Tickets, He Believes, Will Be Elected Beyond Peradventure—Republicans in Vain Trying to Make Capital Out of the Financial Depression—The People Will Place the Blame Where It Belongs—He Did Not Dictate Candidates.

Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany, is a man who seldom talks for publication. There is a great deal of curiosity just now as to how he regards the political situation. To satisfy this curiosity a reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday on Mr. Croker and asked him whether he would answer a few questions bearing on the political campaign now in progress.

Mr. Croker replied that he would willingly answer any question with the understanding that he should be quoted correctly and that words he did not utter should not be put into his mouth. The Tammany leader received assurances which satisfied him. What he had to say is herewith reported, and his remarks will doubtless prove equally interesting to friends and foes.

The first question asked Mr. Croker was:

"What are your views on the political situation at this stage of the campaign?"

"The entire Democratic State and local tickets will be elected beyond peradventure," said Mr. Croker. "The great Democratic victory of last year throughout the Nation shows that the drift of sentiment in the country is in the direction of Democratic principles and policies. Nothing has occurred since that election to change this sentiment. Of course, I am fully aware that the Republicans, driven to desperation by lack of public confidence in their party, are endeavoring to make capital out of the fact that a period of commercial depression recently overtook the country.

"It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to believe that they would regard this as something due to the Democratic Administration. It was an unfortunate legacy left from the last Republican Administration and the people know it. It is well known that this period of depression came upon the country before President Cleveland took up the reins of Government. No sensible man can be cajoled into voting against the Democratic ticket by this Republican endeavor to shift the responsibility. President Cleveland is standing steadfast in his endeavor to restore confidence in the business communities, and the two Democratic United States Senators from this State are working with him to accomplish that end."

"What plurality do you think the local ticket will have?" was asked.

"I do not care to make any estimate now upon the figure," replied Mr. Croker, "but the local ticket will be elected by a majority so large that it will indicate the satisfaction which the administration of the candidates elected by Tammany Hall has given the people. There is no reason why this should not be so. There are people who like to criticise, to be sure, and who endeavor to find fault, but I would like very much to have them point out to me where in any respect this city is badly governed. If there is bad government in any department we want to know it. Those in charge of the interests of Tammany Hall would like very much to be informed precisely upon this point. We point to the record made by the officials elected by this organization and challenge any one to show wherein they have erred in their duty to the public."

"Mr. Croker," said the reporter, "it has been asserted in some of the newspapers that you have dictated the nominations of the various candidates for the Assembly and the Senate in the New-York City districts."

"That statement is ridiculous," said Mr. Croker. "Tammany Hall has a capable and efficient leader in every one of the thirty Assembly districts of this city. The whole matter of selecting the candidates for the Assembly and the Senate is left to them and to their committees. All the central body of the organization requires is that they select men who will be loyal to the interests of the City of New-York and to the interests of the Democratic Party.

"Newspaper criticism is often directed in a very ill-advised manner. I have no objection whatever to good, straight, honest criticism from the newspapers, but when criticism is simply used to satisfy the spite of some certain individual and for his own benefit, it falls short of the mark. I cannot understand the policy of those newspapers—and there are more than one of them in the city—who seek always to decry the interests of the City of New-York and to do all they can do to injure it in its progress toward becoming the greatest municipality in the world.

"Why should not the papers of New-York City rather seek to accelerate in every possible way the progress of the city rather than to retard it? Neither do I believe in the policy of a newspaper which invades the privacy of homes and attacks women and children because those in control of it have a grievance against a political party or against political leaders.

"Tammany Hall conducts its business precisely the same as a good business man conducts his. It tolerates nothing that interferes with good government. It challenges comparisons of the results which it obtains with the results in any other city of the Nation. There is always some jealousy against the party in power, and it arises in most cases from men who have been disloyal and who have been unworthy servants of the people, and have been turned out of this organization on that account. Those gentlemen, who have become so-called independents and reformers after they have been elected by this organization to the Senate and Assembly, have gained that distinction by introducing strike bills and violating their oath of office to such an extent that this organization would not tolerate them. Those gentlemen can now be found in outside organizations, ready at any time to take up arms against Tammany Hall in all so-called reform movements.

"There are others who swell up with importance and acquire the trouble often termed 'the big head,' and who neglect their duty to the people. These also become independents. Tammany Hall insists that the people chosen to serve the public shall serve them faithfully, and this organization is at all times ready to promote in office the true servants of the people. Discipline must be maintained in all political organizations just as it is maintained in business houses. For instance, your paper would not continue a man in its employ if he was faithless to the interests of his employer. Men who are faithless cannot remain in Tammany Hall, and when they get out of it, perforce they become independents. I don't class these men as independents, however; I class them as traitors."

"What did you think of the recent movement to nominate Controller Myers?" was asked.

"I have nothing to say as to that," Mr. Croker answered. "Mr. Myers has made an excellent Controller. I think the party would have renominated him, only it would have been making a precedent in favor of a third term, a thing which is not approved by this organization. I hold the highest respect for Mr. Myers, and the man who has been nominated to succeed him is certainly worthy of the suffrages of the people, and he will poll a very large vote. I have never asked Mr. Myers for very much, and what I have asked he has always cheerfully granted."

"Mr. Croker, what do you think of Judge Maynard's chances for election?" queried the reporter.

"Judge Maynard," was the reply, "will certainly be elected, and that by a very large majority, and he deserves it. He has made a splendid record upon the bench. The abuse that is heaped upon him will have a tendency to make him stronger before the Democratic Party. What losses we will have on one side from the Mugwumps we will more than make up by the hard work done for him by the loyal and sound Democrats. I think that the whole State ticket will run about alike all through."

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Croker facetiously referred to "Mugwump opponents."

"What is your definition of a Mugwump?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Croker smiled, stroked his beard, and said:

"A Mugwump is a man who goes to the polls to vote against somebody and not for anybody."

"There are mugwumps," Mr. Croker continued, "who are successful business men. They know that organization is absolutely necessary before success can be brought about, and that without organization they would have met with failure. Yet they condemn us for maintaining an organization and blame people for devoting their whole time to politics. If they gave a part of their time to politics and a part to business, they couldn't accomplish much in either, for to bring about success there must be unity of action. A family or a people divided against itself cannot stand. Organization is as necessary in politics as it is in business.

"In the best-managed business there is at times some one who fails to perform his duty. The same often occurs in families as well, and naturally such will happen in organizations. We are ready at all times to dismiss from our party any person who may violate or neglect the trust or responsibility imposed upon him. No party or business concern, nor an organization, should be held responsible for such persons creeping or getting into it. It is only when it fails to dismiss them after obtaining the knowledge of their failings that it should be so held."

"What is your opinion of Dr. Parkhurst as a factor in local politics?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"It is a shame for a man to go around trying to make poor unfortunate people commit crime," was his reply. "A man who preaches the Gospel and who tempts people to commit offenses for the purpose of sending them to jail is not a pleasing spectacle in any community. I have the greatest sympathy for those who are unfortunate, and it seems to me that it should be the duty of a clergyman to reclaim rather than to tempt the unfortunate. I do not think that morality can be much the gainer by Dr. Parkhurst's methods. He could go into any village, city, or hamlet in the country and tempt people to do the same things that he has tempted them to do here."

UNITED PRESS PROSPEROUS.

Most of Its Stock Held by the Leading Newspapers of the Country.

A meeting of the United Press Directors was held at its office, 195 Broadway, yesterday noon. The following members were represented: The New-York Herald, The New-York Times, The New-York Tribune, The Chicago Tribune, The Chicago Herald, The New-York Sun, and The Boston Globe.

A report was presented showing that 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the association was held by the prominent daily newspapers of the country, and that a trusteeship of the same had been created for twenty-five years, thus guaranteeing the permanent control of the association to the newspapers which formerly constituted the New-York Associated Press, but with whom are now actively associated leading Western newspapers.

New contracts with important news associations and newspapers were ratified by the Board of Directors.

HISTORIC SNUFFBOX STOLEN.

Once the Property of Mme. Pompadour—Taken from a Jeweler's Window.

An advertisement in yesterday's papers, signed by Mrs. T. Lynch, the dealer in jewelry at Union Square and Fourteenth Street, offered $1,000 reward for the return of a gold snuffbox stolen from her branch store, at 1,123 Broadway, at an early hour Wednesday morning.

According to Mrs. Lynch, this snuffbox has a history, and she recently refused an offer of $5,000 for it by a Mr. Lautignac.

At about 5 o'clock Thursday morning a man was seen to hurry away from Mrs. Lynch's up-town store. A policeman hurried over to see what was up and found that the store had been robbed. He summoned aid, but the thief was not captured. A big pane of plate glass had been smashed in and a handful of valuables had been seized, including the snuffbox in question, half a dozen opera glasses, and a number of jewels. All that was found to serve as a clue to the thief is a piece of lead wrapped up in a newspaper.

"It was a special shock to me," said W. Lynch, the son of the proprietor of the store, to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "as I had charge of the branch store and the jewels were the property of my mother. A clerk inadvertently left them displayed in the window Wednesday night, instead of putting them in the safe. I do not think that the thief was an expert, for the job was done in a very bungling manner—but it was effective."

The snuffbox cannot be duplicated. It was of twenty-two carat gold. On the top it bore the royal coat of arms of Spain, in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. On the reverse side was a crucifix in gems, upon which rested the Christ figured in emeralds. On one end of the box was a representation of the Alhambra, in enamel. On the front of the box was an inscription, in Spanish, saying: "From Ferdinand to Isabella, in commemoration of Grenada—1482." Mme. de la Pompadour, Louis XV., and Louis XVI. have been among its owners. It was purchased by Mrs. Lynch at a recent sale in Paris.

John Fritz Resigns His Post.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—John Fritz, consulting engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has resigned. For thirty-three years he was Superintendent, and was made consulting engineer only last June.

Ex-Senator Woodin Seriously Ill.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-Senator William B. Woodin sustained a stroke of paralysis last evening and now lies in a precarious condition.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An execution against John Kafka, wholesale dealer in woolens and cloakings at 310 and 312 Church Street, for $3,218, in favor of Lawyer Herman Joseph for professional services, has been received by the Sheriff. Mr. Kafka has been in business over twenty years, has always stood well in the trade, and had excellent credit with manufacturers in this city and in New-England. Mr. Joseph said yesterday that Mr. Kafka had transferred all outstanding accounts to protect indorsements on notes that were discounted to the amount of $35,000. Mr. Kafka had sustained heavy losses by bad debts, probably averaging $20,000 a year, or $60,000 in the aggregate. He had suffered from nearly all the failures of clothing manufacturers in the city, and had lost $3,500 in the past week by bad debts. His total liabilities, it is thought, will exceed $100,000. The amount of his assets is not known. Among the large creditors are H. W. T. Mail & Co. for $18,000, Washington Mills for $16,000, Knower & Cooley for $14,000, J. & J. Dobson for $4,000, H. Bissenoff for $7,000, Simon Israel & Co. for $4,000, and Sackville Mills for $3,000.

—In the matter of assignment of the Sioux City Dry Goods Company, which owes Eastern wholesalers and bankers $135,000, the assignee has reported in favor of distributing $80,000 of funds pro rata among the creditors. The Boston Investment Company, owner of the block the company occupied, filed objections, and will enforce its lien for about $28,000. It claims that the creditors must exhaust all recourse they have from A. S. Garretson, who personally guaranteed mercantile bills of $100,000, and the Union Loan and Trust Company, which indorsed $35,000 worth of notes, before they can touch the assignees funds. So far the Boston company has been sustained.

—The Mannville Carriage Company of New-Haven, Conn., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $75,000, and assets about half that amount. The Mannville Company was one of the largest carriage firms in New-Haven, and was regarded as one of the most prosperous.

—Two writs of replevin against House, Lawson & Connor, wholesale dealers in dress trimmings at 356 Broadway, who failed a few days ago, have been received by the Sheriff for $6,072 in favor of the Botany Worsted Mills.

—An attachment against William J. Shaw and Samuel Ingram, doing business as the Thornton Weaving Company, at Thornton, R. I., in favor of the Thornton Worsted Company for $3,527, has been received by the Sheriff.

—Nathan Jacobsen, doing business as N. Jacobsen & Co., wholesale dealer in tailors' trimmings at 130 Bleecker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Ulmar, giving preferences for $6,000.

—H. W. Bernheim & Co., composed of H. W. Bernheim and S. Dreyfus, wholesale liquor and tobacco dealers at Montgomery, Ala., have been closed by attachments aggregating $50,000.

—James R. Frederic, a lumber dealer of East Orange, has made an assignment. The assets are $12,438.81, and the liabilities $11,392.06.

—The stock of the Charles R. Schantz Company, manufacturer of neckwear at 821 Broadway, was sold by the Sheriff yesterday.

HARD AT WORK ON EL CID

FAST FREIGHTER WILL SOON BE A BRAZILIAN CRUISER.

Admiral Maurity and the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, on Board Yesterday Much Interested in What Was Being Done—Will Have a Powerful Armament—Yacht Feiseen Bought for a Torpedo Boat—The New-York to Sail for Rio de Janerio.

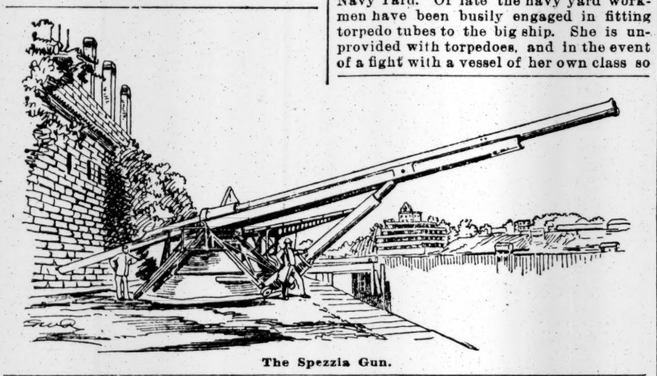
There is no longer the slighest doubt of the uses to which El Cid, the steamship which was purchased through Flint & Co. from C. P. Huntington, will be put.

The steam yacht Feiseen, which has the fastest record in the world, was bought yesterday by Flint & Co. from W. B. Coggswell. She will be placed on the deck of El Cid for use as a torpedo boat. The yacht is now at City Island, and workmen are busy on her night and day converting her into a torpedo boat.

The work is being done by Gardner & Mosher, builders of the yacht. It will probably be finished in two weeks. The cabin of the yacht is being removed, and the best steel plates are being put in.

In place of the ordinary pilot house, a coning tower will be built, and in the bow of the yacht will be a torpedo tube placed forward on a pivot, on which it will be capable of traversing an arc of 180 degrees. Aft a one-pound rapid-fire gun will be carried.

The Feiseen has made seven miles at the rate of 31⅝ miles an hour. She cost $30,000. Mr. Gardner refused to tell what was paid for her by Flint & Co.



The Spezzia Gun.

Admiral Maurity who is at the head of the Brazilian Commission to the World's Fair, was aboard El Cid yesterday, looking at her and sizing up her capabilities as a war vessel, and later in the day a reporter for The New-York Times found Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister to this country, on board. He was making a suggestion as to what should be done to the steamship.

Dr. Medonca was very courteous, but when questioned about the destination of the vessel, he refused to say a word, nor would he tell anything about the armament that would be put on the steamship. It was learned, however, that El Cid would be fitted up as a fast cruiser as one of a fleet of four powerful war vessels to be commanded by Admiral Maurity.

This fleet will be a most formidable one and will be able to give Admiral Mello and his command a hard fight should they come to close quarters. The Government of Brazil, in addition to El Cid, will have three new vessels, two of which will be ironclads of the latest and most effective class.

One of these ironclads is being turned out by the Armstrongs in England and the Richeuala is another. The Richeuala is now at Toulon, where she is being fitted out. There also is the cruiser Benjamin Constant, which has been bought for Brazil.

Admiral Maurity, who will command these war ships, was formerly a monarchist and a friend of Mello. Now, however, he is a Republican and will give the heartiest support to Peixoto and the Government. He is one of the best naval officers in the service of Brazil. In addition he is the youngest Admiral in the service and is a graduate of the Brazilian Naval College. During the Paraguayan war he was placed in command of a vessel of the monitor type and did good service against the Paraguayans. He was badly wounded in an engagement.

El Cid yesterday morning was towed from Pier 38, North River, down to the Erie Basin, where a large force of workmen was put at work getting her ready to be cleaned and painted. Her bottom will be painted with anti-fouling paint. The ships' carpenters were at work measuring and making calculations as to where and how her guns would be placed.

When El Cid is armed she will be able to do effective service. In her bow on the main deck will be the dynamite gun, and near by will be two thirty-three-pound guns. On the forward deckhouse will be placed twelve rapid-fire guns.

The dynamite gun is constructed by the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company, and is much the type of a gun that was used on the Vesuvius at the trials at Port Royal, S. C., last Spring. This gun throws a projectile that is more of an aerial torpedo than anything else. Its progress cannot be stopped by a netting. The velocity reaches from 500 to 900 feet per second.

The charges explode when a solid object or the water is struck.

This gun was tested at Fort Lafayette in September, 1886, and the Coast Survey schooner Silliman was blown up after three shots had been fired. The projectiles were charged with nitro gelatine. The gun will throw four sizes of projectiles. The first shell weighs 500 pounds and is charged with 500 pounds of explosive. The next one weighs 500 pounds, the shell weighing 300 pounds and the explosive with which it is charged 200 pounds.

The other two projectiles weigh 300 and 200 pounds, respectively. The shells can be projected 2,800, 4,200, 5,000, and 6,000 yards, respectively. The larger shells can be fired at the rate of the twenty rounds an hour and the others at thirty rounds. One of these guns was sent to England two years ago and exhaustive tests were made of its accuracy of fire. The accuracy developed was remarkable.

Five shots were fired, and the shells all dropped in a rectangle 7 rods by 5. Two of them dropped in the same hole.

Admiral Maurity was very much pleased when the workings of the gun were shown him, and he watched with great interest the preparations that were being made to have it placed on board. Part of the upper deck will have to be cut out, and, as the gun and carriage weigh forty-three tons, it will be a difficult job to get it in position.

Admiral Maurity left for Chicago at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He is so much occupied with the Brazilian exhibit at the exposition that he has only been able to give four days to the details necessary for the purchase and fitting out of El Cid. For this reason the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Mendonca, has been compelled to call upon gentlemen who are experts in naval architecture to superintend the fitting out of El Cid and to take charge of the metamorphosis that is now turning her from a peaceful freighter into a cruiser.

In addition to the armament already described, El Cid will be fitted out with Howell torpedoes which have been adopted by the United States Government. A telegram from Providence last night stated that the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company was getting several torpedoes ready, presumably for the use of El Cid. The officers of the company, however, refused to say anything about what the destination of the torpedoes was.

It is not known how long it will take to fit out El Cid. No attempt will be made to armor any part of her. The Brazilian Government has need of the fleet at once, and it is expected that the three men-of-war on the other side will sail very shortly. Whether they will come to this port to sail for Brazil in company with El Cid is a question which not even the Admiral who will command the Government fleet can answer.

Capt. H. Baker, formerly of the Brazil line of steamers, has been made Captain of El Cid. The vessel was intrusted to his care yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK ORDERED TO BRAZIL.

Will Sail as Soon as Possible—May Carry Stanton's Successor.

The big armored cruiser New-York has received orders to prepare to proceed to Brazil at once.

Immediately upon the receipt of the order, telegrams were sent out from the cruiser recalling all officers on leave of absence. One officer, Ensign Dashiel, who is undergoing at the Navy Department examination for promotion, has been ordered to repair at once aboard his ship.

The orders to the New-York are reported to be of the most mandatory sort. No effort is to be spared to hurry the ship off at the earliest possible moment.

It is announced that the successor to Acting Rear Admiral Stanton will sail for Rio de Janeiro on the New-York. Who this officer will be is not yet known. There is every reason to believe, though, that Commodore Richard Meade has been selected.

The New-York is lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Of late the navy yard workmen have been busily engaged in fitting torpedo tubes to the big ship. She is unprovided with torpedoes, and in the event of a fight with a vessel of her own class so provided, she would be placed at a serious disadvantage.

It could not be definitely learned yesterday just how soon the New-York could be made ready, but the impression prevailed that the big ship should be able to get away from this city in four days.

The sudden orders to the New-York are ascribed in naval circles to the desire of the Administration to have present at Rio de Janeiro a naval force the equal if not the superior of that of any other county. The arrival of the New-York at Rio de Janeiro will give the United States five war ships there. Of this number, the New-York, Newark, Charleston, and Detroit are splendid specimens of the modern fighting ships.

The fifth vessel is the little Yantic, a wooden sloop-of-war of about 500 tons, which has been doing duty in the River Plate the last eighteen months. The Yantic is well known to steamship men in and around New-York. Prior to her sailing for the South Atlantic, she was a familiar figure in New-York waters.

At present the United States is represented at Rio de Janeiro by the Newark and the Charleston. The Detroit is on her way to Rio de Janeiro from Barbados. The Yantic is making the best of her way up the Brazil coast from Montevideo.

The Detroit was reported at Bahia Friday. The Yantic was reported at Montevideo Oct. 10.

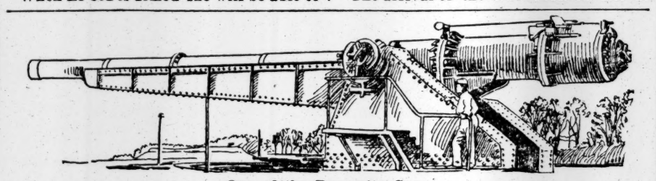
The Detroit's putting into Bahia is ascribed in naval circles to a desire on the part of Commander Brownson to place himself in late communication with the Navy Department before standing in to Rio de Janeiro. The Detroit, it is said, should be able to steam without stinting, on her liberal coal supply, from Barbadoes to Rio de Janeiro. The Detroit, it is thought, will take on fresh coal supply at Bahia and proceed either to-day or to-morrow for Rio de Janeiro. She should reach Rio de Janeiro in three days' time from Bahia.

Of the foreign war ships in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro the United States Navy Department is apprised of the presence of two British war ships, two Italian cruisers, one German war ship, two French war ships, and of the expected arrival daily of the Argentine Republic cruiser Nueve de Julio.

The arrival of the New-York off Rio de Janeiro will give to the United States the most powerful representative among the contingent of foreign war ships. This force of United States war ships will have a mighty influence in whatever action the foreign fleets may decide to take. The United States fleet will be sufficiently strong for the Administration to assert itself should it be decided to oppose vigorously any violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The only foreign flag officer present in Brazilian waters is the French Rear Admiral on board the French frigate Aréthuse. The Aréthuse will be remembered by New-Yorkers as the flagship of the French squadron in the great Columbian naval review fleet. Unless some Admiral in the United States Navy is sent to Brazil possessing a commission antedating in issue the one of the French Admiral, it would be difficult for the American forces to be operated in conjunction with those of the French without being subordinated. The difficulty, it was pointed out yesterday, could be obviated by the assignment of a distinguished officer of the rank of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

In high naval circles the opinion is held that no better officer could be sent to Brazil than Gherardi. The interests of the United States, it is declared, need to be closely watched in Brazil, and the gravity of the present situation, coupled as it is with the interest being manifested by foreign imperial Governments, make it imperative that the naval representative of the United States should be a man of great discretion. So far as experience counts, no other flag officer of the United States Navy is known to possess the qualification of Admiral Gherardi.



One of the Dynamite Guns.

Immigrant Girl Disappears.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Lehmann of 50 Hubert Street, Brooklyn, to-day requested the aid of the police in finding her sister, Louise Zahiner, twenty years old, who arrived on the Hamburg steamer Columbia yesterday. She came from Genser, Germany, where her parents are well-to-do. Mrs. Lehmann had arranged to meet her sister on the steamer's arrival, but was unable to do so. Miss Zahiner's baggage was brought to Mrs. Lehmann's house by an expressman, but the young woman had not reached there. The police learned that Miss Zahiner was met on the pier by a tall, handsomely-dressed man, with whom she went away. They were seen to cross the ferry to New-York. The police do not think the man met Miss Zahiner at the pier, but that he was a passenger on the Columbia, and that the couple have eloped.

WEDDINGS.

Parsons—Mott.

A large gathering of wedding guests assembled in St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Jeanette Le Brun Mott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Mott of 20 East Fifty-fifth Street to W. Eugene Parsons. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, performed the ceremony. The best man was William Andrews. Paulding Farnham, J. Cooper Mott, Carroll Goldsburgh, Louis Bertschmann, Sydney Shepard, and Carle J. Blenner were the ushers. Miss Grace Stanton, Miss M. Grosvenor Salisbury, Miss Agnes Belden, and Miss M. Gulon Thompson, who attended the bride, were attired in gowns of white moire antique and carried bunches of pink roses. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. The floral decorations at the house, which were by Thorley, were exceedingly pretty. Among the guests at the reception were Mrs. Eugene Bogert, Mrs. Bettini, Mrs. Charles Coudert, Mrs. William Gulon, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. G. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Miss Bayard, Mrs. J. Barclay, Mrs. M. Le Brun Cooper, Mrs. De Grove, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Mrs. Washington Irving of Staten Island, Mrs. William A. Latimer, Mrs. P. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Plummer, Mrs. George Stanton, Mrs. Wotherspoon, and Mr. and Mrs Berry Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will spend the Winter in the south of France and Egypt.

Chickering—Russell.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Miss Anne Elizabeth Russell, daughter of the Hon. W. A. Russell of North Andover, was married at noon to-day to Prof. John Jameson Chickering of Columbian College, Washington, son of J. W. Chickering of the National Deaf-Mutes College. The ceremony took place at Lake View Farm, the Summer home of Mr. Russell, and was performed by the Rev. A. J. Gerdon of the Old South Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Chickering, the bridegroom's father. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Elizabeth H. Russell, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and T. Lawrence Abbott of New-York was best man. The couple will make their home in Washington, at 25 Iowa Circle, after a brief wedding trip.

Weir—Baker.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—J. Alden Weir, the New-York artist, and Miss Baker, also of New-York, were quietly married in Trinity Church at noon to-day, the Rev. Dr. Donald, a personal friend of the bridegroom, performing the ceremony. The bridal party, aside from the principals, included a dozen friends from Connecticut and Albany and Miss Weir of New-York. Most of the party registered at Young's Hotel yesterday and were quietly taken in carriages to the church. They went in by a side entrance, which was quickly locked by the sexton. The ceremony over, there was a private dinner at Young's, at which Dr. Donald was present, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Weir started for New-York.

FINDINGS AS TO THE MACHIAS.

One of the Reports of the Board of Officers Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Navy Department still declines to make public the special report of the Board of Officers that conducted the recent trial trip of the new gunboat Machias, which, it is alleged, says that the vessel is top-heavy and somewhat cranky, and needs a better distribution of heavy material to make her a good sea boat. Access to the regular report of the board, however, has been allowed.

The report made public to-day concerns only the fitness of the vessel for final acceptance with reference to the liability of the contractors for any defects that might be found. In summing up the board says that the ship is well built and sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by firing, and that the hull, engines, boilers, and appurtenances, or any parts thereof, have not exhibited any weakness, falling, or breaking down or deterioration other than that due to fair wear and tear.

On the trip a two hours' trial of the engines, boilers, and appurtenances, under conditions of full pressure natural draught was continued to a satisfactory conclusion. Immediately following this trial the ship was run at full speed with one engine—a half hour with the starboard and the same time with the port engine. Each engine worked satisfactorily, and no break or hitch occurred in any direction.

The mean speed indicated by the patent logs for two hours at full power was 9 knots; the speed under one engine was 6 7-10 knots per hour, with a helm angle of 15 degrees. The condition of the vessel's bottom and the use of anthracite coal caused a great reduction in speed. The boilers did not steam freely during the two hours' full-speed trial, the combustion in the furnace being incomplete, and, notwithstanding the annular air space around the smoke pipe, the external jacket was very hot, burning off all the paint. The four-inch guns, the board says, should be dismounted and put in good order.

Could Not Control the Trolley Motor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—The trolley Juggernaut claimed another victim in this city to-day. He was William Gepp, seventeen years old, of 56 Essex Street. He was employed as a mail collector in the suburbs. For this purpose he used a two-wheeled drag. As he was returning from his rounds, at 4:30 P. M., his wagon was struck by a motor at Grand and Henderson Streets. Gepp was thrown under the wheels of the motor and literally ground into fragments. Gepp was driving down Grand Street, and the motor overtook and ran him down without warning. Lewis Warren, the motorman, was committed without bail on a charge of manslaughter. He admits that he did not ring the bell, but says the bell would not work. He tried to shut off the current, but the handle of the storage battery broke. That left no recourse but for the conductor to disconnect the car from the overhead wire, and, before that could be done, Gepp was under the wheels.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Gives a Dinner.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28.—Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner to-night in honor of his guests, Count and Countess de Sears of France, Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—There is no question about the impression made upon the mind by a visit to the Dore Gallery. Each of the pictures is an exhibition in itself, and when the magnitude of the collection now on exhibition is considered it is not a matter for wonder that many visits are paid for the contemplation of the great works. The gallery will continue to be open on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock at the popular Sunday prices.

—Gen. Ballington Booth has complied with the suggestion of Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Records, by writing "clergyman" under his signature, which was only identified by "Salvation Army" when it was placed on the marriage certificate of Adjt. Robert Bell and Major Rebecca Elizabeth Chatterton. The certificate has been filed as "regular."

—The newspaper catalogue for 1893 just issued by Dauchy & Co., at 27 Park Place, abounds in material of value to advertisers, and is compact, convenient for desk use, and complete in every detail. The new features of this edition is a ruled space for memoranda opposite each newspaper. The book contains 732 pages and is published at $5 per copy.

—Mr. Desmond Dunne, who for nearly nine years past has been chief writer and advertising manager for Abraham & Straus, successors to Wechsler & Abraham, is to withdraw from the firm Jan. 1 next, to open a general advertising bureau under the incorporated title of Desmond Dunne Company.

—The British ship Kistna, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, lost two of her crew during the voyage. On Oct. 6 Second Officer John Jamie of Dundee died of delirium tremens and was buried at sea. On Oct. 20 David Norrie, a seaman, fell from the topgallant yard to the deck and was instantly killed.

—The steamship Monowai arrived at San Francisco on Friday with mails from Australia, New-Zealand, and Hawaii, which are due at this port Nov. 1. The next mail for Australia will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. on Nov. 11.

—On Pier 37 East River were found yesterday a coat and waistcoat and this notice: "My name is George Munn and my mother lives at Kearney, Hudson County, N. Y., and I die with a broken heart. With love for all. G. M."

—Jacob Harth, who was in his seventy-first year, died suddenly yesterday at 2,127 Bathgate Avenue, Tremont, the residence of his son, Frederick W. Harth, who is chief clerk in the Coroner's office.

—The Yonkers Common Council has awarded a contract to Messrs. Mee & Mackay to build a hospital for the reception of persons suffering from contagious diseases, for $15,370.

—The Jersey City Board of Finance has authorized the issue of $550,000 of City Hall bonds. The erection of the building will begin as soon as the securities are disposed of.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Cliff House, a popular Summer resort on Long Island Sound here, was burned to the ground to-day. Loss, $15,000; partly insured. It was owned by Mrs. Jeannette Parsons.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

It has been all boom in the stock market the past week, and the close yesterday was strong at the highest figures. Nearly half a million shares were done for three days in succession. This is big business, compared with what has been. There is no mistake, either, about a good deal of genuine public buying. Of course the professionals led the way by their speculative operations, but this is always the case, and always will be. The events at Washington and the constant flow of money to the banks cleared the way for an upward turn, and the announcement of the Vanderbilt purchases of Lackawanna was most skillfully timed. It went all over the country as a sort of declaration that the great capitalists had decided that the turn had come and it was time to buy stocks. The purchases were really made last August, when the market was at its lowest, and the fact that such purchases had been made, supposed to be by the Jersey Central people, was stated some weeks ago in this column. But all that amounted to nothing as compared with a formal announcement that the Vanderbilts were buying large quantities of stocks, so timed as to hit the market just when the public mind was elated with the best news from Washington which has been received since the House passed the repeal bill by 131 majority. Among the most active men in working the advance of the market have been the small group which is generally designated the First National or Jersey Central crowd. The Vanderbilts say the purchase of Lackawanna was made chiefly (as apart from investment considerations) with a view to secure a better observance of agreements as to the distribution of business at Buffalo and prevent rate cutting; but the speculators referred to, who gave the news to the public, gave it out as a new deal among the coal roads, and worked a boom in all the coal stocks. Members of the old Lackawanna party assert that the real object of this move is to make a market for Jersey Central. They assert that the stock is all concentrated in the hands of a few holders, who find the load growing inconveniently heavy, as the road is not such a booming property as it seemed to be. This is not vouched for as truth, but it is truth that these people assert it to be true. True or not, however, the scheme worked to a charm and stimulated the whole list in a wonderful degree. Coincident with the action of the Senate, it helped bring in considerable outside buying, telegraphic orders from the country to purchase being reported by many of the commission houses as being quite a feature of the week's business. When yesterday's bank statement is read throughout the country this morning, that may bring in more orders. A surplus reserve of nearly $49,000,000, with indications of its continuing to grow, is calculated to make every one who has any surplus money consider how he can invest it so as to bring in a decent rate of interest.

It is to be observed, however, that the rise of the market has been rapid, and therefore a continuance of the advance at such a rate is unlikely. London has been a seller most of the week, just as it was a large buyer in July and August, when things were at their bluest in the Street. Sales now are to realize profits; and sales to realize profits must soon be in order with our own operators. The market is discounting the passage of the repeal bill, and some reaction after it has passed may naturally be looked for. The bill will probably pass the Senate on Tuesday, when it will go to the House, and doubtless will reach the President by the end of the week. This gives the bulls a full week more to keep the market on the boil, but it would not be surprising if the final vote in the Senate was made the occasion for realizations.

The present state of speculation was happily hit off by an operator yesterday, who said that "the market was divided into two classes, chances for poor men, and dangerous specialties. The luxuries included Northwest preferred, St. Paul and Omaha preferred, Pullman, Manhattan, the three great coal stocks, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Sugar. They were luxuries for rich men only. Poor men seem to have an excellent chance with a modicum of risk in such stocks as Texas Pacific, Pacific Mail, Chesapeake and Ohio, Reading, Erie, Big Four, Lead, and Reading incomes. The dangerous stocks, which might pay best if taken at the right time and on the right side, were New-England, Distillers, Cordage, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, and some of the so-called cats and dogs which have no market except when the whole market is broad and active." In this neat analysis it will be noted that nothing is said of St. Paul common, Rock Island, Burlington, Western Union, and Chicago Gas. They may be said to occupy a place between the luxuries of the rich and the chances for the poor. It is in these stocks, however, that a considerable bull contingent declare that there is still a rise of from five to ten points. With possibly one exception each has a bull pool working in it.

After the repeal bill has become a law and the currency question been definitely settled, what is before the market? Upon what basis is speculation then to move? If we are to believe Senator Teller, there ought to be a collapse of values to which the late Summer smash would be as nothing. His dismal speech was much talked of in the Street yesterday, and the opinion generally expressed that he was perfectly sincere. It was another instance of what happens to a man when he becomes a monomaniac on any subject. If people refuse to see things as he sees them, he is sure that something disastrous will follow. There is no reason to doubt that Senator Teller is to-day profoundly convinced that a great calamity is about to fall on the human race. When the tariff bill comes up for discussion, we shall see men get up in House and Senate and just as solemnly aver their deep conviction that the industries of the United States are to be laid prostrate. There are just as many protection maniacs as there are silver maniacs. Nevertheless the human race will probably continue to worry along pretty well after the United States Government stops buying more or less pig silver every month; and the industries of the country will doubtless continue, even if the tariff schedules are revised. Tariff reformers aver they will be more prosperous than ever. No one not a protection monomaniac looks for any disturbance of the stock market because of revision of the tariff. The course of speculation will, after the currency question is disposed of, run along normally on the lines of general business, as evidenced mainly in the railroad earnings. The general idea is that when the stimulus of the fair is exhausted the earnings will be nothing to boast of. The silver-producing regions, where the collapse has been most complete, will certainly pick up again. There is already a marked improvement in business on lines tributary to Denver, extra freight trains having been put on because of the inpour of merchandise. The short crops, however, will doubtless make themselves painfully felt in general railroad traffic next year; and if the roads can, in 1894, earn and pay the same rate of dividends as in 1893, they will do the utmost that can be expected of them.

Dinner to Marvin R. Clark.

Marvin R. Clark, the blind newspaper man, was entertained last evening at a dinner given in his honor in the rooms of the New-York Press Club. About sixty newspaper men were present, including John A. Cockerill, Joseph Howard, Jr., Congressman Amos J. Cummings, John W. Keller, Julius Chambers, George Bartholomew, Dr. Charles J. Perry, and A. E. Pearsall. Advantage was taken of the occasion by Mr. Clark's old associates to inaugurate a fund for his benef

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting or do plain sewing; last employer can be seen; four years' city reference. N. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.— By a young Swedish girl as competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and sewing, or as parlormaid; has best reference. 453 West 27th St., Nelson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family or private boarding house; best of references. 223 East 28th St., basement; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady; has best city references. Call Monday at 228 East 36th St., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and thorough housemaid; or assist in laundry and see to the mending; good seamstress; can take either position; good references. E. G., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By faithful young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children and plain washing; four years and a half reference. 238 East 24th St., first floor, Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children or do plain sewing; five years' city references; wages, $18. D. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German woman as chambermaid and maid to grown children; no objection to traveling. Josephine, care Mrs. McPhillips, 249 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and assist in dining room, whom she can highly recommend. 255 Madison Av.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; good city references. J. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable French Swiss girl as chambermaid or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has good city reference. M. Cheulet, 128 West 27th St., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. M. B., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady or growing children; best of city references. A. F., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Call Monday or Tuesday at 27 West 46th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assistant in washing and waiting. 209 East 38th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference from last place. 954 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in small private family; best city reference. 152 East 53d St., Saunders's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced person as chambermaid; no objection to waiting on lady; best city reference. L. D., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; good laundress; reference. 443 West 31st St.; ring Delaney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; best city reference. N. H., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid in first-class private family; three years' best city reference. L. K., care Mme. Salome, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR WAITress Alone.—By a young girl; first-class personal reference. Call, Monday, at 626 3d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or to make herself useful otherwise; several years' city reference. K. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a nice girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 125 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 118 West 36th st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—English Protestant; or parlormaid; references from first-class families. L. C., Mrs. Smylon's, 249 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful. 25 East 7th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl in private family; best references. Caroline Larsson, 15 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent French girl as chambermaid; three years' references. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. M. B., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By a competent German girl; best city references. A. H., 121 East 120th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do fine washing and chamberwork; city reference. W., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Frenchwoman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Anna, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid. 49 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call, Monday, at 545 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By colored woman as chambermaid; in private family or boarding house. Call, Monday, Waterford, 222 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid; best city reference. C. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—Competent. Call, Monday, present employer's, 18 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and sewing; best city reference. 206 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; wages, $18; two years' city reference. M. N., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good reference. E. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 346 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; chamberwork and waiting. 1,062 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work and sewing. 413 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of grown children. K. G., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK OR WAITING.—By a young girl. 418 East 114th St.

Companions.

CAMPANION, &c. — A woman of ability in many directions, of great working capacity, and willing to do anything reasonable, with intelligence and a splendid genial temperament, desires a position in which she can make herself useful and her work appreciated; as companion to an elderly or invalid lady at home or traveling; four years' references. L. F., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a Parisian lady as companion to lady or as first-class lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; accustomed to travel; the care of sick; could instruct young children; excellent references. Miss Louise, 163 West 54th St., after 8 o'clock.

COMPANION AND LADY'S MAID.—By American woman of 30; willing and agreeable; good sewer; immediate situation desired; does not object to traveling; references given. M. K., 173 East 89th St.

COMPANION.—Lady highly connected, good linguist, as companion to elderly gentleman or lady, or as chaperon or charge of widower's home. P. Q., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, SECRETARY, OR MAID TO A Lady.—By willing and obliging lady; would travel; English and French; references. L. M., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, &c.—By young lady as companion and housekeeper to an invalid lady. Miss L., Room 1, 939 8th Av.

COMPANION.—By a French person as lady's companion or governess to growing children; best city reference. 12 East 38th St. M. R.

Cooks.

COOK.—As good cook in a private family; no washing; excellent baker; good reference. 345 Lexington Av., Monday.

COOK.—By first-class cook; trained under chefs; high-class English and French cooking; excellent manageress; $30 a month. M. A., 221 6th Av.

COOK.—By a good Austrian cook in small private family; understands fine bakery; no washing; best reference. A. R., 270 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, sisters; North of Ireland; to go together; one as good cook; other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; in a small private family; best city reference. Z., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent woman as cook in private family; references from first-class families; country only; no washing; $25 monthly. Call or address, Monday, 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; Scotch; five years' excellent reference from last situation. Address, stating wages and particulars, I. W., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; best city reference; present employer can be seen; wages, $40. L. J., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high wages; references. Mrs. E., Box 824 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; first-class; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; good pastry and bread maker; wages, $35 to $40; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, after 10, 6 East 56th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can thoroughly recommend; also for a chambermaid and waitress. 20 West 34th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Two sisters wish situations together, one as competent cook, the other as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; four and a half years' reference from last employer. 226 East 35th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; has sister, first-class seamstress; willing to travel; references. 223 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good plain cook; no washing or ironing; splendid baker; reference. 403 West 53d St.; ring Sheehy's bell; call Monday.

COOK.—By an English cook; good baker; would take entire charge of kitchen; city or country; good reference; low wages with steady home. 54 8th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference. 333 West End Av., call Monday.

COOK.—French; very capable woman; is accustomed to full charge of kitchen; do marketing; able to replace chef; best city references. A. D., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent, neat young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or do second work in small private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 220 West 18th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; no objections to helping with washing and ironing; good references. 68 West 43d St., shoe store.

COOK.—By a good cook; English; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; private family; good references. J. T., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly competent; can take chef's place; best of city reference. M. L., 136 West 29th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent family cook and baker; does not object to coarse washing if required; private family; city reference. S. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. J. U. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable Scotch Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; city references. F. A., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best references if required. M. N., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; can take full charge of kitchen; understands all kinds of dishes and desserts; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French person; thoroughly competent; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references from first-class family. Marguerite, care of Mrs. Crombie, 222 West 128th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds entrees, puff pastry, dinners, and luncheons; city or country; best city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook or general houseworker in a small family; sleep home. Call, Monday, 686 8th Av., third floor, front house; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls together; one as cook, other as waitress; in a small private family; good reference. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl, newly landed, as cook in private family; good references; city preferred. H., care Wallace, 111 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; of pleasing temper; fully competent in all branches of her duties; best city reference. L. K., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; seen on Monday. 134 West 50th St., near 6th Av.

COOK.—By woman as excellent family cook in private family; would do coarse washing or cooking alone; written and personal reference from last place. M. L., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK. —First-class; English; understands all branches of cooking; very best reference; only first-class American families need address; moderate wages. Talty, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; good bread baker; best city references. 348 West 49th St., two days; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds soups and entrees, pastry and game; good baker; best city reference. M. C. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two Swedish sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; like to go to country; good city references. 306 East 28th St., care of Mrs. Ladin.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook; equal to a chef; wages, $40 to $45; in private family; excellent city reference. J. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. 471 Columbus Av.; ring Johnstone's bell.

COOK.—By a German meat and pastry cook; excellent manager; can take chef's place; best reference. 236 3d Av.; state wages.

COOK.—By a competent first-class Scandinavian cook; can take full charge of the kitchen; has best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook. Apply, Monday, between the hours of 1 and 4, at 19 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, in private family; wages, $30; good city reference. 259 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook in private family; is thoroughly competent; personal reference; wages, $40. 211 East 26th St., in candy store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands her business in every capacity; first-class city reference. R., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; in private family; two years' city reference. 498 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; city or country; city reference. C. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook in a French or Spanish family; speaks no English; good reference. 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; best city reference. 311 East 121st St., first floor; call Monday.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; good reference. Call, for two days, 115 East 92d St.; Mrs. Kreuts.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. E. L., 166 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; personal reference. 893 8th Av.

COOK.—By a good family cook; highest city reference. 391 7th Av., care Mrs. Francfort.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing to assist with washing. 219 East 37th St.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress in the country. A. D., 744 6th Av.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook. B., 130 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family or boarding house; best reference; wages, $30 to $35. 787 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; best reference. 221 East 122d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 147 East 32d St.; ring Bell 2.

COOK.—Understands her business; in private house; good reference. 224 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook in a first-class family; city references. S. A., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in a private family; wages, $40. 950 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. Apply personally or by letter, 230 East 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent colored woman as first-class cook in large boarding house or hotel; reference if required. S. C., 112 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good references; wages, $30 to $35. G. L., 106 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook and laundress; wishes work by day or week; good housecleaner; carfare expected. 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By American young woman as thoroughly-competent cook in a private family; has best of reference. A. M. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent to take chef's place; highest city references. S. Y., care Hochster, 209 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; good reference; wages moderate. C. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family. A. C., Box 119 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; wages, $60 per month. W. I., Box 162 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in private family; city reference. 687 2d Av., call Monday.

COOK.—First-class; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 125 East 50th St., care McChlerla.

COOK.—By a colored woman as first-class cook in boarding house. L. W., 163 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. 121 East 30th St., any day.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; do plain washing; good city reference. 787 9th Av., first floor, rear; call two days.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private American family; ten years' reference; no washing. L. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. 310 East 36th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; American woman; city or country; best reference. 213 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; city or country; good city references. M. L., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable Frenchwoman in a small private family. H. M., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; city or country; good reference. 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; also competent baker. Inquire, Monday, 883 3d Av., second floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Swedish woman as first-class laundress; by the day; understands all about housecleaning; is good worker; first-class city references. L. P., Box 140 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress, work by day or week; would take in washing or go out housecleaning; first-class reference. 218 East 25th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; or do housecleaning; first-class reference. J. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day; or would like to take in family washing; best city reference. 425 West 42d St., first bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; willing to assist in cooking or housecleaning; best city reference. 425 West 35th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do housecleaning or plain washing and ironing by day's work. Mrs. Ford, 1,127 2d Av., second floor, rear, right-hand side.

DAY'S WORK.—By young colored woman to go out by the day in private family; do any kind of housework; good city reference. St. C. Jiles, 145 West 60th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, care of bachelor's apartments, or would go out by the day housecleaning, &c.; A1 references. M. F., 469 4th Av., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go by the day; washing; ironing; best city references. Inquire janitor, 221 East 44th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; is a good laundress. Mrs. McGann, 356 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Frenchwoman, to do washing or cleaning apartments; good reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 10.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; day's work; washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Barry, 363 3d Av., first floor, back, Room 4.

DAY'S WORK.—By German widow; laundrywork by the day, week, or month; best reference. Mrs. Sanders, 204 West 42d St., ground floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored girl to do day's work of any kind; clean gentlemen's apartments. Bell, 227 West 61st St., third floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles; sealskin sacques made over in fashionable styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER OF RENOWN MAKES STYLish walking and evening costumes, riding habits, jackets, mantles, with guarantee as to perfect fit; exclusive designs given; Mascot coats a specialty; samples of work shown; highest references. B. Schulich, 120 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a capable and experienced young woman; latest styles; perfect cutter and fitter; wants few more engagements; terms moderate; highest references. T. T., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with a leading house, wishing to establish herself in business, will make street costumes from $7 to $9; work unexcelled; or will work at ladies' homes three days a week at $2 per day. M. R., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A Vienna dressmaker wishes a few more customers; stylish fitter; perfect cutter. Miss Bleyer, 1,346 3d Av., between 76th and 77th Sts., one flight up.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced maker; elegant silks, velvets, tailor suits for ladies at their homes; wraps and jackets; best reference. Nelson, 850 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A few engagements in families desired by experienced dressmaker; neat fitting, swift sewing, and style guaranteed. Nellie Sullivan, 351 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by the day or would take work home; latest styles; fancy waists, wraps, latest skirts; perfection; remodeling; terms moderate. S. K., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced child's dressmaker will go out by the day; latest styles in all materials; reference. Mrs. Nichol, 235 East 51st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few more customers at home; all the latest styles at moderate prices; evening gowns a specialty. 366 West 58th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in finest work; cuts, fits, and designs perfectly; permanent place in a family; or as lady's maid and seamstress; reference. E. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with White & Howard; reference; terms, $2.50 per day. Dressmaker, 258 West 123d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day; best references; first-class families only. Dressmaker, 543 Henry St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady wishes to get a permanent situation in a private family for a dressmaker and seamstress. Mrs. Jandon, The Kensington, 449 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert cutter and fitter; ladies', misses', and children's suits, tea gowns, jackets; go out by day, $3; suits at home, $12. Dressmaker, 117 West 56th St.

DRESSMAKER. — First-class dressmaker; very competent; good cutter and fitter; by the day; city references. Mme. P. Ollivier, 212 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; cut and fit and make over; terms reasonable; good reference. C. D., Box 221 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; perfect fitting; a few more customers; to go out by the day; $1.50 per day. B., 139 Henry St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, few more customers by the day; best city reference. 150 West 66th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by day or week. L. B., 448 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work; reasonable prices; remodels equal to new; first-class reference. Mme. Daillet, 960 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine fitter and artistic trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; first-class reference. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; cuts by S. F. Taylor's system; $2.50 per day. E. S., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French, from Felix, Paris; engagements by the day; perfect fit and style guaranteed; references. Biette, 148 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class fitter and designer; to do work at home or by day; terms reasonable. 391 7th Av., care Mrs. Francfort.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, RElined, remodeled, or made up into latest style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; work in house or go out by day. L. M. D., 306 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By an educated young North German as governess or lady's useful companion; teaches in English or German; understands kindergarten; best city references. V. R., 230 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (diplomee) as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, English, music, drawing; highest references; no objection to traveling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss French young lady; speaks English; best references; to take charge of children and teach them French. Mlle. Dreyer, 108 Madison St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A lady would like to secure a situation for her English governess, whom she can recommend; understands French and music. R., Plainfield, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, very successful with backward children, desires a few more pupils; references. A., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess desires additional pupils; higher English branches, mathematics, and music; highest references. A. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German as visiting governess, or to do sewing work; board and small salary; good references. M. N., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German lady, good needleworker, as governess for children. M. L., Box 199 Times.

GOVERNESS.—By lady of experience as governess, companion, or to keep house for a widower with children. Miss K., 12 East 73d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended; experienced, trustworthy North German, middle-aged; entire charge of growing children or as maid to lady; good sewer; German, French, English; best city references. L. G., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for a competent young Frenchwoman as nursery governess during the day; unexceptionable reference. Apply, for two days, at 39 East 68th St., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, competent North German lady; would like to take entire charge of children not under 5 years of age; good sewer; first-class references. Governess, (18,) 157 4th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German, 24, as nursery governess to grown children; nurse or maid to lady; references. 162 East 84th St., care of Hassett.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl as nursery governess for one or two children from four to five years; excellent reference. H. S., 222 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French girl as nursery governess. J. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German as nursery governess; first-class references. T. S., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined young American lady as visiting governess; English, music, knowledge of kindergarten; experienced. A. W., Box 203 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thorough housekeeper; conscientious in discharge of all duties and a peaceful control with help; would cater and provide for a small club of gentlemen; unquestionable references; accustomed to institutional work. E. Sparling, 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of bachelor apartments. 268 West 39th St., De Long's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined and thoroughly-experienced woman, either in club or hotel; unexceptionable references. N. W., 270 West 23d St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Swedish young woman for bachelor or widower's family; good cook and manager; excellent city reference from last employer. H. H., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By first-class English housemaid or perfect parlormaid; has the highest New-York personal reference. A. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English housemaid; very best city reference. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; willing to learn. 48 Greenwich Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl in private family; best references. Caroline Larsson, 15 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed as general housewerker; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at 358 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Swedish girl for general housework in a small private family; no agency. 227 East 69th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do housework in a flat for a small family; can give reference. M. H., 106 West 42d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; willing and obliging; has best of reference. 346 East 56th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; city reference. 339 East 76th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German person as lady's companion, or as governess to growing children; competent in French. Mrs. Kindervatter, 310 West 128th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Excellent seamstress and needleworker; by educated North German; take full charge of child; best references. F., 106 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North-German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer. 434 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German person as lady's maid or to growing children; eight years' city reference. M. F., 1,439 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid as good seamstress; best reference. R. A., care of Mrs. Lafourcade, 877 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly competent and experienced; good hairdresser; two years' city reference. Berlin, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French and Spanish; dressmaking and all kinds of embroidery. M. C., 162 West 32d St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good traveling maid; good references. Henriette, 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl; best city references. S. A., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAIDS.—By two French girls as lady's maids. M. E. G., 224 West 15th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best references. A. T., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl (English) as lady's maid or companion to ladies who travel; understands hairdressing and packing; best of references. A. B., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; does not take care of children; best city reference. L. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. D. E., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city references. 108 West 39th St., care of Mrs. Lewis.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork; town or country; best references. Francaise, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an English Protestant to lady or invalid; good seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; willing and obliging; city reference; city or country. S. A., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a quiet, educated North German; thoroughly competent and reliable; understands dressmaking, fine sewing, traveling, and packing; as maid in a first-class family; best references given. P. C. B., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman, American Protestant, as maid and seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Beatty, 274 West 117th St.

MAID AND ASSIST WITH LIGHT CHAMBERwork.—In first-class private family; highest city references. M. E., care Mme. Salome, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant as maid and with full breast of milk, baby two weeks old, as wet nurse; city or country. Mrs. S., care of janitress, 306 West 69th St.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl; has been six years in this country; understands her duties thoroughly; first-class city reference. E. H. S., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady desires to secure a place for a Scotch Protestant maid, whom she can entirely recommend; good seamstress; former employer can be seen. M. L., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

MAID OR NURSE TO GROWING CHILDREN.—By an experienced German person; good seamstress; best city references. F. T., 341 West 30th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to do light chamberwork; city references. M. D., 237 West 29th St.

MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend experienced maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; willing and obliging; city, or go South. Maid, 273 West 23d St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl; is a good dressmaker and hairdresser; willing to travel; highest reference. A. Keane, 640 10th Av.

MAID.—By an English Protestant as maid and seamstress; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 333 West 29th St.

MAID, &c.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; will assist with other work; has first-class references. 672 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As competent lady's maid or to care for growing child by active French Swiss Protestant of middle age; in American family; experienced sewer and traveler; speaks three languages; best city references. A. M. S., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant; understands her duties; good dressmaker; experienced in all other kinds of sewing; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 260 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a mulatto woman; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer and traveler; trustworthy; efficient in all her duties; best city references. A. B., 202 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; hairdresser and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; five years' city references. Call or address, Monday, Lady's Maid, 108 East 89th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; would take care of a child; best city references. D. P., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English person; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best reference. F. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; capable of taking charge of a lady's wardrobe; willing to assist with other duties; best city reference. S. G., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisienne as first-class lady's maid; thoroughly competent; capable of all duties; good hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. Francise, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian, just arrived, as lady's maid in a first-class family; good hairdresser; understands dressmaking; capable of all duties; best city references. M. J., 809 6th Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; understands all her duties as maid; a good sewer; used to traveling; best of references. M. J., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference from last employer. L. K., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find situation for her German maid, whom she can recommend. 145 West 58th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as competent maid and seamstress; willing to travel; best references given. M. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By young French girl as maid; will assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; best city reference. 1,315 3d Av., second floor, front.

MAID.—By young girl; as maid and seamstress; willing to go in hotel and sleep home; best reference. 336 West 49th St.; ring Soden's bell.

MAID.—By an experienced French maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; good references. A. B., 1,075 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years' best city reference from last employer. 114 East 32d St.; ring second bell. E. N.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady woman as thorough laundress; capable of removing stains; has experience with flannels; best personal city reference. 263 West 30th St., one flight front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman, to go out by the day, week, or month; good laundress; or housecleaning; could do mending for gentleman; good seamstress. A. L., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class city reference; wages, $25—$25. A. M., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as laundress; has over three years' city reference; is willing and obliging; in private family; wages, $20. M. K., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young Swedish woman; thoroughly understands her work; is very neat; excellent city reference. C. M., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; neat and obliging; thirteen years' reference from last place; wages, $20. K. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has best of references. 289 West 22d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best city references. Call Sunday or Monday at 208 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl as first-class laundress in small private family; no other work; excellent city references; wages, $25. 426 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad wants a place for a first-class laundress; will be disengaged 1st of November. H. M., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; or laundress and chambermaid; private family; five years' city references; would sleep home if required.

Atchison Subsidiary Lines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Stockholders of the subsidiary lines of the Santa Fe system held their annual meetings in this city today. Four of such meetings were held, the first being that of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Company. The Directors whose terms of office had expired were George C. Magoun, J. J. McCook, and Norman Williams. They were re-elected to succeed themselves, for a term of three years. Stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company in Chicago re-elected Alfred F. Towne and J. J. McCook to succeed themselves, and elected D. R. Robinson to succeed Henry W. Bishop, who declined to be re-elected. These elections were also for a term of three years.

The Mississippi River and Toll Bridge Company elected J. W. Reinhart, Isaac T. Barr, George R. Peck, J. B. Morrison, and Charles H. Pelois to serve as Directors for the ensuing year. The Devlin Coal Company elected as Directors for the ensuing year J. W. Reinhart, George C. Magoun, J. J. McCook, W. Libby, D. R. Robinson, George R. Peck, and Charles J. Devlin.

After the stockholders' meetings the Directors of the Mississippi River and Toll Bridge Company held their annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. W. Reinhart, President; D. R. Robinson, Vice President; D. L. Gallup, Secretary and Treasurer; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, at Boston; E. W. Wilder, Assistant Secretary, at Topeka; George L. Goodwin, Assistant Treasurer; J. J. McCook, General Counsel; G. R. Peck, General Solicitor; W. K. Gillett, General Auditor; W. A. Burroughs, Assistant General Auditor, at Boston; John P. Whitehead, Controller.

Directors of the other companies deferred their annual meetings until Nov. 28.

Passengers Carried Into Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Chicago roads were busily engaged to-day in figuring up the World's Fair traffic since the opening of the fair. With most of them the conclusions arrived at were but estimates based on the most reliable data at hand. It will be a month or so before strictly accurate figures can be had. So far as the figures at hand go they show that the number of people brought into Chicago by the twenty-one passenger lines entering here during the fair period were, in round numbers, 3,335,000. This allows 350,000 each for the five leading passenger lines, 300,000 each for the five next following, 150,000 each for the next group of five, and 50,000 each for the six weak lines. Allowing each of these passengers to have visited the fair five times would account for an attendance of 16,755,000, which would be a good proportion of outside visitors. It would leave but a little over 5,000,000 visits from Chicagoans.

Refused to Carry Wine as Freight.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—The first instance of a railroad refusing to carry intoxicating liquors was reported to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners this week. The Kansas City Importing Company sent a half barrel of wine over the Union Pacific, which at St. Mary's was to be transferred to the St. Joseph and Grand Island Road. The agent of the Grand Island at St. Joseph refused to accept the wine for shipment, saying the State prohibitory law provides that any common carrier shall be guilty of a misdemeanor who transports liquor which is sold in violation of the law. The Board of Railroad Commissioners is unable to force the road to carry the wine, and it will be returned to Kansas City.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Continued from Page 6.

Butlers.

BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY WHO THOROughly understands his business in every respect; has long and satisfactory city personal references. C. E., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE HANDED.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties and can be highly recommended. B., 222 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—Takes a great interest in a place all the year round; is a thorough butler and valet; best city references from personal; sleeps home if required. M. E., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer seen. R., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. E. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a neat Frenchman; age, 27; in private family; understands his business well; best city reference. John, care Mrs. Graanjan, 108 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; man as butler; wife is a first-class Vienna cook; in private family; city references. A. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, age 30, a steady place; understands his work thoroughly; best of personal and first-class city references. H. H., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, trustworthy man in private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city reference. W. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Swiss man in private family; first-class references; reliable and excellent in his service. Swiss Butler, 170 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age 37; in private family; thoroughly competent; good valet; has excellent references from first-class city families. J. C., Box 250 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, where parlormaid is kept; expert silver cleaner; single; age 35; personal city reference. C. E., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age 28; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. N., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. F. T., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference; last employer can be seen. 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; highly recommended; employer can be seen. A. A., Box 32 Times, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishman; first class; good valet; age, 38; height, 5 feet; personally recommended. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable colored man as butler in a private family; understands his business; New-York or Brooklyn; best of city references. Thompson, 117 East 84th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; trained in Europe and many years' experience in this country; first-class city references. F. M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; single; speaks English; understands his work thoroughly; strictly sober; good references. C. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; man as first-class butler, wife as first-class laundress; in private family; city or country; good references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Ages 35 and 26, respectively; English; speak French; city or country; understand business. William, 626 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; last place four years, half as second man. 435 West 49th St. F. H.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; city or country; city references. A. P., 248 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; three and a half years' best city reference from last employer. W. H., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an Englishman and wife; are thoroughly experienced; city or country. H. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—Where three are kept; English; height, 5 feet 11 inches; single; lately landed. J. W., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; fully competent in every detail; best city reference; present employer can be seen. F. M. I., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; good personal city references. F. C., 941 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; five years' best city reference from last place. 65 Park Av.

BUTLER.—English; in a private family where second man or parlormaid is kept; best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; first-class reference from city families; city or country. C. L., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Swede; first-class city reference; would like to go to Washington or travel. A. B., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; 28 years old; first-class city and country references. Butler, 196 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; prefers bachelor's apartment for one or two gentlemen; can prepare breakfast; good reference. H. D., 960 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; thorough experience; good valet; age, 27; city references. L. G., 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—English; age 26; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. T. B., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a German; married; age 32; first-class city and country reference. P. J. S., Box 1,061, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant young man, (Swede;) thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; sober; willing and obliging; will give good satisfaction; a trial solicited; city or country; excellent reference from last employer. Charles, 104 East 27th St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is experienced with road and saddle horses; is a good driver; four years' reference from last employer; strictly temperate; no objection to the country. J. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; first-class place; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; twelve years' experience; best English and American reference; of good appearance; reliable and respectful; city reference. J. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; thoroughly experienced; city or country; careful driver; single; temperate; understands gardening, milking, furnace; generally useful; terms moderate; highly recommended. Sheldon, 115 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man, no family, as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands all the requirements of gentleman's private establishment; first-class driver; good appearance; ten years' best city reference. Frank, 223 West 30th St., basement flat.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, (Swede,) who thoroughly understands the care of and how to drive horses; has the best city reference from last and former employers; city or country. M. G., 15 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands horses and cows, or care of a gentleman's place; strictly sober; good driver; reference; city or country. Address, two days, J. B., 1,035 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—With the highest references from last employer, who can be seen as to character and ability; is open for engagement Nov. 1; married; not particular as to apartments over stable. P. C., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands the care of a gentleman's stable perfectly; is willing and obliging; careful driver; wages moderate; best city reference from last place. C. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN OR GROOM. — Single; first-class man; understands horses, harness, carriages, and making up of stable with any man who is in the business; country preferred; city and country references. A. B., 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business; good horseman; careful city driver; highly recommended by first-class families, who can be seen; no objection to a good country place. 409 5th Av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Protestant; single; thorough horseman; good, careful driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; last employer seen; highest city references. R., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; will be found honest, willing, and obliging; as ten years' best city reference will certify; last employer can be seen. M. C., care of J. B. Brewster, 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; age, 24; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's stable, fine horses, harness, and carriages; abstainer; excellent references. G. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young, smart single man; Protestant; good experience; understands his business; will be found reliable; best of references; city or country. Carl Nelson, 164 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a good, careful driver; city or country; last employer can be seen. F. S., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; age, 24; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's stable, fine horses, harness, and carriages; abstainer; excellent references. G. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, just disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses and going abroad; stylish city and country driver; eight years' best references from last employer. H. M. C., 108 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; sober; honest; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; experienced in care and management of fine horses, carriages, &c.; careful driver; city or country; personal city reference. W., 140 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; English; age 28; single; best references; 18 months with last employer; four years previous. E. T., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly temperate; very stylish driver; best city references; no objection to country. John, care H. J. Garner, 1,779 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly sober; has first-class city references from last and former employers. M. M., 684 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended; four years in last place; city or country. J. M. C., 257 Gold St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; thoroughly experienced driver; first-class references; four years in last place; city or country. C. H., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; sober, honest, and obliging. P. Maloney, 13 East 27th St.; harness store.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; age, 35; married; no family; best of references for competency and good character. D. D., 213 East 40th St., Box 83.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; ten years' reference from last employer; former employer can be seen. 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By thoroughly-competent man; married; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness. F. T., 120 East 93d St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; age, 29; five years' city references; can ride; city or country; employer can be seen. D., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; stylish; first-class driver; strictly temperate; understands his business in all its branches; A1 references. Ford, Erie House, 186 West St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has the best of testimonials. J. B., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; 28 years old; small family; ten years' experience; genuine recommendations. C. W., 18 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to present employer, John L. Lamson, 46 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced in care of horses; city or country; excellent references. F. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—About gentleman's place; single; nine years' best city reference. J. T. C., coachman, 432 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent and reliable man; best reference from last employer, who can be seen. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable, sober, married man; no family; first-class references. M. M., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; first-class situation; has best of city references; married; no family; sober and honest. F. S., 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a reliable, steady young man; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Understands his business; a good man on a gentleman's place; good reference from last place. F., Box 209 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced, careful driver; six years' personal references from present employer. P. M., 2 East 56th St.

COACHMAN. — Married; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best city and country reference. T. Kirby, 1,875 3d Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; single; best reference from last employer; city or country. R. F., 941 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend without exception; very good city driver. Fred Wells, 116 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English; by a first-class, single, middle-aged, medium-sized man who knows his business thoroughly; highest city references; town or country. W. Gilman, 347 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for his coachman, who has been with him and whom he can recommend very highly. J. K. Gracie, 80 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; disengaged owing to gentleman leaving his horses in country; first-class references; city or country. Call or address last employer, 53 Beaver St. For T. Walsh.

COACHMAN.—By experienced Englishman, married; no family; thoroughly sober and reliable. Present employer, B. A. Sands, 58 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; country preferred. J. G., 746 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, just disengaged, as coachman; can furnish A1 reference. G. K., care of Dr. Carmody, V. S., 326 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; understands his duties in all branches; first-class city references. J. H., care of Mrs. Gorman, 630 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; twelve years' city reference; no objections to country. John W. Malloy, 332 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; stylish driver; thoroughly competent; first-class reference. J., 1,335 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; can give good city references. J. W. J., 234 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for his coachman; thoroughly understands his business as coachman. D. F., 114 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has twelve years' city reference. 31 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a private coachman; fourteen years' references from last employer. 4 East 41st St.

Furnacemen.

CARE OF FURNACE.—By a licensed fireman, having fifteen years' experience, or would take charge of furnaces; can furnish best of city references. Janitor, 116 Waverley Place.

FURNACEMAN.—By a colored man; care of furnaces between 34th and 40th Sts.; reliable and strictly temperate; excellent references. Douglas, 53 West 37th St.

FURNACEMAN.—By young Swede, a few furnaces to attend; good experience; best city references. Useful, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; single; 28; thoroughly experienced in growing orchids, palms, roses, carnations, fruits, and vegetables; can undertake entire management of large establishment; first-class references. F. G., seed store, 114 Chambers St.

GARDENER.—Married, with many years' experience in greenhouses, graperies, and outdoor gardening on a gentleman's place; best of references from city and country. Care of A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—English; single; aged 30; 15 years' experience; all branches; on private place or commercial; very quick worker; first-class references. Gardener, 601 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By an experienced, sober, trustworthy married man; best references. D., care of Thornburns, seedsmen, 15 John St.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; first-class, practical, experienced in all branches. Box 253, Babylon, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a smart young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 140 pounds; first-class reference from last place; city or country. F. R., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By competent young man as groom in a stable; thoroughly experienced; understands care of horses; best references. L. J., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has first-class references. J. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By single man; German; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, &c.; useful; handy with tools; highly recomended. Temperance, Box 81, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM, &c.—By young single man at any kind of work; good groom, rider, and driver; five and a half years' references as to sobriety and honesty. D., 40 West 10th St.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or second man in private family; can furnish best reference; last employer can be seen. J. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business. P. B., 650 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, recently landed, in house or stable; is intelligent and easily taught; will be found willing and trustworthy servant; has excellent reference from a New-York City lady, who can be seen. B., 251 West 50th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, American, as second man in private family; understands the care of silver, brass, &c., and all kinds of furnaces; best of references. M. H. J., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can be highly recommended; four years in last place. Frank, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED.—By tall young man, age 23, in private family; thoroughly understands his duties. Thompson, 306 East 34th St.

SECOND MAN OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork.—In private family; by a young Frenchman; speaks German and little English; can be well recommended. G. Brunner, 224 West 30th St.

SECOND MAN.—Swede; 24; in private family; sober and willing; best reference. Oscar, care of Ostenberg, 345 West 43d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; age 21; best city references. W. P., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his duties; height, 5 feet 8 inches; first-class references. D. D., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city references. A. N. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, English, as second man in a private family; good reference. O. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In a private family; French Swiss; single, age, 21; willing; wages, $30; good city references. E. S., 212 West 32d St.

SECOND MAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. J. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man in private family; willing to be useful; first-class city references. K. L., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED.—By young Englishman; well experienced; good city reference. R. N., 650 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; private family; understands attending furnaces, cleaning windows, silver, and brasses; willing in any capacity; best city references. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—General work in a private family; steam or hot-air furnaces and pumps; sober, handy, willing, and obliging; best references. J. L., 572 Courtlandt Av., care of M. Comiskey.

USEFUL MAN.—Highly recommended; in private house; care silver, brass, windows, and furnace; will assist in pantry; city or country. P. J., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By North of Ireland Protestant young man; understands horses, cows, and gardens; lately landed; moderate wages; country preferred. 124 East 41st St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; two years with L. Sherry, 37th St and 5th Av. Joseph Keenan, 659 6th Av.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—In private family; windows, brasses, silver, and all kinds of furnaces; three years' best city reference. John, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—28; neat; handy with tools; polish furniture, &c.; also, well up in cooking. Handy Man, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young married man; understands gardening, farming, and coaching; good references. 235 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—To do general housework; care of furnace and wait in private family; city or country. J. Hinton, 247 East 56th St.

Valets.

VALET OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; no objection to travel; has lived with first-class European families. George, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By Englishman to a gentleman for two or three hours daily; good reference. A. B., 478 6th Av., third bell.

VALET AND NURSE.—By an Englishman; also understands waiting; will make himself useful; three years' reference. Wilson, 225 East 70th St.

VALET.—Five years' best city reference from last place. M. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—By an experienced Frenchman in private family; take care of furnace, &c.; best city reference. L. Fattori, 153 West 26th St.

WAITER.—By a young Frenchman; speaks little English; as waiter in private family. F. D., 7 Pacific Place, 29th St.

WAITER.—First-class; in private family; good city references. George W., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By young colored man to make himself generally useful in private family; city references. W., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By a middle-aged man of experience as accountant; reference furnished and required. S. C. L., Box 192 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—By expert writer of advertisements with first-class business house or newspaper; all around newspaper man in editorial, business, and mechanical departments; is also bookkeeper; ample references. Lock Box 288, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN ARTIST ON HANGINGS AND DRAperies, lace curtains, and upholstering in general engages at reasonable terms; references. H. Graves, 161 East 23d st., second floor.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By an intelligent, well-educated man; 40; competent nurse and masseur; can furnish best references as to character and ability; city or country. E. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT AND NURSE.—To mentally chronic or insane or invalid gentleman; thorough masseur; unexceptionable references; willing; shaves; valets; moderate terms. Nurse, 107 East 40th St.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a young American, 23 years of age, of refined and neat appearance, as attendant and companion to gentleman in ill health; will travel. King, Box 190, Times.

ATTENDANT.—By man 28 years old as attendant for sick person; best of references; French and English. Balthazar, 145 West 26th St.

BOY, 18, TO LEARN BOOK-BINDING TRADE. —Fitzpatrick, 242 East 30th St.

BY YOUNG MAN, (26,) MARRIED, AT PRESent and for several years employed figuring profits and auditing bills in wholesale grocery business, as buyer in same; can give satisfactory evidence of qualifications to act in that capacity. J. W. B., Box 191 Times.

BY A YOUNG MAN; BEEN NIGHT WATCHman and elevator man; last place six years; useful all around man; would like something. Bowell, 142 East 97th St.

BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN FROM PARIS IN a private family. Mr. Louvet, Box 251, Woodhaven, L. I.

CASHIER, &c.—By young man who can speak English and German as cashier or to do office work. F. A., 64 East 53d St.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH, EDUcated and refined, desires employment of any kind, manual or literary. M. E., Box 198 Times.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN, PLEASING ADdress, competent to develop large business, desires to represent foreign or domestic manufacturer or jobber in New-York City on commission, with guarantee of $25 monthly for expenses; have office, storage room, and horse and buggy to canvass trade; highest reference. Lawrence, 110 West 38th St.

GOOD WORKMAN DESIRES JOBS TO RENOvate and polish parquet floors. M. Endelkofer, 53 West End Av.

SALESMAN OR COLLECTOR.—By young man as salesman or collector for a brewery or wholesale liquor house; well known in New-England; best references or security. D., 161 West 63d St.

JANITOR AND ENGINEER.—In a first-class apartment house. J. W., 1,076 3d Av.

MACHINIST OR TO WORK FOR ARTIST.—By boy; 15 years old. 413 West 41st St.

NURSE AND MASSEUR.—Graduate awaiting engagement; best references. M. D., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTERER FOR PRIVATE PARTIES; furniture upholstered; mattresses made over; work done on premises; city or country. J. Thuring, 242 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married man (Swede) who has had experience in steam heating to take care of one or more houses; best reference. 343 West 49th St., janitor.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to take charge of house; will be disengaged Nov. 1; best city reference. Call or address, for three days, 11 West 47th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS.—Salary or commission. The greatest Invention of the age. The New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write to Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 74, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS TO SELL PUTNEY'S PETIT LEDger; not like any in the market; perfect book; steel back; every leaf removable; 70 for 100 per cent.; circulars furnished. J. McPHERSON, Lyons, N. Y.

A SECOND MAN WANTED.—Thoroughly competent in all his work; capable to help in dining room, and with first class city reference; last employer must be seen. Apply, between 11 and 12, Monday, at 6 East 54th St.

BOOK AGENTS.—Good pay guaranteed to experienced men. Apply, between 2 and 3 any day, BOOK BUYERS' UNION, 13 Astor Place.

COOK AND PASTRY COOK.—Swiss; used to English first-class trade; best references. L. S., Box 203 Times.

MASSAGE AND NURSING TAUGHT IN INcorporated school, 247 West 49th St.; regular diploma; low charge; catalogue.

WANTED—A first-class gardener to take full charge of greenhouses and gentleman's place in vicinity of New-York; a thoroughly experienced man in all branches of greenhouse work and gardening required. Write, giving full particulars, to F. D. M., Post Office Box 1,467.

WANTED—Book agents to handle the Prize History of the Fair; awarded highest and only medal; sells at sight; large commissions; inclose stamps at once for terms and territory. Address J. B. CAMPBELL, President, 159 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—In a steamship office; a young man who is acquainted with office work and understands stenography and typewriting on a Remington No. 2. S. S., Post Office Box 2,457.

WANTED—A second man and indoor footman; must have references Call, Monday, at 11 o'clock, 23 East 26th St.

WANTED—An experienced Japanese butler. Apply, Monday morning, at 5 West 50th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Wanted, a lady thoroughly familiar with this business to take charge of office; salary, $10 weekly; position permanent. Box 217, 156 East 125th St.

GOOD DRESSMAKER; ALSO GIRL TO LEARN and make herself useful. Call, Monday, at 123 East 18th St.

KITCHENMAID WANTED — Protestant. 831 Madison Av.

MASSAGE AND NURSING TAUGHT IN INcorporated school, 247 West 49th St.; regular diploma; low charge; catalogue.

WANTED—French-Swiss maid and seamstress and to assist in other light duties; must speak English; personal reference required. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, 325 Fifth Av.

WANTED—First-class German cook; young woman; must have personal city reference; none others need apply. 845 5th Av.

WANTED—A first-class waitress in family of two; $18. Apply, Monday, before noon, 215 East 17th St.

WANTED—A perfect German cook, with best references. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 145 West 58th St.

WANTED—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; two in family. 26 West 94th St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

148 145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGton Square.—Three and four rooms; with and without bath.

THREE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, PLENTY closets, in private house, to couple; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address G. L., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—Two double connecting rooms and one single room for family of three adults, two young children, infant, and nurse; best of references given; in reply state terms, which must be reasonable; private family preferred. W. R. L., Box 203 Times.

ABOUT 37TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and Park Av., before end of November, by two gentlemen, large room, heated; connecting with small room; with light breakfast; terms moderate. X. Y., Box 137 Times.

LADY WILL EXCHANGE MUSIC LESSONS for room rent; references. Musician, Box 367 Times, Up Town.

Board Wanted.

WANTED—An entire second floor, with private table, for a family of two adults, child and nurse, in a thoroughly good locality above 34th St. Address M. N., Post Office Box 3,344.

TABLE BOARD, FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, vicinity 48th St., by gentleman. RING, 101 West 42d St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; FOUR rooms; bath; private table optional; also suites, with or without board; strictly first-class; references. 56 West 34th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome, second-floor front room; excellent table; reference.

19 TH ST., 57-57 WEST.—Large sunny room; also back parlor; families or gentlemen; reference; parlor dining room.

22 D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

22 D ST., 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished bachelor apartments; parlors; also small rooms; private baths; breakfasts optional.

28 EAST 46TH ST.—Pleasant rooms on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

Boarders Wanted.

26 WEST 918T ST.—Handsome second floor in private house, (few other boarders;) private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; location near Park and elevated station.

26 WEST 30TH ST. — Nicely-furnished rooms; table board; references required.

30 TH ST., 9 WEST.—The "Gosford;" small family hotel; good table, home comforts, and reasonable prices.

33 D ST., 12 EAST, NEAR WALDORF.—Elegant family hotel; suites, private baths, private tables; cuisine unexcelled.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, or separately, with board; also square room for gentlemen; references.

34 TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

34 TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

37 TH ST., WEST, NO. 49.—Two desirable double rooms; parlor-floor dining room; references exchanged.

42 D ST., 246 WEST.—Parlor floor or singly; other beautiful, large rooms; newly furnished and decorated; references.

42 D ST., 15 WEST, OPPOSITE HOTEL RElaissance.—Newly-furnished second floor; references exchanged.

46 TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant sunny front rooms; ample closets; excellent board; reasonable.

47 TH ST., 117 WEST.—New boarding house; attractive rooms; table service the best; shall always cater to please; location, none better; single and en suite; board or without.

50 TH ST., 61 WEST.—Front alcove; also back room; second floor; together or separately; with board; references.

51 ST ST., 63 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, third floor, front, southern exposure; together or separate; superior table.

51 ST ST., 50 WEST.—Third-floor sunny room; also front room with private bath; fourth-floor single rooms; excellent table; references.

55 TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny fourth floor hall room, with board; large closet; references given and required.

57 TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large room on fourth floor; also sunny hall room; with board; references.

58 TH ST., 18 EAST. — Handsomely-furnished, sunny square room, with first-class board.

71 MADISON AV.—Single rooms; heated; for gentlemen; also table board; references required.

119 WEST 75TH ST.—Elegantly furnished third floor; hall room, fourth floor; superior board; references.

130 TH ST., 161 WEST, NEAR 7TH AV.—Cheerful front sunny rooms; superior board; in private family.

145 WEST 44TH ST.—Choice spacious room; second floor; surroundings superior; small family; central dining room; back parlor; references. Address SUPERIOR.

242 WEST 42D ST.—Two handsome parlors; running water; private house near Broadway; breakfast, dinner.

258 WEST 48TH ST.—To let, furnished, large front back parlor, suitable for physician; also, pleasant room; southern exposure; board optional; private house, near Broadway.

434 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front room; extra large closets; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, (ADULTS,) IN ELEgant residence near 50th St. L station desire to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife handsomely-furnished second floor with every convenience. Address C. A., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

A FRENCH FAMILY OF REFINEMENT, LIVing in comfortable corner flat, will board one gentleman. Address CENTRAL PARK, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

GRAMERCY PARK, 37 AND 38.—Desirable rooms, en suite and single; steam heat; private park; references.

LENOX, 11 WEST 32D ST.—Will open for the reception of guests Nov. 1; choice suite elegantly furnished; private table optional; parlor floor.

ROOMMATE WANTED.—By gentleman of cultivation and refinement; $3; fine large room, with board; very best house, location, and associations in city; library, music, &c.; $12 to $15 weekly. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box 190 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of elegant furnished suites; also, parlor floor; appointment first-class; references.

18 WEST 32D ST.—Refined gentlemen can have most desirable home like rooms, beautifully kept, with breakfast and dinner, if desired; references.

31 ST ST., 17 EAST.—Private residence; two new, elegantly-appointed apartments, suites and single rooms; references.

44 TH ST., 115 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms with private bath; gentleman.

54 TH ST., 67 WEST.—A nice furnished front room to let to gentlemen only; references required.

54 WEST 37TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished sunny back parlor and square room on fourth floor.

55 TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome square rooms to gentlemen; elegant parlor suite for physician or select club.

104 TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large heated rooms, second floor; bath; use of piano; breakfast if desired.

105 WEST 47TH ST.—Private family have nicely furnished, desirable rooms for gentlemen, without board; reasonable.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortable furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman

228 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms with folding beds; references required.

237 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER OF 34TH ST. —Bachelor apartment, elegantly furnished, $10 a week; large corner square room, with alcove room; running hot and cold water, use of bath, gas, and heat.

237 LEXINGTON AV.—A parlor, with adjoining bedroom, handsomely furnished, suitable for physician or dentist, at reasonable rent, in private house corner of 34th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 363, NEAR 40TH ST.—Handsomely furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room. Owner.

OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF AN ELEGANT home within a few doors of Madison Av., between 59th and 64th Sts., would rent a few rooms to gentlemen on third or fourth floors, with or without breakfast; references required. Address B., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

TO RENT TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Handsome furnished or unfurnished rooms, en suite or singly; private bathroom, open grates, &c.; location unsurpassed; neighborhood of Waldorf Hotel. J. H., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
FOUNDED 1842.
FIFTY-SECOND SEASON, 1893-1894.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR.
six Friday Afternoon Rehearsals and
Six Saturday Evening Concerts, on
November 17, 18; December 15, 16; January 12, 13; February 9, 10; March 9, 10, and April 6, 7, at
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
The Box Office at Music Hall, 7th Ave. and 57th St., will be open for the sale of

B. Altman & Co.

Are desirous of directing attention to the unusually attractive collection in their showrooms of

LADIES' ELEGANT DRESSES,

Suitable for Carriage, Dinner, Reception, Visiting, and ordinary street wear, at prices to prove of great interest, a few of which we mention.

$65., 79., 95., 118. to 190.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, very positive values will be offered in

COSTUMES

of our own make, with silk-lined skirts, and unmade waists, at

$28.00, 49.00, 57.00.

Also, a number of "made-up" serviceable

Walking Dresses, $15.00, 19.50, 25.00.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer to-morrow a large collection of Antique Turkish and India

RUGS,

at

$12.60, 18.75, 25.00, 37.50, 47.50.

GREATLY REDUCED FROM FORMER PRICES.

EHRICH BROTHERS

LACES.

The richest examples of Flem ish and French art in lace making, and an enormous collection of popular-priced laces will be exhibited TO-MORROW on the occasion of our famous

ANNUAL SALE OF REAL LACES.

The beautiful imported laces shown are the personal selection of our own buyer, the results of a most comprehensive tour through Flanders last Summer, during which the most remote districts were penetrated.

Purchasing from first hands and at the low prices prevailing, we are in a position to offer some wonderful bargains in

POINT D'AGUILLE, POINT ANGLENCIENNES, VENETIAN, POINT REGENCE, AND DUCHESSE ANTIQUE, &c.

BRIDAL SET OF ROUND POINT, CONSISTING OF DRAPERY FOR THE SKIRT, GARNITURE FAN COVER AND HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE BODICE, THE FINEST MAKE); VALUE (ABOVE ALL OF $1,200.00, FOR.....	$600.00
BRIDAL VEILS OF POINT APPLIQUE, CUPID DESIGN, VALUE $210, FOR.....	$140.00
ROUND POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, 40 INCHES WIDE, FINEST MAKE, VALUE $125.00, FOR...	$75.00
BRIDAL VEILS OF POINT APPLIQUE, VERY PRETTY AND DAINTY DESIGNS, VALUE $75.00, FOR.....	$39.00
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, LARGE SIZE, FINE QUALITY AND DESIGNS, VALUE $100.00.....	$29.98
REAL DUCHESSE FLOUNCINGS, 40 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $35.00 YARD, FOR.....	$19.98
ROUND POINT LACES, IN CHOICE DESIGNS, 9 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $25.00 YARD, FOR.....	$15.98
DUCHESSE AND POINT LACE, MIXED, 9 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $15.00 YARD, FOR.....	$7.98
DUCHESSE LACES, 9 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $9.00 YARD, FOR..	$5.98
POINT APPLIQUE, REGENCE, DUCHESSE ANTIQUE, 9 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $7.00 TO $10.00 YARD, FOR.....	$4.98
BRUGE ANTIQUE, IN NEW DESIGNS, 9 INCHES WIDE, VALUE $6.00, FOR.....	3.98
FINE QUALITY DUCHESSE POINT, 4 INCHES WIDE, VALUE FROM $3.00 TO $5.00, FOR.....	1.98
DUCHESSE AND POINT, MIXED SETS, TO 5 INCHES WIDE, VALUE LOT OF DUCHESSE POINT LACE, COLLAR AND CUFFS, AND A VALUE FROM $3 TO $4, FOR..	.98
DUCHESSE POINT HANDKERCHIEFS AT.....	.29

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

Daniell & Sons,

LET ALL THE PEOPLE REJOICE THAT WE HAVE A PRESIDENT WHO KNOWS WHAT HE IS ABOUT.

WE SHALL PLACE ON OUR CENTRE TABLES

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30,

THE MOST ALLURING VARIETY OF

Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes

EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS GENERATION.

ALSO FIFTY CASES OF FINE DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING AN INFINITE VARIETY FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, AT PRICES RANGING FROM

29c., 49c., 59c., 79c., 89c., $1 yard,

THIS IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE PRICE IN TIMES OF ORDINARY PROSPERITY.

AS WE NEVER BUY OLD STOCKS, OUR OFFERINGS ARE ALL

FRESH GOODS,

AND, AS WE PURCHASE NOTHING ON CREDIT,

NO PERSON CAN UNDERBUY OR UNDER SELL US.

OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC ARE AWARE THAT IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

WE TELL THE TRUTH.

Figure Silk Curtains

FIRST LOT WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND. ALL THE SILK CROSS STRIPES "FRINGED" IN THIS SALE ARE

$4.98;

REAL VALUE, $7 TO $9.

THE ALL OVER EFFECTS WE MAKE ONE PRICE,

$9.98 PAIR;

WORTH $17.50.

A WORD ABOUT FINE EMBROIDERED

Muslin Curtains,

FULL SIZE.

CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF THESE GOODS AT

HALF PRICE.

THE ASSORTMENT IS TOO GREAT TO MENTION PRICES.

Our Millinery Sale

CONSISTS OF ALL NEW GOODS,

MARKED DOWN TO POPULAR PRICES.

IMPORTED HATS and TRIMMED HATS

OF OUR OWN PRODUCTION.

TRIMMED AND PLAIN SAILORS.

FELT ALPINES

IN ALL THE STYLISH COLORS AND SHAPES.

Boys' Hats and Caps,

BLACKBIRDS, PARROTS, AND AIGRETTES

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT VARIETY OF

JARDINIERES,

FANCY FLOWERS, FERNS, MOSS, &c.

A GREAT Sale of **FINE FURNITURE** LESS Than Value

At from 40 to 50 Per Cent.

WE MADE A FORTUNATE HIT IN PURCHASING FROM THE RECEIVER OF A BIG WESTERN HOUSE WHICH RECENTLY FAILED

A Magnificent Stock of High-Grade

FURNITURE

The purchase price was just about half of the regular selling price a few weeks ago, hence our ability to offer to customers such values as it was never before our privilege to do. The goods are very desirable, as well as very reliable, and to be able to purchase them at a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. on their actual value is really a remarkable opportunity which does not often occur.

You can confidently expect to obtain just such values as we state. Our habit is not to exaggerate facts. We are in business for "keeps," and we neither systematically nor occasionally make effort to hoodwink the people. This statement it seems necessary to make, by reason of the fact that the public has recently been surfeited with so many misstatements and exaggerations that people are in doubt what to believe and what not to believe.

You are CORDIALLY WELCOME to go through our recently and GREATLY IMPROVED STORE, to view at your pleasure and leisure the magnificent stock of all grades of FURNITURE, and to feel just as free to receive the ATTENTION OF SALESPEOPLE AS THOUGH YOU INTENDED TO BUY. But you NEED NOT BUY. We want everybody to become acquainted with our store and stock

DeGRAAF & TAYLOR FURNITURE CO.,

47 and 49 West 14th St., New-York.

BROADWAY, (THE BLOCK.) 8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

FOR RELIABLE AND ELEGANT FURS, AT the lowest possible prices, go direct to C. C. SHAYNE, manufacturer, 124 West 42d St., between Broadway and Sixth Av. Strictly one price.

$250.

Will buy an elegant new 7 1-3 octave 3-stringed

WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

with full iron frame, three pedals, ivory keys, and repeating action.

Send for catalogue with prices and terms on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM.

The lowest prices and easiest terms ever offered on strictly first-class pianos.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN RUSSIAN SABLE Mantle, manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St., was awarded first prize at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MR. KILBRETH ITS GUEST

THE COLLECTOR ENTERTAINED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Cheers for President Cleveland and His Stand for Unconditional Repeal—Senator Hill Lauded for His Return to True Democracy—Encomiums Heaped on Collector Kilbreth and Postmaster Dayton—Speaker Sulzer Reviews Democratic Pledges and Their Fulfillment.

The Democratic Club of the City of New-York gave a dinner last night to Collector James T. Kilbreth in its clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue.

There were many prominent Democrats present, and the gathering was one whose Democracy was of the most enthusiastic kind. The affair was entirely informal, and there were no speeches which had been especially prepared for the occasion.

John H. V. Arnold, President of the club, presided. On his right was the guest of the evening, Collector Kilbreth. On his left was Postmaster Charles W. Dayton. Others present were Appraiser Bunn, Commissioner W. S. Andrews, Speaker of the Assembly William Sulzer, Jacob A. Cantor, T. E. Crimmins, Col. William Brown, Herman Ridder, Deputy Collector T. J. Dunn, Judge R. A. Van Wyck, Judge J. E. Neuberger, Judge John Henry McCarthy, Victor J. Dowling, C. W. Ridgway, Edward F. O'Dwyer, John Van Glahnn, Macgrane Coxe, A. T. Kiernan, A. W. Bonynge, Thomas O. Bell, Robert Stewart, H. S. Van Demark, John Q. A. Adams, St. George Kempson, R. W. Guthrie, Lewis J. Conlan, William E. Curtis.

The entire first floor of the clubhouse was given up to the banqueters. The principal table was in the parlors. The second table was in the dining room, and the third in the library.

After dinner President John H. V. Arnold called the assemblage to order, and from that time until the last speaker had heard the final applause ringing through the house there was a vociferous ebullition of genuine Democratic enthusiasm.

There were four men who figured demonstratively in the after-dinner speaking. President Cleveland, lauded iteratively and reiteratively, was given the strongest possible approbation.

Senator Hill was a favorite from the time his name was first mentioned until it had been repeated and cheered for the twentieth time. Most emphatically did he get a hand and voice indorsement when he was commended for having drawn himself out of the vale of doubt and silence into the arena of action and popular endeavor.

Next to these two came Collector Kilbreth, and the words of eulogy heaped on his personality and Democracy were greeted with tremendous cheers and applause. Postmaster Dayton, modest and unassuming, he sat by the President of the club, was cheered, and heard his name applauded until the blushes mounted far up on his forehead.

In opening the after-dinner part of the programme, President Arnold congratulated the club on its financial, social, and political successes. He urged Democrats not to be laggards now because of past successes.

"Three cheers for John H. V. Arnold, and the next Surrogate of New-York, our President," shouted Thomas E. Crimmins, and President Arnold had to stand in silence until 150 men had yelled out the "tiger." Then he introduced Collector Kilbreth, who was cheered again and again.

He spoke of his long connection with the club and of its great work in the interests of Democracy.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "is supported by the convictions of the masses that its doctrines are right. No political party can hope to prosper unless it is founded on the convictions of the masses.

"We have lately witnessed a spectacle, to my mind the greatest in the history of this or any other country, when Grover Cleveland, in defense of national prosperity, forced an unwilling majority to concede a great principle of constitutional Government."

Postmaster Dayton was the next speaker, and he most earnestly commended President Cleveland's Administration, praised Senator Hill, and eulogized Collector Kilbreth. He told of a recent experience at a Massachusetts political meeting with Gov. William E. Russell, and the name of the gallant young Bay State Executive was applauded to the echo. Cleveland's appointments, he said, were every one of the best possible kind. They could not have been better.

"When the people get such men," he said, "as Cleveland, Hill, Kilbreth, and Dayton, they know their affairs are in the hands of men whom they can trust implicitly."

Speaker Sulzer reviewed the record of the present Administration and praised President Cleveland for his firm and valiant stand on the silver question.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "promised the country the abolition of the makeshift Sherman law. It will fulfill the promise. And so they will destroy Davenportism and the iniquitous McKinley bill."

Other speakers were Col. Brown, Lewis J. Conlan, William E. Curtis, and Stree Commissioner Andrews.

"WHY I AM A DEMOCRAT."

Gen. Martin T. McMahon Explains the Reasons in Donahoe's Magazine.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, in the current number of Donahoe's Magazine, has written an article entitled "Why I Am a Democrat." Among other reasons he says:

"I am a Democrat because I believe Democracy is the party of the people. It is the party of the equal many, instead of the favored few. The foundation principle of this Government is trust and confidence, deep and sincere, in the people. This is Democracy. Let any one read the letters of John Adams and he will understand how Jefferson, the great founder of the Democratic Party, was regarded at that time. Jefferson and his followers were vilified by their opponents. They were branded as the enemies of society, the possible destroyers of the new-born Nation. Yet all good Democrats revere their names now and no patriot questions their wisdom.

"So was the Democratic Party born to oppose the doubters of the people, organized in the Federalist Party. In our own time the legitimate heir of the old Federalists is the Republican Party, which, for reasons I have stated, is, I say, by nature, by instinct, and by inheritance the party of the few and the favored.

"Ever since the war the Republican Party has been loudly claiming that it, and it alone, saved the country. I have no desire to diminish the credit due to that party, but remember, at the outset, in the Republican as well as in the Democratic ranks, the sole purpose of the war was the preservation of the Union, without reference to or the effect upon slavery. Of the men who died to save this Union the majority were Democrats. In saying this I mean no reflection whatever on the Republican Party. The simple fact is that more of the fighting men of the Nation were to be found in the Democratic ranks.

"No party saved this Union. All parties contributed their best blood, and would again, to preserve our unity and independence. Why, from the great Democratic City of New-York, as from the other great centres of Democratic people, whole regiments were sent out, in which there was not a man who ever voted the Republican ticket, either before or after or during the war.

"The Republican Party was able to hold itself together by the glamor of its assumed patriotism, by its misrepresentation of its opponents, and by means of the great and constantly-increasing patronage of the Government they were able to control. True to their nature and history, they became the party of protection, the party of class, the party of the manufacturer, the party of the protected, and the protected party.

"Now, the only purpose of government is to preserve order. Nothing more or less. This is the interpretation which the Democratic Party places upon the Constitution. When a Government departs from, or goes further than, this purpose, it is simply prostituting its high uses and hurrying itself to destruction. It also departs, of course, from the rules of Democracy.

"It is a fact that no party in the United States has ever undergone three successive defeats without ceasing to exist, with the single exception of the Democratic Party. The reason for this is that the Democratic Party is founded on the same rock where rests our national liberty, and that rock is the Constitution."

ALL LEADING STYLES IN GENUINE FURS manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE at lowest possible price for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY OTTER CIRCULAR Mantles; the handsomest in the world; $275, $300, $350, and $400. Manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

THE CZAR TO PRESIDENT CARNOT.

A Telegram that Gives Color to the Report of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

TOULON, Oct. 28.—Before President Carnot left this city for Paris he read aloud in the reception room of the Prefecture a telegram from the Czar, thanking France for the cordiality of the welcome extended to the Russian naval officers. The Czar added: "The evidences of sympathy shown by the French will add a new link to the chain uniting the two countries, and will, I hope, contribute to strengthen general peace, which is the object of our most constant endeavors."

The terms in which the Czar's telegram were couched were so warm that the reading of the dispatch greatly moved those who heard it read. Several officers embraced President Carnot, who read the message with much emotion. A number of political personages who were present expressed the opinion that the contents of the message definitely affirmed the existence of an alliance between Russia and France.

The round of festivities in connection with the visit of the Russian fleet has not yet ended. The Russians to-night gave a grand ball on board the Pamiat Azova and the Rynda. It is expected that the squadron will sail at noon to-morrow either for Villefranche or Ajaccio.

Admiral Avelan and many of his officers accompanied President Carnot to the railway station, where a large crowd had assembled. At 9:45 o'clock the train on which the President traveled started for Paris, after hearty farewells had been exchanged between himself and the Russians.

A musical luncheon was given by the Russian officers to-day to the French naval ships and other naval officers stationed at Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The newspapers of this city to-day publish a rumor of an Italian plot to imperil the launch of the French war ship Jaurequiberry, which was put into the water at Toulon yesterday. The papers say that had not the plot been frustrated there would have been a disaster.

TO GO BEFORE THE COURTS.

Disputed Nominations in Erie and Seneca Counties.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—County Clerk Brayton has decided that the independent nominations made by the home-rule Democracy of Daniel Morganstern for Senator in the Thirtieth District and Thomas Nunan for Assemblyman in the First District are valid, and that their names should and will go on the ticket. The objectors will appeal to the courts from this decision.

In his decision the Clerk says that, as a layman, he is of the opinion that the nominations are illegal, but it being conceded that whatever might be his decision the case would be appealed to the courts, and a decision from him being necessary before such a step can be taken, he decides the nominations valid.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The County Clerk of Seneca County rendered a decision in the dispute of the two Republican factions of that county. The Mongin faction and the Patterson faction each nominated a full county ticket. County Clerk McGhann decided in favor of the Mongin ticket, which is favored by ex-Senator Platt and the Republican State Committee. This faction's delegations were seated in the State and Senatorial Conventions. The Patterson, or anti-Platt, organization has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Clerk to print its ticket.

Two years ago Justice Adams of Canandaigua ordered its ticket printed, and last year Justice Bradley of this city granted a similar order.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Victor F. Lawson of Chicago is at the Gilsey.

—R. Montgomery Field of Boston is at the Holland.

—J. Hubley Ashton of Washington, D. C., is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Lieut. Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G., of Jamaica, is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, ex-Congressman Thomas Wilson of Minnesota, and United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright are at the Fifth Avenue.

Don't Want Independent Ballots Printed.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Oct. 28.—County Clerk G. A. Hart was to-day served with a notice by the Supreme Court, obtained on the application of Lawyer Richard L. H. Spinck, enjoining him from printing the ballots of the Independent Democrats of Staten Island. The order is returnable Oct. 31, in White Plains. Lawyer Spinck is the representative of the Democratic "machine" in Richmond County. He alleges that 150 of the names on the petition presented to the County Clerk are those of Republicans, and that the ticket is precisely the same as the Republican ticket.

Registration in Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The total registration here is 2,141, a falling off of about 400 from 1892.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

FINE FURS

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. HIGHEST AWARD, CENTENNIAL, 1876.

Forty-first Season.

Our Exclusive Designs in

FUR GARMENTS

AT

THE LOWEST PRICES

IN

SEALSKIN, SABLE, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB, BEAVER, ASTRAKHAN.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. EXPERT WORKMANSHIP. SUPERB LININGS. HANDSOME TRIMMINGS. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

GRAND ST. "L" STATION. TELEPHONE, 388 SPRING.

Catalogues mailed on application.

C. C. SHAYNE HAS MARKED DOWN THE prices on fur capes. 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

THE ELEGANT MINK CIRCULAR, AWARDED first prize at the World's Fair, was manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St. The largest stock of Mink garments in the United States to select from, at the lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. Strictly one price.

REGISTRATION IN THIS CITY.

The Total 265,908—Voters Came Out Strong Yesterday.

The registration of voters in this city was completed yesterday. The total number of voters registered was 265,908, or 43,717 less than in 1892. A decrease in the registration for the fourth day in 1890:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 10, 1893.	Registered Oct. 18, 1893.	Registered Oct. 27, 1893.	Registered Oct. 28, 1893.	Total 1893.	Fourth Day, 1892.	Total 1892.	Fourth Day, 1890.
1	1,707	2,179	1,928	1,969	7,783	1,333	9,295	1,337
2	2,826	4,133	3,486	3,072	13,496	2,211	12,758	1,583
3	2,335	3,096	2,147	1,818	10 356	1,357	9,301	1,578
4	1,809	2,233	1,794	1,729	7,565	1,004	8,303	1,829
5	2,103	2,604	2,017	1,788	8,510	1,182	9,641	1,459
6	2,367	2,693	1,933	1,998	8,991	1,217	10,529	1,693
7	3,025	3,269	2,426	2,379	11,099	1,707	13,438	1,774
8	2,903	3,109	2,686	2,565	11,323	1,675	13,870	1,690
9	2,794	3,098	2,427	2,190	10,509	1,427	11,870	1,886
10	2,674	2,673	1,921	1,916	9,294	1,385	11,173	1,971
11	1,599	1,837	1,939	1,546	6,891	1,185	9,399	1,391
12	2,256	2,171	1,838	1,902	8,165	1,124	9,202	1,584
13	2,366	2,539	2,253	1,984	9,142	1,291	11,134	1,881
14	2,277	2,408	2,107	1,805	8,597	1,292	10,525	1,926
15	2,108	2,179	2,227	2,053	8,567	1,308	10,044	2,340
16	2,146	2,410	2,086	1,923	8,585	1,285	11,112	1,655
17	1,853	1,958	1,709	1,613	7,133	1,003	8,576	2,608
18	2,534	2,130	1,556	1,478	7,698	995	8,900	1,802
19	2,148	2,347	2,028	1,928	8,451	1,228	10,159	4,887
20	1,485	1,624	1,439	1,350	5,898	937	7,601	2,073
21	1,921	2,119	1,899	1,703	7,642	972	9,504	1,981
22	1,766	2,193	1,628	1,604	7,191	986	8,546	4,284
23	2,735	2,977	2,586	2,202	10,500	1,257	11,952	4,978
24	2,111	2,284	1,891	1,808	8,104	1,067	9,448	3,151
25	1,805	2,152	1,753	1,529	7,439	1,045	8,791	.....
26	2,999	2,987	2,246	2,265	10,497	1,337	12,502	.....
27	3,377	3,098	2,587	2,422	11,486	1,452	14,036	.....
28	2,275	2,474	1,963	1,783	8,895	992	10,038	.....
29	2,514	2,746	2,104	1,954	9,278	1,191	10,119	.....
30	1,905	2,093	1,468	1,579	7,045	957	7,629	.....
Total	68,943	76,763	62,019	58,183	265,908	37,462	309,625	52,514

The registration from 1882 to 1891, when there were twenty-four instead of thirty Assembly districts, was: 1882, 196,182; 1883, 182,354; 1884, 240,906; 1885, 215,898; 1886, 235,974; 1887, 233,436; 1888, 286,570; 1889, 218,808; 1890, 245,164; 1891, 261,917.

RUN DOWN BY A HUNT CLUB.

One of the Horses Jumped Into a Cart and Injured the Occupants.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A fatal accident was to-day almost added to the history of the Westchester Hunt Club, which is made up of many well-known society men. During the Fall months they enjoy many chases with their hounds after the anlaseed bag. One of these hunts took place to-day.

Howard E. Foster, cashier of the Central Bank of Westchester County, and his wife were driving behind their spirited roadster in a cart along the Tarrytown Road.

When near Elmsford, on turning an abrupt bend in the road, the riders of the hunt club dashed out of the woods in full chase only a few feet away. A horse, ridden by Lewis Beals, jumped into the cart, smashing it into fragments and hurling the occupants to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Foster avoided the hoofs of the frantic horses, but received many severe injuries.

Col. McClure's Condition Improved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—There was a decided improvement in Col. McClure's symptoms to-night. The most alarming conditions have gradually yielded, and the outlook is now more encouraging. The greatest anxiety now is on the score of the patient's general strength.

YOU CAN BREAK UP A BAD COLD by the timely use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for Sore Lungs and Throats, and the best of all Cough remedies.—*Advertisement.*

TO BUY A THING RIGHT, BUY WHERE IT is made. C. C. SHAYNE manufactures everything fashionable and desirable in reliable furs, robes, mats, rugs, and fur trimmings, in large assortment. 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

registration was to be expected, as 1892 was a Presidential year. The number of vofers registered yesterday was 58,183, or 20,721 more than on the last day of registration in 1892, and 5,669 more than on the last day of registration in 1890. The registration in each Assembly district of this city on each day of registry this year is given below, with the total registration in each district this year and in 1892, and also

Founder Bradley's Active Campaign.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 28.—Founder James A. Bradley, fusion candidate for State Senator, closed a busy week to-day. The Democratic leaders are frightened. Although they claim to be certain their ticket will be successful they are working all the time. The anti-race-track movement is growing popular every day. Hundreds of the best men in the Democratic Party are identified with it. It is among these men the leaders are electioneering in hope they may be able to persuade them back into the fold. It has been said Founder Bradley has, by his peculiar campaign methods, caused Republicans in Shrewsbury township to desert him. The falling off, if any, of Republican votes will be more than made up by the silent Democratic vote cast for the fusion ticket.

Fever-Stricken Brunswick.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—To-day's report of the condition of affairs in fever-stricken Brunswick received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service from Surgeon Murray shows nine new cases, two white and seven colored. The deaths were two, a white adult and a colored child, but the autopsy on the white person shows malarial fever. The cause of the child's death is doubtful, and an autopsy will be made. Surgeon Murray says there are three new cases at Jesup, two white and one colored, and that six persons are under treatment.

Mgr. Satolli Will Pontificate.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mgr. Satolli arrived here this evening, and will pontificate at the dedication of St. John's new Roman Catholic Church to-morrow. He was met at the station by a large number of citizens.

Ruined at the Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Frank Welskerber, aged twenty-three, whose home is in Baltimore, but who has been working in a shoe factory here, went to the Gloucester race track this afternoon and lost his week's wages while gambling there. While returning to the city on a ferryboat to-night he jumped overboard and was drowned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy, with local rain or snow in northern portions of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Eastern New-York, cooler, fresh and brisk northwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler, fresh northwest winds, diminishing in force. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, cooler, light north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, except local snow near the lakes, cooler, northwest winds, diminishing in force.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the southeast coast, fresh north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, light north winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds, becoming variable.

LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, cooler in southeast portion, northwest winds, diminishing in force. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, brisk northwest winds, diminishing in force. COLORADO, fair, warmer in southern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portion, variable winds.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy, cooler in southern portions, fresh northwest winds, diminishing in force. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer, except cooler in southeast Missouri, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, generally fair, warmer, variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The storm central north of Lake Superior Friday evening has advanced to New-Brunswick, attended by easterly gales and rain, changing into light snow, in the lake regions, and rain in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. Light snow has also fallen in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley.

A cold wave has advanced from Montana to the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the temperature has fallen generally east of the Mississippi River.

Generally fair weather will prevail Sunday, except over the eastern lake region and Northern New-England, where light snow is indicated. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic coast States, the eastern lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the temperature will rise.

Signals are displayed at Alpena and all stations from Sandusky to Oswego.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	48°	58°	3:30 P. M.	57°	56°
6 A. M.	47°	50°	6 P. M.	53°	52°
9 A. M.	50°	49°	9 P. M.	52°	50°
12 M.	54°	54°	12 P. M.	48°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°
Average for same date last year.....51½°
Average for same date last fifteen years.....54°

THE GARMENTS OF RUSSIAN SABLE, Hudson Bay Otter, and Mink manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St., received highest awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT IN OMAHA.

City Clerk Groves Refuses to Place on It Names of Independent Nominees.

OMAHA, Oct. 28.—To-day a member of the Democratic City Central Committee called upon City Clerk Groves and asked him to place on the official ballot both as Democrats and as Populists the names of the Democratic nominees who were indorsed by the People's Party Convention. Mr. Groves was informed that the Supreme Court had said this could be done, and that City Attorney Connell had said that it was perfectly legal to place the names of the gentlemen upon the official ballot, as they had been nominated by two separate and distinct conventions.

Mr. Groves was also told that County Clerk Sackett had acceded to the wishes of the County Committee and would place each candidate indorsed by the two conventions upon the official ballot twice, but the City Clerk said that this made no difference, that he would not do it.

The representatives of the Central Committee, after a conference with the other members, employed an attorney to bring mandamus proceedings Monday morning in the district court to compel Mr. Groves to place the names upon the official ballot.

Millions for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith has issued his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $12,200,000 in payment of the quarterly pension due Nov. 4 at the following agencies: New-York, $850,000; Indianapolis, $2,700,000; Knoxville, $1,400,000; Louisville, $1,100,000; Cincinnati, $1,000,000; Philadelphia, $1,750,000, and St. Louis, $3,400,000.

To Resume Work Monday.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 28.—It was announced to-day that the carpet mills will resume operations Monday, the operatives to work thirty-seven and a half hours a week.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Green Ridge Glass Works, after an idleness of four months, will begin operations on Monday, giving employment to about 200 men.

My Faith in Hood's

"I am justified in thinking Hood's Sarsaparilla a splendid medicine by own experience with it. I was a great sufferer from scrofula, having dreadful sores in my ears and on my head, sometimes like large boils, discharging all the time. My husband insisted that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. On the first bottle

My Appetite Improved,

and I felt somewhat better. So I bought another bottle, and by the time it was half gone the scrofula had entirely disappeared. I am now entirely free from scrofula and was never in better health. Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured me of a terrible pain in my side, which was caused by neuralgia of the heart." Mrs. A. C. MADDOCK.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

C. C. SHAYNE WILL OFFER DECIDED BARgains in furs during the coming week. 124 and 126 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

"Good Wine Needs No Bush."

Of the many quotations in this advertisement

Not One Is Full Price,

Not One Is Misrepresented.

THOSE WHO READ may come with assurance that facts will be found literally as stated without exaggeration.

The Truth——Always the Truth!

ALTHOUGH PRICES may seem extraordinary for fine qualities, inspection will reveal only the best of goods—New, Fashionable, and in Present Demand.

Irish Point Curtains.

Best not.....best work.....best finish

3½ yards long,	Scroll border,	$1.98
3½ yards long,	Tulip border,	2.49
3½ yards long,	Bouquet border,	3.98
4 yards long,	Renaissance border,	4.98
4 yards long,	Extra wide border,	6.98
4 yards long,	Extra heavy border,	7.98

Let qualities speak for themselves!

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Tambour Curtains,	$2.98	to	40.00
Cluny Curtains,	3.98	to	30.00
Antique Curtains,	1.98	to	15.00
Brussels Curtains,	7.98	to	50.00
Renaissance Curtains,	9.98	to	50.00

Inspection invited!

RUFFLED CURTAINS

Plain Net, Point d'Esprit, and Emb'd Muslins—the latest and daintiest for chamber windows—complete assortments $2.49 UPWARD

AT TWO FORTY-NINE

Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yards long—54 and 60 inches wide—finest Brussels and Guipure designs—new double spool weave, which permits of the most exquisite shaded effects, only possible hitherto in hand-woven goods.....Ladies of refined taste will be interested in these, as designs are particularly dainty.

Figured Muslin Spreads and Shams, made especially for Brass and Enameled Beds, set complete————$2.49 upward.

AT THREE NINETY-EIGHT.

Chenille Portières—figured all over, heavy fringe top and bottom.

24 colors———12 combinations———value $7.00

At $5.98.....$7.98.....$9.98..... $11.98.

Extraordinary variety of fine

Chenille and Sheila Portieres.

Turkish, Oriental, and High Art designs. Every desirable color and combination. Twenty styles at each price! Including 68 and 72 inch Curtains for double doors and alcoves, of which we make a specialty.

FRENCH VELOUR PORTIERES.

Finest Imported—beautiful colors, with reverse side of contrasting shade——

$23.98.....value $40 and $50

Housekeeping Goods.

There is no mistake about these prices!

TOWELINGS.

Twill,	3½c	Bleached,	8c
Check Glass,	6½c	Damask,	10c
24-inch Glass,	10c	Stair Crash,	9½c

TOWELS.

Cream Turkish,	4½c	Bleached Turkish,	6½c
Huck and Damask,	Knot fringes,		9c
All Linen—46 inches long—fringed,			10½c
Extra Heavy Huck—48 inches long,			19c
Fine Damask Linen—fancy open borders,			49c
Imported Turkish—2 yds. long; value 85,			49c

TABLE DAMASKS.

Turkey Red, 58 inch,	19c	Half Bleach,	23c
Silver Bleach, 60 inch,	39c	Col'd Border,	39c
Silver Bleach, 72 inch,	49c	Bleach, 68 inch,	49c
Dbl. Damask, 68 inch,	64c	Dbl. Damask, 72 inch,	79c

LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS.

	Plain White		Col'd Border
2 yards,	69c	2 yards,	89c
2½ yards,	89c	2½ yards,	98c
3 yards,	98c	3 yards,	1.25

MUSLINS AND WHITE GOODS.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins,	4½c
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins,	5½c
Yard-wide Shirting Muslins,	6½c

BEST SHEETINGS.

Bleached.		Unbleached.	
Ten-quarter,	193½c	Ten-quarter,	183½c
Nine-quarter,	184½c	Nine-quarter,	173½c
Eight-quarter,	172½c	Eight-quarter,	163½c
Seven-quarter,	153½c	Seven-quarter,	133½c
Six-quarter,	133½c	Six-quarter,	123½c
Five-quarter,	103½c	Five-quarter,	93½c

Muslin Sheets.	Best Quality.
Ten-quarter,	Fifty-nine cents
Nine-quarter,	Fifty-five cents
Eight-quarter,	Forty-nine cents
Seven-quarter,	Forty-five cents
Six-quarter,	Thirty-nine cents
Six-quarter,	Thirty-nine cents

PILLOW CASES.

54x36,	17c	45x36, 15c
Lonsdale Cambrics,	short lengths,	9c
Victoria Lawns,	short lengths,	6¾c
Check Nainsooks,	extra heavy,	6¾c
Dotted Swisses,	large and small dots,	12½c
Tucking,	58 tucks to width,	25c

Special Values in Flannels.

Canton Flannels,	4¾c
Domets,	4¾c
Scarlet Medicated,	19c
Blue and Gray Flannels,	25c
White Wool Flannels,	19c
Fancy dark Shirting Flannels,	12½c
Elder Flannels—best colors,	12½c
Fancy Elder Flannels,	20c

AT NINETEEN CENTS,

Fancy Shirting Flannels, worth 31c

32 inches wide—best styles and colors. Twenty-three varieties.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

There's no mistake about these figures!

SHAPED HORSE BLANKETS.

Strong and warm,	98c	Surcingle—att'd,	$1.98
Two straps,	$1.19	1,800 Doub. Warp,	2.19
Wood Fawn,	1.69	1,500 Never tear,	2.98
California all-wool fancy plaid,			4.45

SQUARE HORSE BLANKETS.

Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	76x80	$1.49
Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	80x84	1.98
Eight-pound team,		2.39
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	84x90,	2.98
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	90x96,	3.98
Genuine Blue Stone,		3.29
Finest California Carriage,		7.98
Fawn Suits, $8.49; Fawn Quarter Blankets,		1.39

Fancy Derbys.....59 cents.

Plush Lap Robes,	1.98 to 20.00
Fur Lap Robes,	2.98 to 25.50

Higgins & Seiter.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS.

It Is No Secret.

We refer to the fact that while other houses complain of poor business, our trade is far ahead of any previous year. The reasons are simply these—

1. No house has finer, newer, or more desirable China, &c., than we have.
2. We sell for one-quarter less than any China house in the United States.
3. We guarantee safe delivery.

Three good reasons, are they not? Investigation will prove them to be true.

The past week we have opened many new goods which we would be pleased to show you. Here are some of them.

From Vienna.

Vienna After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, on feet, assorted shapes, 25c. each.

From Germany.

Saxon China, (basket work,) in new shades of green and lavender.

Bon-Bon Baskets,	45c.
Fruit Baskets,	$1.25, $1.95, $3.10
Pen Baskets,	$2.85
Toast Racks,	$1.50
Candle Sticks,	65c., $1.20

Other pieces new and novel.

From Berlin.

A very large and inexpensive line of Novelties, suitable for prizes, favors, &c.; small flower decorations; very pretty.

Shoes, 65c. Stamp Boxes, 70c. Ink Stands, $1.00. Blotters, 65c. Ash Trays, 50c. Match Boxes, 50c. and 85c. Rose Bowls, 80c. Wall Pockets, 75c. up. Flower Pieces, $6.90, $9.60, $16.

From France and England.

Large lines of green, lavender, and white Gold Decorated Glass, both in vases and table requisites.

From Limoges.

13-piece Game Sets, assorted game subjects in natural colors, with yellow and brown lacework border and stippled dull gold edge. 12 Plates and 1 Platter, $18. Also Fish Sets, Rich Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c.

From Doulton & Co., Eng.

Bon Bons, 75c. up. Vases from $3 to $145. Rich Plates, $24 dozen; worth $40.

From Vienna.

Large line richly Decorated Vases, from $4.80 to $400 each.

From Brown, Westhead, Moore & Co.

(England.)

Rich Game Plates by Birbeck, $131.40 per dozen; value $200. Also, many other bargains in Rich Plates.

From Holland.

Large importation of Genuine Holland Delft. Plaques, $11.50, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35. Vases from $3.25 up.

From Coalport China Co. (Eng.)

Engagement Cups and Saucers, $1.95 to $13.20 each. Also, Rich Plates in new shade green and raised gold decoration.

Other new importations from all the celebrated Potteries of the world.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,

50 and 52 West 22d Street,

NEAR SIXTH AVENUE,

And 170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

C. C. SHAYNE, FURRIER, 124 WEST 42D St., received highest awards for fine furs—Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Otter, Mink, &c.—at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Higgins & Seiter.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS.

Boys' Clothing.

Whether it be Suits or Pants, Overcoats or Reefers, Hats or Waists, that are needed, this week's prices will surely tempt to buy.

AT TWO NINETY-EIGHT.

All-Wool Suits—best styles and colors—4 to 14 yrs, worth fully Five Dollars!

Extra Fine Cheviot Suits,	4 to 14 yrs,		$2.98
Three Piece Tricot Suits—braid bound, double breast—short pants—10 to 16 yrs,			7.98
Chinchilla Reefers,	2	to 7 yrs,	2.98
Chinchilla Reefers,	8	to 15 yrs,	3.98
Heavy Wool Ulsters,	5	to 14 yrs,	3.98
Shetland Ulsters,	14	to 19 yrs,	7.98
Fine Chinchilla Ulsters,	14	to 19 yrs,	12.00
Beaver Box Overcoats,	14	to 19 yrs,	7.98
Double Breast Box Overcoats,	2½	to 6 yrs,	2.98
Cape Overcoats,	6	to 14 yrs,	3.98
Kilt Overcoats,	2½	to 6 yrs,	2.98
Flannel Waists—all wool,	4	to 13 yrs,	69c
Cheviot Knee Pants,	4	to 14 yrs,	29c
Heavy Corduroy Knee Pants,	4	to 15 yrs,	98c

Extensive Assortments of

Long Pant Suits

in all-wool fabrics of excellent quality, which will prove satisfactory in every respect.

Long Pant Suits—Fancy Cheviot—14 to 19 yrs,	$6.98
Extra Fine Cheviots—Navy, Blue, and Fancy,	9.98
Fine Tricots, Worsteds, and Cassimeres,	12.00

All Double Breast—Perfect Cut and Finish!

As Offering Extraordinary in

HATS AND CAPS.

we submit a manufacturer's sample stock of Tams, Continentals, Yales, Yachts, Cadets, and other popular shapes in best qualities.....Three lots as follows:

49 CENTS.....69 CENTS.....98 CENTS.

Worth $1.25 to $3.00.

FOR THE BOYS

Who cannot keep their hats in shape,

A SALE OF POLOS AT 19 CENTS!

Best styles and colors————Stitched lining.

Millinery.

There's no mistake about these prices.

Ladies' Trim'd Felt Hats,	$4.98
Ladies' Trim'd Velvet Hats,	4.98
Ladies' Richly Trimmed Velvet Hats,	7.98
Misses' Fancy Felts—full trimmed,	3.98
Children's Fancy Felts—full trimmed,	2.98
Ladies' Finest French Felts—all shapes,	98c
Ladies' Fine Felts—all shapes and colors,	69c
Children's Sailors—complete to wear,	69c
Children's Infantas—all colors,	69c
Black Ostrich Tips—3 in a bunch.	37c
Full Double Piece Aigerettes—all colors,	39c
Handsome Jetted Quills,	15c

Opera and Eye Glasses.

An opportunity seldom offered.

Imported Opera Glasses.

Smoked, Oriental, and Striped Pearl, gold trim.

Powerful lenses.....$5.98; usually $9.00

Black Morocco Opera Glasses,

15 lignes—powerful lenses.....$2.74; usually $5.00

Genuine leather case with each.

Gold Rye Glasses and Spectacles,	$1.98
Skeleton Eye Glasses,	39c

About Half Opticians' Prices!

Special Values in Field, Marine, and Race Course Glasses.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday.

RICH NOVELTY DRESS

SILKS,

(Street and Evening shades,)

OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION.

$2.50 reduced from yd., $4.50 and $6.50

$1.50 reduced from yd., $2.50 and $3.75

Also

AUTUMN VELVET NOVELTIES,

$1.50 yd., reduced from $3.75 and 5.00

SHAYNE'S SEALSKIN GARMENTS ARE the most popular introduced this season, and are in demand by the elite of the Metropolis and the Nation. All goods have the firm name, C. C. SHAYNE, thereby carrying the guarantee of reliability. 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

INDIAN SUMMER AT LENOX.

Visitors Making the Most of the Few Remaining Autumn Days.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 28.—Many of the cottagers have remained here rather longer than they ntended on account of the delightful Indian Summer weather. The mercury has ranged from 40° to 60° during the week, and the skies have been so clear that driving parties have been as numerous as at any time this season. The cottagers who have four-in-hand coaches and drags have had them out often this week. William D. Sloane was out with members of his house party early in the week, and George G. Haven has also been driving his drag and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes his four-in-hand coach.

There have been two coaching parties from New-York the last week. One of them was Edward Winslow's. He drove up all the way from New-York. In the party with him, besides Mrs. Winslow, were Miss Winslow, Miss Knight, and Malcolm Campbell. On the other drag were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Park, H. L. Sprague, Miss Nesbitt of New-York, and Edward Brusewitz of London, England. They reached here on Monday and remained until Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane closed Elmcourt on Wednesday, and on their private car went to Chicago for a second visit to the World's Fair. They will return to New-York early in November. They propose to open Elmcourt again during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Furniss still keeps open her country house, and is giving dinners and other entertainments. She has for guests Mr. and Mrs. Ludgard of New-York, in whose honor she gave a dinner Wednesday evening. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mollier. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mollier also gave a dinner party Monday night for George Folsom, who has been their guest for a few days.

An elaborate supper was given by S. Howland Robbins Wednesday night. The guests were all men. Among those present were John Winthrop, Joseph Burden, Capt. J. S. Barnes, W. C. Schermerhorn, Peter Moller, Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, and David Luydig.

Henry A. Barclay, who has been spending the season at Southampton, is expected to reach Bonnie Brae on his four-in-hand drag in a day or two. Mr. Barclay will occupy his cottage here through November. Mr. Kemp, who had it during the season, has returned to his home in New-York.

Mrs. Moller gave a party at the boathouse Wednesday afternoon. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Copper of New-York, who have been spending some time in Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm.

P. J. Sands has as guests Miss Wesson of New-York, Miss Florence Gardiner of Boston, and Mrs. Henry Sands of London, England.

Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf have as guests Dr. Martin of New-York and William B. Bacon and Clinton Gilmore. The Greenleafs will keep their cottage open probably until about the 1st of January.

Miss Bourgeoise is still the guest of Mrs. Robert W. Chapin. The Chapins will soon close their cottage and return to their home in New-York.

Mrs. John Struthers and her daughter, who have been spending a week or two at Lakewood, will return to their cottage in Lenox next week. Mr. Struthers will keep his cottage open until Winter.

Mrs. Henry Myer has closed her cottage and gone to her home in Boston.

Settling with Samoan Offenders.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 9.—The support given to King Malietoa's Government in suppressing Mataafa's rebellion has been followed up by further action on the part of the men-of-war in the harbor. For a long time two rival parties in Tutuila have waged war which finally necessitated the intervention of the Samoan Government. On Sept. 22 the British man-of-war Katoomba, followed by the German gunboats Bussard and Sperber, left this port for Pango-Pango, having on board the Secretary of State, Mr. T. Mabon, and Chiefs representing the Government. The Katoomba remained at Pango-Pango to see that the truce which was entered into by the rival parties was duly observed. Chiefs of the two unruly factions were brought to Apia in the Bussard and handed over to the Government to stand their trial for the deaths they had caused.

James Corbett Buries Another Man's Son.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—James Corbett of Taylor, this county, yesterday made the discovery that though he had buried a body which he mourned for as that of his son, undergoing the expense of a funeral, and putting the body in the family burial plot, yet his on was still alive and in the very best of health. John Corbett, the son, is of infirm mind. He was sent to the Danville Asylum in the hope that a cure could be effected. A few weeks ago Mr. Corbett received word from the asylum that his son had died of typhoid fever. He went there, saw the body said to be that of his son, identified it, and buried it. He received a letter yesterday from the institution saying that a mistake had been made, that his son was living, and that the young man who had been buried was another patient of the same name.

THE Closing-Out Sale OF BROCKWAY & CO.'S Bankrupt Stock

of fine and medium grade

FURNITURE

at 39-41 West 23d Street

(Opposite Stern Bros.)

Will Positively Terminate on TUESDAY, Oct. 31.

Though all goods have been marked BELOW COST since commencement of sale, a further cut in prices will go into effect Monday morning, and be continued up to close of sale on Tuesday.

The greatest opportunity ever presented to secure the best Furniture of every description at the price of the cheapest. Terms strictly cash.

The stock was purchased by R. J. Horner & Co. of West 23d St., and is being sold by them at the Brockway Warerooms,

39-41 West 23d St.

(Opposite Stern Bros.)

BLACK PERSIAN COATS, PERFECT FIT, full sleeves, and umbrella skirts in stock and to order. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

"FRITZ" EMMET TOO GRATEFUL.

His Wife Objects to the Woman Who Advised Him to Imitate His Father.

J. K. Emmet, who is playing an imitation of his father in the Grand Opera House, is doing on the outside a part which is almost a direct antithesis of "Fritz in Prosperity." With his wife, who was six years ago Miss Daisy Kelly, of Penn Yan, N. Y., playing the leading female role, Mr. Emmet was starred before a "paper" house in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning as "Fritz in Adversity."

The piece is a long one and somewhat tiresome. Its action, while vigorous at times, is unevenly distributed, and Fritz's adversity is piled on a bit too thickly all at once. The first act began with the wedding of Fritz and a doctor's lovely daughter, six years ago. For three years the action was of the usual order of love and happiness. Then the erstwhile lovers separated, Fritz's ambition to imitate his father's success, making the breach. The wife took their only child and sadly vanished, for three years.

She is not in evidence, but, as the lines weave the story, it is hinted that she is pining, because she believes her late Fritz is smitten with a certain Emily Lytton, who got him to go on the stage, because she thought his father's costumes might fit him.

Fritz goes on serenely. He persuades himself that Miss Lytton deserves his gratitude for telling him where to look for a job, but he still insists he loves his wife. To prove it, to himself and to her, he rings her doorbell every time he is near it, about six times a day. She is so cruel and will not see him. He sends her bouquets and she turns them ruthlessly into the street.

He says he will pay her $40 a week, but she will not listen.

At the end of three years of this business the comedy part of the piece is dropped and everything becomes tragic. Mrs. Fritz consults a stern lawyer, William H. Shepard, who has an office in Wall Street. They plan together Fritz's adversity. They draw up divorce papers, which charge Fritz with being too grateful to the woman who suggested that he try on his father's clothes, and get Sydney Rosenfeld to cut them down to a fit.

Minions of the law went on Fritz's track, but he was enjoying his prosperity and they could not catch him. But they were not satisfied, Mrs. Fritz and the stern lawyer. They plotted again, and got out a warrant calling on prosperous Fritz to tell in court why he did not let his wife share some of his prosperity.

The closing act of the sixth year, which is to have three scenes, took place yesterday. The place was the Yorkville Police Court, and the part of relentless Judge was played by Justice Koch. Fritz had been arrested and was kept away from the centre of the stage.

Townspeople, brass-buttoned officials, and clerks were all around. Fritz's unrelenting wife was there, to tell the Judge all about her prosperous husband's financial derelictions. Fritz, too, had a stern lawyer, Edmund E. Price, and his leading male support was Charles Parker Bradford, a newspaper man.

The preliminaries were gone through with, and Fritz tried to get away. He wanted to go fishing. He was told he couldn't go. He had a contract with the Commonwealth of New-York, and would have to finish his engagement. Justice Koch, who had been appointed temporary stage manager, was not satisfied with the performance, and he sternly told poor Fritz to come to-day prepared to do better.

Fritz sadly promised to try, and was walking out, R. U. E., just as the curtain was falling, when a trap was sprung on him and he was staggered. He looked in his right hand, ejaculated, "Good heavens!" and saw the papers in a divorce suit, in which his wife complains of his too great gratitude to Emily Lytton. The curtain dropped and a big tear fell from each of Fritz's eyes, struck the stage, bounded forward, and extinguished two of the footlights.

The second scene, same place, to-day, will have a setting befitting the solemnity of the day.

Fritz is angry and sad by turns. He says he loves his wife, and wants to make up with her, but he thinks his chances are slim. His friend Bradford is trying to cheer him up. Mrs. Fritz preserves a grim silence. She is putting in her time perfecting herself in her lines.

Landing of Penn Commemorated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The celebration of the two hundred and eleventh anniversary of the landing of William Penn was to-day made the occasion of commemorative ceremonies on the ground where the landing took place. The opening exercises took place at Penn Treaty Park, Hanover and Beach Streets, where, on the Delaware River front, a mimic Indian village had been arranged. Council fires were burned, and when the allegorical Penn and his followers landed from the Welcome, the pipe of peace was smoked, and the ceremonies of greeting and barter were carried on in the sign language. Several thousand school children sang appropriate selections, and addresses were made by prominent citizens. A parade and a display of fireworks this evening wound up the celebration.

Maroney Drew the Color Line.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28.—William V. Maroney, a wealthy North Carolina tobacco planter, on his way to Chicago, objected to the presence at the station lunch counter of William Dawson, a colored porter, and undertook to eject him. Both were badly bruised in the fight. Maroney lost a diamond ring said to be worth $125, and was fined $25 and costs.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

Only a few examples given. Hundreds of others at same reduction. Prices talk.

FINE INDIAS,

9.11x13.5 at $166;

reduced from $266.

10x15 at $188;

reduced from $300.

GHIORDES.

10.8x18.4 at $118;

reduced from $150.

12x12.7 at $91;

reduced from $115.

13x15 at $119;

reduced from $150.

FINE PERSIAN.

11x15 at $125;

reduced from $175.

DEMEJIK,

12.2x14.2 at $120;

reduced from $150.

13x16.9 at $196;

reduced from $250.

PARQUET FLOORING.—Best work at Lowest Prices. Ask for estimate.

Upholstery.

A few pair left

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES,

$25.00 pr., worth 40.00

100 Odd Single pair

ABYSSINIAN CURTAINS,

2.95 pr., reduced from 5.00.

EMPIRE SILK TAPESTRY,

for window and door draperies, 2.50 and 3.25 per yd.; away below value.

Tapestry Table Covers, 2 yds. Square, with fringe, 5.00; worth 13.50.

Estimates furnished for reupholstering Furniture. Window Shades of all kinds. Bedding a Specialty.

FURNITURE.

THIS SEASON—if ever—people want their money to count. The movement in FURNITURE, previously announced, has met the mark. The GREAT SALE moves on. Each day the sales are larger than the day before. If there's a place in your Home for any article our prices must reach your ear.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

THE SHAYNE EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S Fair received the highest awards on the finest furs in the world—Russian Sable, Mink, Otter, Sealskin, Fisher, &c. All the leading styles in fashionable furs, at lowest possible prices at which reliable furs can be sold, manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MELILLA.

Details of the Attack on the Spaniards by the Riffians on Friday.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Further details regarding the attack made yesterday by the Riffians at Melilla upon the Spanish troops and workmen have been received. The Spaniards were engaged in throwing up earthworks for the defense of the men who will build the fort on the Heights of Sidi Guarlach. In addition to this they were building redoubts about Fort Rostro Gordo and Fort Cabrerizas. While they were thus employed the Riffians began to prepare to give them battle, notwithstanding the fact that the workmen were protected by the Spanish batteries.

In the afternoon the Riffians opened fire, which was answered by the Spaniards, the artillery taking part in the fight. The natives fought for a time behind the trenches they had thrown up, but later attempted to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. A force of Riffians gathered on the coast, it apparently being their intention to prevent the Spaniards from reaching the Melilla citadel, should they attempt to do so.

A heavy fire was directed against the attacking natives, but the latter finally compelled the troops and the workmen to withdraw into the forts. The retreat was made in good order. Gen. Margallo commanded at Fort Cabrerizas, and Gen. Ortega at Fort Rostro Gordo. The Spanish gunboat Venadito did good service in shelling the Riffians gathered on the coast. Gen. Margallo is criticised in Madrid for exposing such small bodies of Spaniards to attack by the enemy.

A dispatch received from Melilla this evening says that the fighting between the tribesmen and Spaniards continued throughout last night and this morning. Eventually the Moors were dislodged from their advanced positions and compelled to fall back. Gen. Margallo regards the situation as serious, however, and has telegraphed urgently for reinforcements. Four war ships were dispatched to-day in all haste for Melilla, and three battalions started from Madrid this afternoon. Queen Regent Christina and King Alfonso visited the barracks shortly before the soldiers marched away. They were received with an unprecedented show of devotion. The war fever has spread to every corner of the city.

Wants Commission from Stanley.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—An action has been brought by Mr. Appleton, manager of a lecture bureau in this city, against Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, to recover commissions on the money received by Mr. Stanley for lectures delivered in the United States. The case came up for a hearing in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day.

—The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists will be held during March in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

SHAYNE'S FURS ARE THE BEST IN THE world, New-York and Chicago. Highest awards on Russian Sable, Sealskin, Hudson Bay Otter, Natural Otter, Fisher, Pelts, natural and dyed, dressed ready for use; all kinds. These elegant prize winners will be displayed at C. C. SHAYNE'S new store, 124 West 42d St., on Monday, Nov. 6.

ART NOTES.

—A singular mistake is made by The Art Amateur for November with regard to the doors of Trinity Church, New-York. One asks if that magazine can be published in New-York on reading that the panels for the door by Niehaus "are too small in scale for their massive frame and, when cast in bronze, we fear will show only as a confused mass of glittering lights and broken shadows." As this door and the other one by Massey Rhind have been cast in bronze some six months, and as they have hung for several months in the north and south portals, and as the daily papers and illustrated weeklies of this town published pictures of and comments on both of them at the time they were placed, it is not asking too much of an art monthly to demand that it should be a little more up to date. Less anxiety about British art and a more careful watch for what is good in native painting and sculpture would also do The Art Amateur no harm.

—The young sculptor W. Clark Noble has had another rebuff in his suit against the Burns Monument Association of Providence, R. I. The promoters of the monument to Burns encouraged him to begin and carry on far toward completion a statue of the poet, to cost $15,000, but when subscribers pleaded poverty the sculptor was asked to apply his statue elsewhere. The first trial granted $6,800 to Mr. Noble, but Judge Barker set the verdict aside. The second trial gave $7,300 to the sculptor; but Judge Morton has now set that aside. Perhaps if Mr. Noble has the firmness and the money to persevere he may end in obtaining from some sympathizing jury the full amount of his claim.

—The long-promised statue of William Wallace has arrived at Baltimore, where it will be placed on a slope at the western end of the lake in Druid Hill Park. It is a copy of the heroic statue by David Stevenson of Edinburgh, and was cast in Brussels. It is the gift of Mr. W. W. Spence, and in general style and excellence approaches the seated statues of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns on the Mall in Central Park. Wallace is in Norman armor, has his shield near his foot, and raises his long, flat sword high above his head.

—On the 6th of November the Messrs. Sotheby of London will sell a large collection of Blakeana comprising a rare engraving, "Joseph of Arimathea," the "Laocoon," a proof; a pencil drawing of Satan, and an original portrait of Barry by Blake.

—The illustrated work on Greek vase paintings by J. E. Harrison and D. S. MacColl has been delayed by the publisher, Fisher Unwin, owing to the trouble in getting the plates out, which represent vases in many different collections. There will be a fine edition of thirty copies on Japanese paper, with colored plates.

—The Rhode Island School of Design at Providence held festival last Wednesday because of the completion of the new building on Waterman Street, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Metcalf, together with the land on which it stands. In style its architecture is a mixture of Spanish and Italian.

THE CRADLE OF METHODISM

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLD CHURCH IN JOHN STREET.

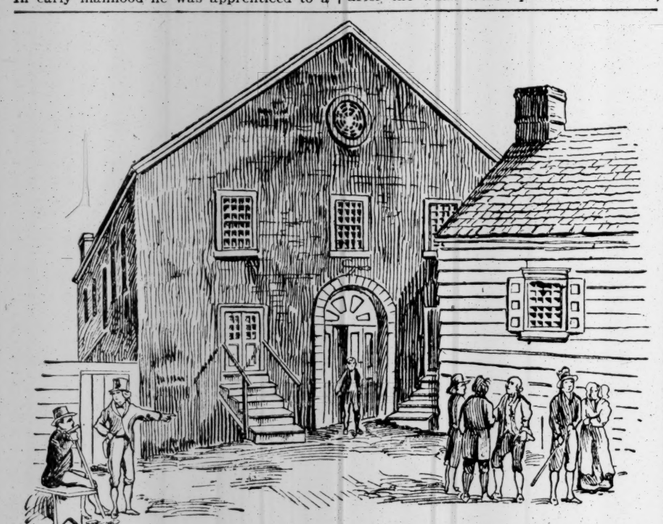
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Year of Its Founding—The Church in Which American Methodism Had Its Start—Its History Linked with That of Philip Embury and Barbara Heck—The Birth, Conversion, and Labors of the Great Preacher—The First Structure.

The historic old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 44 and 46 John Street, will celebrate to-day the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of Methodism in America. The morning services will begin at 9 o'clock with a love feast, conducted by the Rev. A. B. Sanford, D. D., to be followed by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a reunion platform service, over which the Rev. W. H. De Puy, D. D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John R. Day, D. D., the Rev. W. G. Miller, D. D., and the Rev. F. C. Iglehart, D. D. The Rev. Drs. J. L. Peck and Wellesley W. Bowdish, former pastors of the church, will also address the meeting. The evening services will consist of an old-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting at 6:30 o'clock, after which a sermon will be delivered by the pastor, the Rev. F. G. Howell.

The name of Philip Embury, the founder of this church, is a name known and cherished by all Methodists. His ancestors during the latter part of the seventeenth century were driven from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, by French troops, and settled in Ireland, near Rathkeale, in the County of Limerick. Philip Embury was born in 1728, and received a good English education. In early manhood he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and soon became a skillful workman. He devoted much of his time not given up to his craft to writing, and the manuscripts which he left behind him show that he was a thorough scholar and had a perfect knowledge of composition.

Among the manuscripts left at his death and now in the archives of the Methodist Church of America is a brief account of his conversion, which occurred Dec. 25, 1752. This occurred after he had met, talked with, and heard preach the great preacher John Wesley, who was then traveling in the West of Ireland. Soon after his conversion Embury became a class leader, and was then licensed as a local preacher. Under great difficulties and often when his life was threatened, he ministered to his neighbors and such others as would accept of his teaching. In 1758 he was married to Miss Mary Switzer, the daughter of an old Palatine family. For some time she formed one of the memorable group of five people to whom Embury preached.

In the Spring of 1760 Embury, with his wife and several neighbors, sailed for New-York, which he reached Aug. 10, 1760. Little is heard of Embury then for some years, but Dr. Stevens, in his "History of Methodism," says that in his opinion Embury, as a class leader and local preacher, gathered his little band of Methodists about him and administered to their spiritual needs.



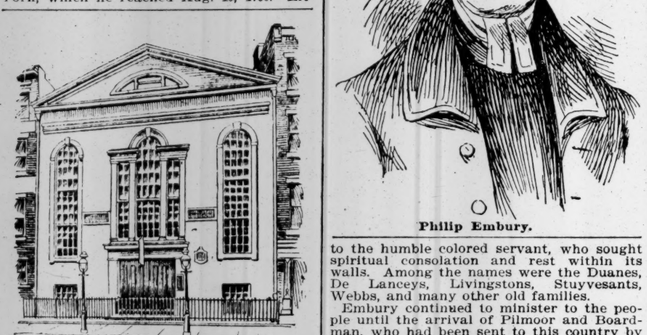
First M. E. Church in John Street.
[From an Old Print.]

In the Fall of 1766 he first appears in New-York as a public preacher, after he had been urged by that heroic mother of Methodism, Barbara Heck, to the performance of his duties as a minister. Barbara Heck was one of the company who came from Ireland with Embury in 1760. She was a helping hand in every need, both spiritual and material, of the families who came over with Embury and those who came later, in 1765. Visiting a family one day she found them playing cards. Seizing the cards she threw them into the fire. She then left the house and, hurrying to the home of Embury, which was in Barrack Street, and later in a rigging loft over a shipchandlery store, where 120 William Street is now situated. In the meantime, Embury had been preaching at the almshouse, and the meetings there were thronged with people. The Superintendent of the institution, with his family, became converted, likewise several of the inmates, who immediately left the keeping of the city, reformed, and began to earn an honest living.

The sail loft in William Street now was found to be too small. Crowds attended his meetings. It became the question where to move. The building of a house of worship was agitated. In February, 1767, while they were praying for a way to be shown them how to procure a permanent home, Capt. Thomas Webb of the British Army entered the house where the little band was worshipping. They were alarmed to see an armed officer, but they were soon reassured when they saw him devoutly join in their devotions. Capt. Webb was a brave soldier. He had fought at Louisburg under Sir William Pepperell, and had lost an eye. He had fought under Wolfe at Quebec, and had been wounded in the right arm. He then returned to England, where he heard John Wesley preach at Bristol, and was converted in 1765. Afterward he returned to America, and settled down with his wife's relatives at Jamaica, L. I., where his descendants live to this day. He gave the first money toward the new church, £30.

A way being opened for a permanent organization, Embury was placed first in authority in all matters: First Trustee, first Treasurer, first class leader, and first pastor or preacher. Next came Capt. Webb as one of the original Trustees. The society then, in 1768, leased the site still occupied by the church at 44 John Street, which, however, they bought two years later. In 1768 they erected upon this site a stone church, 60 feet long by 42 feet in width, and gave it the name of the Wesley, or Wesleyan, Chapel, Methodists then being known more generally by the name of Wesleyans. It was called a chapel, likewise, because, strange as it may seem, dissenters were not in those days allowed to erect "regular" churches in New-York City. The new chapel was provided with a "fireplace and a wide chimney" for the purpose of heating, but more ostensibly to avoid the "difficult construction of the law" regarding dissenters and dissenting churches, and so it might be legally regarded as a private dwelling. For some time after the walls were up and the roof on, the interior remained unfinished, the only means of ascent to the galleries being by means of ladders. Embury, however, who was a carpenter, wrought diligently upon the structure, constructing the pulpit and pews with his own hands.

The first sermon was preached in the new edifice Oct. 30, 1768, by Mr. Embury, preaching from the words: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord, till He come and rain righteousness upon you." On the subscription list of the new church were the names of 250 people, ranging in dignity from the Mayor to the humble colored servant, to whom Embury ministered in spiritual consolation and rest within its walls. Among the names were the Duanes, De Lanceys, Livingstons, Stuyvesants, Webbs, and many other old families.



Philip Embury.

John Street M. E. Church.

Embury continued to minister to the people until the arrival of Pilmoor and Boardman, who had been sent to this country by Mr. Wesley in 1769. A parsonage was erected on an adjoining lot in 1770, and this afterward became the home of those pillars of Methodism, Boardman and Pilmoor, of Shadford, Rankin, of Asbury, and of Coke, as they ministered severally at the John Street Church. During all his ministry at the John Street Church, Mr. Embury is supposed to have given his services gratuitously. Occasional donations were sent in to him of clothing, food, or money, yet all the time he was preaching he worked assiduously at the carpenter's bench. After his retirement and before he left the city, the Trustees of the church made him a present of money for the purchase of a concordance, "as a token of their regard."

Barbara Heck.

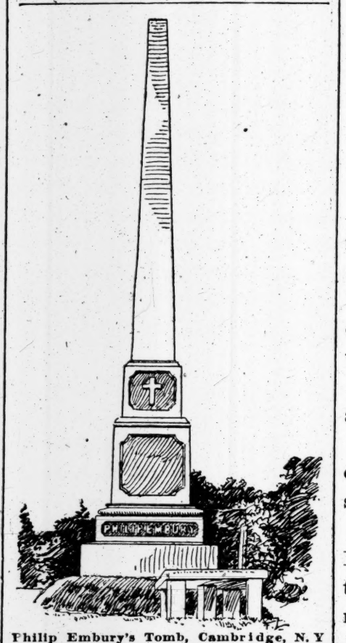
He then went to reside in Camden, a small village in Washington County, mostly populated by Scotch and Irish Presbyterians. He soon gathered a circle of converts. He labored there as a local preacher, and later founded a society of Methodists at Ashgrove. He was held in high esteem by his neighbors, and not only preached the Gospel to them, but also officiated as Justice of the Peace. When forty-five years of age, one day in August, 1773, he injured himself while mowing in the field, death ensuing very suddenly. His body was interred on his farm, where it remained for fifty-seven years. Then, amid solemn ceremonies, it was disinterred, and again buried in the old Methodist churchyard at Ashgrove, Washington County. Subsequently this church was abandoned, the congregation uniting with the Methodists in Cambridge village. Then the remains were removed to a commanding position in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, at Cambridge, N. Y., where they now rest beneath an obelisk of granite 45 feet in height, erected by the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by authorization of the association at its annual meeting in Urbana, Ohio, in October, 1872. The monument bears the following inscription:

PHILIP EMBURY.

The earliest American Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church here found his last earthly resting place. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

Born in Ireland, an immigrant to New-York, Embury was the first to gather a little class in that city, and to set in motion a train of measures which resulted in the John Street Church, the cradle of American Methodism, and the introduction of the system which has beautified the earth with salvation and increased the joys of Heaven.

The Society of the John Street Methodist Church replaced its first structure with a second on the same



Philip Embury's Tomb, Cambridge, N. Y.

site in 1817. In 1841 the present structure was built, smaller than the others, and leaving room for a brick dwelling house on each side. The external appearance of the present structure is of the Renaissance, and is simple and plain. Inside, the structure is devoid of any striking features. The only relics contained in this venerable structure are the clock, which was presented to it by John Wesley, and the library.

It is not generally known that, during the Revolutionary war, the British soldiery seized the old church, and converted it into a theatre. Here Major John Andre, Adjutant General of Sir Henry Clinton's army, who was afterward hanged as a spy, trod the mimic stage as Prince Hal.

There is other history connected with the old church. John Pillmore, one of Wesley's first missionaries, seceded from the church, and, taking a number of its congregation with him, formed the second Protestant Episcopal Society in New-York, that of Christ Church, in 1794, and built a church in Ann Street. Christ Protestant Episcopal Church is now at Seventy-first Street and the Grand Boulevard, and is one of the wealthiest congregations in this city.

Likewise, the first society of Universalists in this city was formed by dissenters from the old John Street Church. In 1786 the Rev. John Murray, a Universalist preacher, induced several members to leave the church and join with him in a society called the "United Christian Friends." It did not thrive, yet it may be called the nucleus from which the three Universalist Churches in this city have sprung. Meanwhile, the Methodists have developed into fifty-seven churches in this city, of which the church which today celebrates its 127th anniversary is the fountain head.

INCREASE IN BANK RESERVES.

Money Continues to Pour Into New-York —Retirement of Loan Certificates.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued yesterday, showed another marked increase in the reserve, and indicated the extent to which funds have continued to pour into this city. The banks added to their reserves $6,146,700 in the week, and are now $48,787,475 above legal requirements. Loans increased $3,285,100, specie $846,000, legal tenders $8,194,400, and deposits $11,574,800. Circulation dropped $79,700.

The Clearing House Loan Committee retired $340,000 in loan certificates—a larger amount than had been canceled on any one day for some time. In addition, certificates for $200,000 were called for cancellation on Monday. The retiring of this block will bring the total amount of certificates outstanding below $1,000,000.

The Treasury's gold stock has continued to increase lately, and yesterday's report gave it as $83,400,000, or nearly $2,000,000 above the lowest point touched. The supply of yellow coin at the New-York Sub-Treasury has been increased by shipments from the Philadelphia Mint, which is now devoting itself to turning out eagles and half eagles. About $2,000,000 of this new coin has been shipped here recently, and as much more is expected in a week or two.

Transfers of money to New-Orleans are still fairly heavy. In the last week the Sub-Treasury in this city has received $725,000 in gold against transfers of this kind. The week before the amount was $360,000. In New-Orleans the payments are made in whatever form of money is most convenient. The demand due to the cotton crop has been pretty well met, but there is now a call for funds on account of sugar.

Hebrew Mission Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Hebrew Christian Mission was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, 128 Forsyth Street. There were present the members of the mission and many Russian Hebrews.

The Rev. Herman Paul Faust, who is in charge of the missionary work, made a report on his work during the past year. Visits were made to 1,225 families and to 3,260 individuals. Tracts and pamphlets to the number of 10,065 and 935 parts of the Bible were distributed. In the Sunday school of the mission there are 315 children, and in the Bible class there are 905 adults. The attendance at the missionary meetings was 2,105. About 800 people asked for assistance, and 250 were assisted. There were 51 conversions, and 5 people had applied for baptism. Short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Freshman of the St. Mark's Place Hebrew Church, the Rev. Conrad Doench, and Mr. Faust.

Mrs. Philip Embury.

Rescued Sailors Arrive.

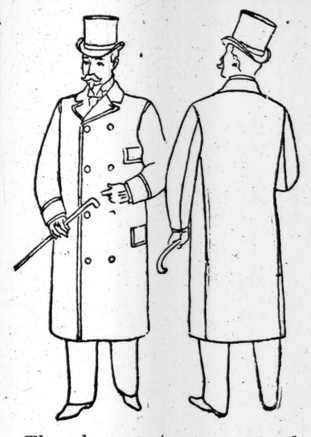
On board the steamship Lampasas, which yesterday arrived from Galveston, were the First Mate and forty-seven seamen of the crew of the steamship Marseille, which foundered at sea while making a voyage from Antwerp for New-Orleans, in one of the recent heavy gales. Arrangements had been made by the French Consul here to send the survivors of the Marseille to France by the French Line steamship La Champagne, which sailed yesterday morning, but they arrived after La Champagne sailed, and will now have to wait until the departure of the next vessel for Havre. In the meantime they will be cared for by the French Consulate. The story of the foundering of the Marseille, and the drowning of a boy and two nuns who were among her passengers, and the rescue of the others by the steamship Palmas has already been told in dispatches from New-Orleans and Galveston.

Fell Down an Airshaft and Was Killed.

Philip Blumenfeldt, three years old, the son of Morris Blumenfeldt, a tailor living on the top floor of the five-story tenement house at 139 Monroe Street, was killed yesterday morning by falling through the airshaft from the fifth floor to the cellar. The child was playing with an elder brother on a bed, the head of which was close to the window of the airshaft. He fell over the head of the bed and against the window with such force as to shatter the glass.

Bible Text Illustrated by Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Thomas Hoffman deserted his seventeen-year-old bride last Sunday. She was found dead this morning, having taken morphine. In an open Bible by her side was marked the verse from II. Corinthians, "But we had the sentence of death in ourselves."



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Worn long, with wide velvet collar, no seam in back, side vent.

All edges raw, seams lapped and single stitched.

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OVERCOAT, (TO ORDER.) $20.

These goods are used by tailors, charging from $80 and $100.

Lined throughout with heavy silk satin, or fancy plaid woolen lining.

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ARNHEIM'S,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST., BOWERY AND SPRING ST.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES VEXED.

He Orders an Investigation of the Attack on Dr. Parkhurst's Agents.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes was vexed when he went to his office yesterday morning, so vexed, in fact, that his doorman, Daniel Strauss, became perturbed and put a "sojer," which he was surreptitiously puffing when the Chief made his appearance, into his coat pocket and set himself on fire. Mr. Byrnes's anger was due to having read accounts of the mobbing of some of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's agents when they left the Essex Market Police Court Friday. The happening did not fit Superintendent Byrnes's idea of fair play, and pointed to negligence or indifference on the part of the officers of the court and Capt. Devery and his subordinates. After the Superintendent had sent for Inspector Williams, to direct that a report on the affair be handed to him to-morrow, he talked of the incident.

"Yes, I have read of the mobbing of these men, and I am disgusted. I hope it is not true, or that the published reports are grossly exaggerated. I don't care what the attitude of Dr. Parkhurst to the Police Department is, his agents should have been protected at all hazards. If the reports are true the occurrence was a gross outrage, and I will take action against any one who was responsible for it. Not only was it a slur on the efficiency and fair dealing of the force, but it affords the Society for the Prevention of Crime an excuse for saying the police wink at, encourage, or incite illdoers to molest its agents.

"I have acted in the matter, but would be glad to be aided by the agents of the society, or any good citizen, in discovering those who were engaged in the mobbing and what was the action of the police. I repeat what I have often said, that I stand ready, at all times, to receive evidence that any one may have of any wrongdoing by any one in any part of the city. This offer is a broad one; let some one who may have been prejudiced heretofore test its sincerity."

Bering Sea Modus Vivendi Violated.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Advices received from British Columbia to-day show that officers of the United States Government have made a bad blunder in connection with the Bering Sea modus vivendi. That agreement provides that when a British ship violates its terms she may be arrested by a war ship of the United States, but she must be handed over to the nearest British officer, or, failing him, she must be conducted to the nearest British port. The schooner Henrietta of Victoria, with a cargo of sealskins on board, was, it is alleged, found within the prescribed limits. The United States revenue cutter which seized her took her to Sitka, where she was libeled and held. The mistake was, however, discovered and proceedings stopped. Meanwhile the Henrietta lies beached at Sitka. Seaworms have begun to bore into her timbers and her cargo is ruined. Under the modus vivendi, the United States Government is liable to pay damages. The owners of the vessel have communicated the facts to the Canadian Government.

Sympathy for Mr. Garland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ex-Senator Garland is receiving the sympathy of all his former associates in the Senate on the death of his daughter, Miss Daisy Garland. Miss Garland had many friends in Senatorial families, among the warmest being Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Senator Jones of Arkansas, and Miss Walthall, daughter of Senator Walthall of Mississippi. After the death of her mother Miss Garland took entire charge of her father's household, and managed all of the entertainments and receptions given with the skill of an experienced hostess. She was born in Little Rock, Ark., twenty-four years ago, and to that place her body will be taken to be laid to rest in the family burial ground at Mount Holly Cemetery, beside the body of her mother. There will be a service at Little Rock at the residence of a near relative of Mr. Garland. Mr. Garland and probably all the relatives of the family here will accompany the body to Little Rock.

Vice President's Mother 84 Years Old.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—The eighty-fourth birthday of the mother of Vice President Stevenson was celebrated here to-day at the home of her son, Thomas W. Stevenson, by a family reunion. The Vice President was unable to be present, but sent a telegram of love and congratulation. Mrs. Stevenson is in excellent health and enjoys the use of all her faculties. She was born in Iredell, S. C., but spent most of her life before coming here in 1852 in Kentucky, where the Vice President was born. Her maiden name was Ewing. She is the aunt of James Stevenson Ewing, United States Minister at Brussels. Among those present to-day was Mrs. Stevenson's only surviving sister, Mrs. Thomas F. Worrell, widow of a prominent physician, who was for several years President of the Illinois Medical Association.

Blizzard at Marquette.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 28.—The first snowstorm of the season is taking place to-day. The snow is dense and is driven by a blizzard from the north. Navigation on Lake Superior is perilous. As the storm came almost without warning, it is feared that many vessels are in danger. The schooner George, stranded on Pictured Rocks, is now totally destroyed. She had a cargo of 1,300 tons of coal.

ONE VICTORY FOR THE TIGERS

THEY DEFEATED THE WESLEYAN TEAM 76 TO NOTHING.

Wesleyan Was on the Defensive Throughout the Contest—Good Work Performed by King, Ward, Balliet, Barnett, and Lea, but the Game Played by Princeton Did Not Suit the Onlookers—Capt. Mackey Took Notes—What He Says of the Charges of Professionalism.

Wesleyan may turn out dominies that she can point to with pride, but her football material will never electrify the sporting world. The team from Middletown played the opening game for the college championship with Princeton at Manhattan Field, yesterday, and when the smoke of the battle had cleared away, Princeton was declared the winner by a score of 76 to 0.

Everybody seemed to regard defeat for Wesleyan as a certainty, and when the game began only about 2,000 persons were in the grounds. Manhattan Bluff and the bridge overhead, however, were liberally patronized, altogether about 5,000 persons witnessing the game. James J. Coogan, who is at war with Receiver Freedman of the Manhattan Athletic Club, threw open the gates of his property to the west of the grounds, and through his liberality about a thousand spectators basked in the sunshine and got a bird's-eye view of the contest below.

The most noticeable feature of the contest was the silence that reigned throughout. Those who came prepared to see the onlookers take part in a war dance and yell like Sioux Indians were disappointed. Only once or twice a faint college cry could be heard, and the contest on the whole was suggestive of a lawn-tennis tournament.

Prominent among the onlookers was Capt. Mackey of the University of Pennsylvania team. He stood outside of the playing lines and made notes of what he thought was the Tiger's weak points. He is very much disgusted at the action of the Princeton students, and when the two colleges meet on the football field on Saturday next, Mackey and his boys will endeavor to settle matters. And he thinks, too, that he has a team capable of giving Capt. Trenchard a set-back that he will long remember. In speaking of his chances yesterday, he said that if he does not win the game he will be very much disappointed. His team is playing a remarkably strong game, as the 82-to-0 score against Lafayette yesterday proves, and all the boys in college will cover every dollar that Princetonians care to wager on their eleven.

Capt. Trenchard of Princeton.

"It is very amusing," he said, "to read some of the interviews with Hinkey and Trenchard regarding the existence of so-called professionalism at our college. The simon-pure amateurs in football circles are few and far between. Why did Balliot leave Lehigh? How about Lea, Holly, and Taylor? Then there is 'Phil' King, who draws a salary every Summer as a member of the Cape May Baseball Club. Is he an amateur? These are questions that are difficult to answer.

"Now, about Brother Hinkey. He ought to keep quiet. I don't care to make any specific charges, but I do say that from Hinkey down on the Yale team there are men who ought not to be regarded as amateurs. Shot after shot has been fired at Pennsylvania, but if the truth was known every man on our team is as much of an amateur as any of the star players of Yale and Princeton. Princeton has agreed to play our present team. Why doesn't Yale do the same? Why does Hinkey resort to subterfuges? He ought to come out like a man and meet a representative team of the University of Pennsylvania."

Capt. Mackey has great faith in his eleven on account of its great weight. The team as now constituted averages nearly 180 pounds. The centre weighs 198, the two guards over 200 each, the tackles 200 and 176, the ends 158 each, the quarter 145, the full 195, and the other backs 175 each. This is perhaps the biggest team that ever represented a college.

About the game yesterday but little can be said. Wesleyan was so weak that she was on the defensive all the time. Her tackling was slow. She showed no interference work and the Tigers could go through her centre whenever they pleased.

The New-Jersey players, while they won in the easiest possible manner, did little work of a brilliant character. Perhaps on account of the weakness of the opponents, Capt. Trenchard took part in some experimental work, and on that account the game did not look well to the eye of the experienced observer. Some of the graduates of old Nassau left the grounds last night anything but pleased with the '93 team.

As usual King showed up in good form, as did Ward, Barnett, Lea, and Wheeler. The first named is a great all-round man, and he performs some very clever work in conjunction with Ward. The latter has improved to a marked extent, and he bids fair to shine as a star of the most brilliant magnitude in the football firmament. Capt. Trenchard's coaching was good, but several times he appeared to be at a loss to know what to do with the ball when he got it.

For Wesleyan, Capt. Gordon played a fairly good game, and Stark, if he had had assistance, would have made a good showing. Stark is a clever player, but he cannot be expected to do any thing brilliant on a team of the calibre of Wesleyan.

In the first half Capt. Gordon injured his leg, and he was forced to retire, Wilson taking his place. The latter had his eye injured in a scuffle, and it bled profusely. A physician bandaged up the wound with yards of lint and plaster, and he pluckily continued to play. Appended is the score:

Princeton.	*Positions.*	*Wesleyan.*
McCauley	Left end	Steele.
Holly	Left tackle	Lea.
Wheeler	Left guard	Doane.
Balliet	Centre	Tower.
Taylor, Summers	Right guard	Briggs.
Lea	Right tackle	E. Searles.
Trenchard, (Capt.)	Right end	Pomeroy.
King	Quarter back	Stark.

L. E. Gordon of Wesleyan.

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VASES,

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at 5.00 to 600.00 each.

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Sizes 4 inches to 3 feet high,

7.50 to 150.00.

PLAQUES,

Square and Round,

10.00 to 50.00.

COVERED BOXES

In a Variety of Sizes, Round, Square, and Octagon,

5.00 to 45.00 each.

Less 25% on these Prices.

Ward	Left half back	Berrien.
Barnett, Vorhis	Right half back	Wilson, Mandell, Kent.
Burt	Full back	Gordon, Wilson.

Score: First Half—Princeton, 44; Wesleyan, 0. Touch-downs—Lea, 2; Burt, 3; Barnett, 2; Wheeler, 1. Goals from Touch-downs—King, 6. Goals Missed—King, 2. Long Runs—Ward, 45, 30, 30, 25, 20 yards; Barnett, 30, 30, 20 yards; Holly, 30, 20 yards; Gordon, 25 yards. Score: Second Half—Princeton, 32; Wesleyan, 0. Touch-downs—Burt, 2; Wheeler, 2; Vorhis, 1; Ward, 1. Goals from Touch-downs—King, 4. Goals Missed—King, 2. Long Runs—Ward, 20 yards; Wheeler, 20, 25, 20 yards; Barnett, 20. Total Score—Princeton, 76; Wesleyan, 0.

Referee—Mr. Perry Trafford, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. William Rhodes, Yale. Playing Time—First half, 45 minutes; second half, 34 minutes.

CORNELL AND WILLIAMS TIE.

A Close and Exciting Game at Albany—Williams's Improved Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The most exciting and hotly contested game of football ever seen on the Ridgefield grounds was that this afternoon between the Cornell and Williams teams. Cornell's men, in charge of Coach Charles Courtney, reached here last evening, and Williams came along on the midday train to-day. The college boys descended on the florists, and by early afternoon had cleaned up the entire supply of chrysanthemum blossoms.

At 3:10 o'clock Cornell took the ball and gained fifteen yards by the flying wedge and Daly going by right tackle. Cornell forced the ball down the field, and Ohl was enabled to make a touch-down, from which he kicked a goal. This gave Cornell a score of 6 to 0.

This spurred Williams to harder work, and, taking heart, sent Draper to the centre for steady gains, and finally secured a touch-down. Williams failed to kick a goal, and no other scoring was done by either side during the first half. The score of the first half was: Cornell, 6; Williams, 4.

The second half lasted only thirty minutes. Williams had the ball, and by a succession of rushes scored a touch-down after fifteen minutes' play. Cornell again employed the flying wedge for fifteen yards and soon had the ball on Williams's five-yard line. The ball then went to Williams on a questionable decision, and Williams was forced to kick. Cornell then tried Curti with good effect. He succeeded in going around the ends, and quickly recovered the ground that had been lost. Within a minute of the call of time Cornell forced the ball over the line and tied the score. The try for goal failed. Curtis played most of the game for Cornell, and Draper for Williams. Williams appeared to have better generalship all through, and her team showed greater snap and vigor. About 2,000 people witnessed the game.

Score—Cornell, 10; Williams, 10.

Teams lined up:

Williams.	*Positions.*	*Cornell.*
Taylor	Left end	Young.
Townsend	Left tackle	Demery.
Ogilvie	Left guard	Warner.
Perkins	Centre	Bernhelsel.
Sawtell	Right guard	Wagner.
Walch	Right tackle	Barr.
Hollister	Right end	Curtis.
Ide	Quarter back	Beecham.
Hoyne	Right half back	Dyer.
Jeffreys	Left half back	Daly.
Draper	Full back	Ohl.

Referee—Mr. E. M. Mills of La Fayette. Umpire—Mr. J. Upton of Harvard.

SANFORD AND GRAVES ELIGIBLE.

What the Modification of Undergraduate Rule Does for Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Just what the new rule passed by the Intercollegiate Football Association last night means for Yale is an interesting theme. At least two members of the old Yale championship teams will return at once and will play on the Yale eleven of '94. They are Harmon S. Graves and George F. Sanford. Both are in the Law School, and were kept under the ban by the undergraduate rule till last night. Now they will fly to the rescue of the crippled Yale team and resume their old places.

Sanford was the star centre rush on McClung's team of 1891, and was kept from playing last Fall by a broken hand. He usually fills the next man in the field for the place. All the year Yale men have been sighing for his return, and the last fortnight's exposed weakness in Yale's centre makes the news that Sanford is a possibility a welcome relief. He played a brilliant centre rush on the New-York Athletic Club eleven this Fall, but when the Yale Law School nine was organized a fortnight ago he was unanimously elected Captain.

Harmon Graves, the other player, played left half back against Princeton last year when Lawrie Bliss was injured. He has been coaching Trinity and Lehigh this Fall, but both he and Sanford are expected Monday to take part in the regular practice.

The news means that the Law School team will disband and its players will loyally again lend their aid to the 'Varsity forces. Some of them may be given a trial on the 'Varsity and others will reenforce the second eleven and indirectly strengthen the first. A bright future faces the now weak Yale eleven.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Last night's action of the Intercollegiate Football Association has provoked no end of discussion in Princeton this morning. The sentiment of the college is strong on the side of playing any eleven men Pennsylvania may put in the field. It is freely believed here that no protest of any Pennsylvania player will be made by Princeton.

The Princetonians say that their action in siding with Yale is perfectly consistent. The logic of the situation threw the Jerseymen with Pennsylvanians only to the extent of securing a modification of the sweeping provisions of last year's undergraduate rules. There is little sympathy here for Pennsylvanians. Those on the inside of football matters here say that positive proofs of professionalism have been secured against at least one of the Pennsylvania players.

Princeton and Pennsylvania were allies in the old days of the association, often blocking hostile legislation of the New-Englanders. Three years ago the Jerseymen were alienated by the rough treatment their team received at the hands of Capt. Church and his men. The manifold discourtesies shown the Princeton men in Quakerdom last November by the Pennsylvanians in celebrating their first and only victory has not tended to heal the breach.

THE CADETS BEATEN BY YALE.

But the Soldiers Played a Strong Game—Score, 28 to 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Yale football team met the cadets in a game of two thirty-minute halves on the parade grounds to-day. The weather was all that could be desired, and the result of the game points to the steady progress made by the soldiers during the past few weeks and the influence of the coaching of Laurie Bliss was to be seen in the accuracy of their tackling and interference. The work done by Stacy, Battle, Carson, and Heidt was exceptionally good. Stacy is the best man on the cadet team. He is a remarkable ground gainer and when the ball is fumbled by the opposite side he is sure to drop on it. Ames, the cadet centre, did some fine work in the first half, and he kept in condition to carry it through to the end.

At 3:30 the parade ground was a solid mass of people. A few guards were stationed inside the ropes to prevent the crowd from pushing too close to the line. Carriages and other vehicles lined the road from the corner of the new academic building

Capt. Hinkey of Yale.

o Gallows Hollow. It was a larger gathering than was present at the West Point-Annapolis game last year. Crowds of pretty girls wearing cadet colors went wild with enthusiasm when the soldier boys made some particularly brilliant plays.

Many believed that the Yale men would only stop scoring when they could run no more, but the individual work and endurance of the cadets was marvelous. The work of the New-Haven team, as might be expected, was skillful, and the systematized accuracy which they displayed showed plainly that their training is as near perfection as it is possible to be. There were times when a slight weakness or a fumble was observable, but their interference, tackling, line breaking, and runs around the ends were sufficient evidence that Yale will not easily relinquish the championship of the football field. The spirited work of the cadets, weakened as they were by the loss of King, is very promising. With a month's practice they should be in condition to give the navel cadets a good game.

When the first game of the season was played with the Volunteers West Point's weakness lay in poor interference and fumbling. That they have overcome these to a great extent the game to-day plainly demonstrated. That Yale would run up a large score no one doubted.

At 3:25 the Yale team came over on a trot from the gymnasium, and a few minutes afterward the cadets came through the sallyport. West Point got the ball and carried it five yards. It was lost on a fumble, and in less than sixty seconds Eaton broke through their centre and, brushing everything out of his path, made a touch-down, from which Hickox

Capt. Carson of the West Point Eleven.

kicked a goal. The cadets were evidently surprised at the easy manner in which Eaton made his run, and it began to look as though it would be worse with them than it was with Williams a few days ago.

West Point again tried the wedge and carried the ball five yards. Finding that they could not break the Yale centre, Carson punted and sent the ball toward the Yale goal. The visitors again had the ball and Eaton made several large gains through the West Point centre. The New-Haven team pushed the ball quickly to another touch-down, from which a goal was kicked.

The ball went again to West Point, but they quickly lost it on a fumble, and Hinkey broke through their centre, ran down the unobstructed field, and made another touch-down, from which no goal was kicked.

The cadets now began to warm up. Stout having been disabled, Creden took his place and did some very clever work. The Yale team found it harder to get away and Aultman's tackling drew rounds of applause from the spectators. Twice during this play Yale lost the ball on downs, but finally managed to push it to another touch-down, from which a goal was kicked. Time was then called, and the score stood 22 to 0 in favor of Yale.

In the second half the cadets put up the finest game ever seen at West Point. Stacy made brilliant runs around the ends, while the Aultman interfered and tackled in a manner that made Yale almost as blue as its colors. Creden went five and ten yards through the holes which Ames made in Yale's centre. It looked at one time as though the cadets would make a doubtedly score, but by desperate work the Yale men managed to avert the unlooked-for calamity. When time was called the cadets were within ten yards of the Yale goal. In the last half the visiting team made one touch-down, from which a goal was kicked, making the final score: Yale, 28; Westpoint, 0.

The line-up:

Yale.	*Positions.*	*West Point.*
Hinkey	Left end	Drury.
Messler	Left tackle	Lott.
Hickox	Left guard	Battle.
Beard	Centre	Ames.
McCrea	Right guard	Heidt.
Murphy	Right tackle	Aultman.
Treadway	Right end	Harbeson.
Armstrong	Left half back	Connor.
Eaton	Right half back	Stacy.
Morris	Quarter back	Stont, Creden.
Richards	Full back	Carson.

Results at Elizabeth.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Fatality, 105 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 10, won; Harrington, 108, (Midgely,) 16 to 5, second; Curacoa, 108, (Lambley,) 8 to 1, third. Foxhound, Pirate Chief, Opium, and Joe Ripply also ran. Time—1:11.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Indigo, 107 pounds, (N. Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Integrity, 108, (Sims,) 6 to 5, second; One, 107, (Ballard,) 4 to 1, third. Nanichen and Ingoldsby ran. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Kirkover, 103 pounds, (N. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; Captain T., (late Clio colt,) 95, (J. Lambley,) 9 to 2, second; Riot, 107, (Ballard,) 4 to 1, third. Chief Justice and Lotion also ran. Time—1:53¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Annie Bishop, 107 pounds, (Blake,) 7 to 2, won; Madstone, 113, (Midgely,) 3 to 5, second; Reynard, 110, (Littlefield,) 20 to 1, third. Uncle Jess, Memento colt, Sam Bryant, Golden Dawn, Confederate, and Aerolite also ran. Time—1:17¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Tormentor, 124 pounds, (Midgely,) 12 to 5, won; Nick, 112, (Ballard,) 11 to 5, second; Sirocco, 128, (Hayden,) 2 to 1, third. Factotum also ran. Time—1:03.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Wheeler, 104 pounds, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, won; Flatlands, 113, (N. Hill,) 3 to 1, second; Watterson, 109, (H. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Drum Major, Blue Blood, Void, Detroit, Contribution, Redlight, Panhandle, Our Maggie, Jake Johnson, Miss Bess, and Cuckoo also ran. Time—1:10¾.

Cross-Country Run at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The University Harriers held their first cross-country run this afternoon. The club has opened a definite organization and intends to hold a run each Wednesday and Saturday. Hereafter the runs on Saturdays will be prize runs. This afternoon Burnett, '94, and Leggett, '95, were the hares, and took a circuit of about three and a half miles. McNulty, '95, was master of hounds. The first man in was Wilson, '96. A large number of men went on the run to-day, and much interest is manifested in the organization, which will be of great use in developing men for the track next Spring.

Women Organize in Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The Countess of Aberdeen delivered an address here to-day on the necessity of organizing a national council of women in Canada. There were about 1,500 women present and preliminary steps toward organization were at once taken. Lady Aberdeen was unanimously elected President.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

A MUCH BETTER OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS NOW SHOWN.

The Fall in the Interest Rate on Loans—Builders Still Hampered in Their Work—Sale of the Cameron House—Mr. C. P. Huntington's Mansion in the Market—Offer for a Synagogue Property—A Suggestion to Cut Prices and Wages in Building Operations—Washington Avenue Widening—Sales in Prospect.

The week just past closed with a better outlook for real estate men than has been the case for three months past. Inquiries for property are beginning to be common once more, and have more of a business air about them. The general impression is that the month of November will be marked by much activity.

An announcement which was received with great satisfaction was the one, already published in The New-York Times, that the insurance companies had resumed loaning on real estate, and that the interest rate on loans had sunk to 5 per cent. instead of remaining at 6 as has been the rule for about six weeks. It was a foregone conclusion that the higher rates of interest could not be maintained for any considerable period of time in view of the large amounts of money seeking safe investment. The sudden change in the prospects of silver-purchase repeal made the thing come quicker. There is still, however, the caution born of the experiences of the past few months, and it will be some time before loans are made up to as high a percentage of valuation as they have been. Many believe that months, if not years, will ensue before a return to former conditions in this respect will come, if, indeed, it ever will.

Builders have had their operations seriously curtailed by the monetary conditions. As to them, there has been thus far very little, if any, change. This has not been altogether an unmixed evil, because it will enable men to dispose of houses already built and now unsold. Of the west side of this city this is especially true. After the houses now unsold are disposed of there will be opportunity to build more and keep up with the new demands.

Many agents, particularly on the west side, report that they have met with better success recently in renting flats, and they attribute this to the general business conditions. They say that a number of persons who have wished to curtail their expenses have taken flats instead of houses.

Last week's sales, both private and public, have had few features of note. To most of them attention has been directed from day to day. Auction sales especially have not been successful, although the prospect for the future in regard to them is looking much brighter. In the way of private sales, two made by Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May are somewhat significant. Thus, the Cameron residence, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, which was sold to the Misses Bruce, brought $205,000. It was bought in the Spring of 1890 for $150,000. Another sale by the same firm, of 22 East Sixty-second Street, is a further indication of the tendency to buy in this neighborhood. Nowhere in the city is property now held more strongly than in the district east of Central Park, and for a mile above the new Metropolitan Club.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron, it is announced, will erect a residence, with stable and greenhouses, on four lots fronting on Riverside Drive and facing the Grant memorial.

The magnificent residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street which Mr. Collis P. Huntington is building, is in the market for sale. If a purchaser is not found, Mr. Huntington will go ahead and complete it. There was a rumor that the Union Club might take the building, but it is said that the club has given up the idea of moving for the present. Anyway, the residence does not fulfill the requirements which the club demanded, which included a plot at a northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and containing eight city lots.

Mr. John Jacob Astor has taken a lease for a year at $10,000 of the residence at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, owned by Mr. David H. King, Jr. A year hence Mr. Astor's new residence on upper Fifth Avenue will be ready for occupancy.

The members of the old Portuguese Jewish congregation will meet to-morrow evening at the synagogue in West Nineteenth street to discuss the propriety of accepting an offer to sell their church property. A proposition to this effect was voted down only a short time ago. They are now offered $170,000 for the property, which includes not only the synagogue, but the adjoining residence, 7 West Nineteenth Street, making a plot 95 by 92 feet. The congregation has little left of its originally very valuable real estate possessions, and the sales it has hitherto made have not all been commended for the business shrewdness displayed. Thus the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue was sold a number of years ago for about $16,000. The Sixth Avenue property, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, now covered by the O'Neill store, was sold a few years ago by the congregation for $260,000. It is said that this plot is now valued at $1,500,000. The congregation is wealthy, and has no need for money. Opponents of the plan to sell the church property say that, from a business standpoint, the present would be a bad time to do so, because the improvements projected in the neighborhood will largely enhance the value of realty there in a very few years. It may be worth adding that one class of real estate has been jealously guarded by the congregation, and this is the graveyards which it owns. There are three of these, one near the junction of New Bowery and Park Row, the second in Eleventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, and the third on Twentieth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue.

The Mason Builders' Association has adopted resolutions to the effect that, in order to have capital continue in its channel of trade, it is "advisable that employers and employes both should meet the issue by voluntarily reducing prices and wages at least 10 per cent." Copies of the resolutions have been sent to each kindred body of employers, and also to each of the bricklayers' and hod carriers' unions.

The Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Mr. Louis F. Haffen, encounters at times a great deal of opposition in the matter of street widening, grading, &c., from the owners of abutting property. One of the recent instances concerns Washington Avenue, a thoroughfare about two miles in length. At present this street is not over 30 feet in width, with narrow sidewalks. It is proposed to make the roadway 40 feet wide, and the sidewalks 15 feet. This plan has met with much opposition from people who have lived there while the street has been in its semi-rural condition, and who oppose any change because it will cost something. There is no intention on the part of the Commissioner to interfere with any of the more substantial buildings, but there is necessity as well as a general desire for a better roadway, wider and with some kind of a pavement, and for sewers. The improvements will benefit the adjacent property and largely enhance its value.

One of the largest of the auction sales of real estate for the present week is that by Mr. James L. Wells on Wednesday. It will be that of 145 lots belonging to the Fox estate, in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising property on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and Home Streets, and the immediate vicinity. The property is readily accessible by elevated and trolley roads and is on the line of improvement. The terms of sale have been made with the view of enabling savings bank depositors time to collect their interest.

The wharf and bulkhead property announced for Monday by Mr. John T. Boyd is of a kind that rarely is offered. The two announced sales by Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. and Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the Yuengling Brewery are also notable. That by Meyer & Co. is the principal one on behalf of the mortgage for $1,400,000, for which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is trustee. The other only affects a portion of the property. Another sale out of the ordinary is that by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan of a row of brownstone residences in West Ninety-second Street, opposite St. Agnes's Chapel.

The auction sales of realty for the past week aggregated $604,786, as against $412,754 for the corresponding week last year. Mortgages recorded for the week, as compared with the same period last year, show these figures: 1893, 168 for $1,457,862; 1892, 277 for $2,969,802; at 5 per cent., 1893, 76 for $779,802; 1892, 129 for $1,572,508. At less than 5 per cent. only one mortgage for $1,100 was recorded last week. In 1892 there were 29 for $583,750.

Assessment lists in the following cases have been sent to the Board of Revision by the Board of Assessors:

Regulating, Grading, &c.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Eleventh Avenue to King's Bridge Road; Ninetieth Street, Avenue A to East River.

Paving.—One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Fifth to Lenox Avenue, granite blocks; Twenty-eighth Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenue, granite blocks; Murray Street, Greenwich to West Street.

Laying Crosswalks.—One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, west side of Lenox Avenue; King's Bridge Road, north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; Lenox Avenue, north and south sides of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, west side of Seventh Avenue.

Flagging, &c.—Both sides One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Seventh to Eighth Avenue; Ninety-eighth Street, First to Second Avenue.

Sewer.—One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Lenox Avenue to Harlem River.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

A Detailed List of the Property to be Offered at Auction.

The auction sales announced for the present week are mainly in consequence of legal proceedings, and will be had at 111 Broadway. A sale by Mr. McQuillen of property in Lorillard Place, announced for Tuesday, has been withdrawn. Details of all sales follow:

MONDAY, OCT. 30.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 563 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of West Forty-third Street, 25 by 60 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, plot beginning on north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, extending through to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 358 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 217 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street by 199.11 on west side, two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed; also, Lawrence Street, north side, 150.9 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 99.9 by 75.9 by 100, two three-story frame and one three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,966.84.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 140 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,400; on prior mortgages, $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Silas B. Brownell, referee, the wharf and bulkhead property on North River, beginning northwest corner of Morton and West Streets and running north 75.0½ feet, with wharfage rights, &c.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.—By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 289 Avenue B, east side, 22 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,750.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Monmouth G. Hart, referee, 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, plot containing 20.52 city lots in area. They are arranged, however, as sixteen separate lots of differing dimensions. Twelve are on Boston Avenue, south side, beginning 156.03 feet east of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and extending to the corner of Rodman Place. Four others, abutting them in the rear, are on the east side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. A two-story frame dwelling and two barns are on the plot.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Granville P. Hawes, referee, plot 80.9 by 200 on north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 104 feet east of Morris Avenue, with frame residence.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Clark, referee, realty and plant of Yuengling Brewery, including franchises, royalties, &c., secured by mortgage to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee. The land occupied includes a plot 217 feet on West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, extending through to West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, where the frontage is 358 feet. On the latter street there is also a plot beginning at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and extending for 525 feet on the street, with two branches to West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Brick and frame buildings cover the plots. Due on judgment, $1,405,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, Washington Avenue, east side, 162 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 54 by 120. Due on judgment, $1,275.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,480.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 276 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 24 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, about $8,200; on prior mortgage, $30,000.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, northwest corner Charles Street and Greenwich Avenue, 36.10 by 82.2 by 12 by 77.1, five-story brick flat, with store and basement. Due on judgment, $33,951.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, 145 choice lots belonging to the Fox estate, on the Southern Boulevard and Home and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets and adjoining streets and avenues. The property is accessible by the Westchester Avenue trolley road from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

By Smyth & Ryan, administrator's sale, 93 Crosby Street, east side, 164.2 feet south of Prince Street, 25.10 by 69 by 26.7 by 68.4, with three-story brick building; also, plot, 80.9 by 200, on north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 104.9 feet east of Morris Avenue, with two and one-half story and cellar frame residence, and two-story stable in rear; also, six lots, three on Railroad Avenue and three abutting in rear on Mott Haven Canal, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, the plot being 75 by 223; also, plot at northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 51 on avenue by 100 on street by 50 by about 100, with frame buildings.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, the seven-story stone-front Hotel Casa Alameda, 116.2 feet on Boulevard by 128.2 on West Sixty-third Street by 73.3 on Columbus Avenue by 100 by 95.1 by 86.6. The building is unfinished. Due on judgment, $225,200; on prior mortgage, $80,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Goodwin, referee, 147 West Eighty-first Street, north side, 414.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,180.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, the right, title, &c., of Daniel A. Quigley to the lands until Jan. 1, 1900, of 1,479 to 1,487 Third Avenue and 202 and 204 East Eighty-fourth Street, forming the southeast corner, one, two, and three story frame buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,330.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, four four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone houses 117, 119, 121, and 123 West Ninety-second Street, north side, beginning 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue. The lots are 100.8½ feet deep. In front they are respectively 20.6, 18, 18, and 18.6 feet. Due on judgment on No. 117, $9,000; on prior mortgage, $9,000. Due on judgment on each of others, $6,600; on prior mortgages on No. 119, $6,800; on No. 121, $7,400; on No. 123, $12,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Graham McAdam, referee, plot on Edenwood Avenue, west side, 875.53 feet north of Fordham Landing Road, 50 by 138.28 by 50 by 132.25. Due on judgment, $5,600.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. J. Adams, referee, 221 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,325.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John C. Gulick, referee, 2,006 Fifth Avenue, east side, 37.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,300.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. B. Blumenthal, referee, 111 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 127 feet east of Park (Fourth) Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,800.

By J. Thomas Stearns & Co., foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, referee, 132 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 22.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.5 by 22.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,650.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

William St, 110 and 110½; Emile F. Wallace and others, executors, to Carsten D. Berger.....$118,000

East Houston St, s s, 117 ft w of Mulberry St; Joseph Keppler and others to William Ottmann and another..... 1

11th st, 260 West; Howard S. Palmer and others to Theodore W. Stemmler..... 11,880

West 10th St, n e corner of Greenwich, 50x100; William H. Ramsey to George Crawford..... 1

Hammond St, 158; Thomas G. Brickell and another to T. W. Stemmler..... 12,000

11th St, 326 West; Henry J. Palmer and others to Theodore W. Stemmler..... 11,880

61st St, 227 and 229 West; Francis B. Campbell to Edwin F. Storn..... 1

118th st, 75 West; Louis M. Simpson and another to Annie M. Greer..... 1

Same property; Oliver L. Greer and another to Louis Simpson..... 1

114th St, n s, 380 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100; Eugenie Del Genovese and another to Xenophon Kurzmier..... 20,668

Samuel St, n e s, between Southern Boulevard and Mapes Av; Charles Smith and another to David H. Brock..... 700

Samuel St, n e s, between Southern Boulevard and Mapes Av; Charles Smith and another to F. M. Brock..... 700

Same property; same to Eliza A. Rose..... 700

Recorded Mortgages.

Altieri, Pasquale, and wife to J. S. Todd; s s of 112th St, e of 1st Av, demand..... $2,000

Borges, Carsten D., and wife to E. F. Wallace and others; 110 and 110½ William St, b years, (three mortgages)..... 43,000

Bloom, Jacob, and wife to J. G. Burns; n s of 122d St, w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 450

Hurlbut, Jesse L., and wife to E. Johnston; n s of 101st St, w of West End Av, 4 years. 4,000

Kurzmeier, Xenophon, to E. Del Genovese; n s of 114th St, w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

Ketcham, Tredwell, and others to J. H. Burt; e s of Beach Av, s of 156th St, 3 years. 3,300

Lynch, Eleanor A., to Josephine Cosgrove; w s of Virginia St, adjoining land of John Harper, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 5,000

Levy, Bernard, and wife to Josephine Muller; n s of 184th St, e of New Av, 2 years..... 2,500

Perlman, Hannah, to Fannie Frankes; s s of 120th St, w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

Stemmler, Theodore W., and wife to Jane Saunders, trustee; s s of 11th St, w of Washington st, 2 years..... 11,000

NOT A LOT

of

IDLE INQUIRIES,

but responses which

MEAN BUSINESS,

FOLLOW THE ADVERTISING OF REAL ESTATE IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

YOU CAN SELL OR LET

BUSINESS PROPERTY OR DWELLINGS AND RENT APARTMENTS QUICKER AND TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN THIS WAY THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER MEDIUM.

IF YOU HAVE FAILED BY OTHER METHODS,

TRY THIS.

RESULTS IMMEDIATE,

EXPENSE SMALL.

Wright, James W., to N. C. Van Reypen; w s of Bedford St, n of Morton St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 1,200

Walsh, William, to Robert Auld; s s of 48th St, e of 11th Av, leasehold..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Columbia St, 119; S. E. Bronson against Charles Weinstein, owner; Charles O'Neill, contractor..... $189

Clinton St, 220 to 224; same against Tobias Krakower, owner; same contractor..... 726

Same property; Henry Collins against same. 1,485

Same property; E. C. Smith against same. 70

Lexington Av and 60th St, s w corner; F. McLewee & Son against Henry B. Stein, owner and contractor..... 180

Madison Av, and 76th St, n e corner; John McLaughlin & Son against Hogan & Slattery, owners and contractors..... 1,090

Wooster St, 186 and 188; C. A. Mores against Myron Dow, owner; W. A. Schaefel, contractor..... 159

Same property; C. E. Chapin against same. 31

Same property; Commercial Electric Company against same..... 612

Suffolk St, 137; Max Schaef against Carolino Strohmenger and others, owners; E. Strohmenger, contractor..... 1,217

51st St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 200 ft front; C. H. O'Neill against Dore Lyon, owner; same contractor..... 924

Water St and Dover St, s e corner; Andrew Masterson against Joseph Goldstein, owner; J. H. Biehm, contractor..... 1,300

Clinton St, 67; same against Samuel Greenwald, owner; same contractor..... 220

ADMIRAL STANTON'S EXCUSE.

He Says He Saluted "the Brazilian Flag Afloat."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Stanton's explanation as to why he saluted Admiral Mello, sent in answer to a message of inquiry, was made public to-day by Secretary Herbert. It reads as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 25.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Before anchoring, saluted flag of Brazil, twenty-one guns. Salute was returned by Government fort. After anchoring received visit from aide de camp of Admiral Mello, flying the Brazilian flag. Returned said visit. Saluted Brazilian Admiral afloat. Salute was returned by same. No call received from any Brazilian official from the shore. Next day called upon Brazilian Admiral. Visit returned. Mello only Brazilian Admiral afloat.

STANTON.

Secretary Herbert gave out Admiral Stanton's dispatch for publication because of an impression that the President acted hastily in removing the Admiral without hearing an explanation from him. A telegram of inquiry was sent to Admiral Stanton when the news that he had saluted the rebels was received at the Navy Department, and the message quoted was in answer to that.

Admiral Stanton's defense in the probable court of inquiry or court-martial proceedings is clearly indicated in his dispatch, where he says he saluted the Brazilian flag "afloat," and this statement coincides with the belief among a number of naval officers that it was in doing this that he brought so much trouble on himself. Inquiry at the Navy Department has brought to light some matters that are claimed to be precedents for Admiral Stanton's action, and the theory of officers who believe the Admiral's unfortunate salute was justified by circumstances is given in this way:

A commander of a naval vessel must either acknowledge the flag floated by another armed vessel of a different nation or else seize, or attempt to seize, her as a pirate. If Admiral Mello had no authority from any recognized Government (and the insurgents have no Government) to display the flag that he flew from the peak of his flagship, then, according to the theory, he was an unauthorized armed rover of the seas, and should be considered and treated as a pirate. If he had the right to float the Brazilian flag, then he should have been saluted, and it is further contended in Admiral Stanton's behalf that, in view of the fact that Admiral Mello holds a commission as an officer of the Brazilian Navy, the American commander could not have done otherwise than to pay him the customary courtesies.

One of the precedents referred to is the action of Admiral Welles of the United States Navy at Cadiz, Spain, in capturing a Spanish war vessel, manned by insurgents and hoisting the Spanish flag, and turning her over to the Spanish Government, on the ground that she was a piratical craft. The same thing was done at Carthegena by a British squadron. Another precedent cited, if it can be called such, is the action of Capt. Wiltse of the United States cruiser Boston in landing troops and recognizing the revolutionists, the present provisional Government of Hawaii, without authority from the President.

Quartermaster General's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster General of the Army, shows that during the year $7,462,732 was expended in his department, leaving a balance of $1,221,161 from the appropriation. Gen. Batchelder says there has been a general dissatisfaction expressed with the boots and shoes now issued to soldiers, and after a careful study of the matter a new article believed to be perfectly satisfactory, will be furnished. New rubber blankets, made as a cape, or "talma," will also be issued, and will serve the double purpose of blanket and coat. Gen. Batchelder expresses the opinion that the horses used by the United States cavalry and artillery are better than those used by any other nation. In accordance with an act of Congress, Gettysburg battlefield has been surveyed and titles have been given to various military organizations.

Close of the Social Congress.

COLOGNE, Oct. 28.—The Social Democratic Congress decided to-day that the seat of the Executive Committee should remain in Berlin. August Bebel spoke in favor of aggressive work in the campaign of candidates for the Prussian Landtag. Wherever there was the remotest chance of success, he said, the Social Democrats should make a contest. His views were approved by the delegates. R. Fischer and Paul Singer were elected to be the party Presidents during the next year, and the congress adjourned with cheers for the social revolution.

Vatican and Quirinal at Peace.

ROME, Oct. 28.—It is announced to-day that an entente has been established between the Vatican and the Quirinal on the question of King Humbert's right to appoint the Patriarch of Venice. The Patriarch, it is said, will write a satisfactory letter to the Government, and the latter will thereupon grant to the Italian Bishops their exequaturs, which were withheld pending a settlement of the trouble.

On the Way to America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 28.—Among the passengers who sailed from Southampton for New-York to-day on board the American Line steamer Paris were Luigi Arditi, the composer, and Mme. Arditi; Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, late Chief of the London Fire Brigade, and Mr. and Mrs. Durward Lely.

Guests of Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, (the Duke of Edinburgh,) accompanied by his son, Prince Alfred, arrived at Wild Park this morning. Emperor William received the Duke at the railway station, and full military honors were paid him. The Emperor and his guests drove to the New Palace, where they were met at the entrance by the Empress. Nobody was present from the British Embassy, the Duke visiting the Emperor as a German and not as an English Prince.

November Dividends in Boston.

The interest and dividends on bonds and stocks payable in Boston in November aggregate $3,343,188, divided as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $1,613,445; on city and State bonds, $258,627; on other bonds, $241,044; railroad companies' dividends, $590,642; manufacturing companies' dividends, $389,500; other companies' dividends, $549,930. The total amount paid in November, last year, was $3,888,671, and in May last, $4,898,347.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND HEIRS, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, AT NOON,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1,

145 CHOICE LOTS

ON THE POPULAR

FOX ESTATE,

23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

ALL FINELY LOCATED ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, HOME, 167TH, AND ADJACENT STREETS AND AVENUES ON LINE OF WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY R. R., CONNECTING WITH L ROADS AT 129TH ST. CITY IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVENIENCES; BUILT UP, PROGRESSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD, WHERE VALUES ARE FAST INCREASING. EASY TERMS. TITLE INSURED FREE OF COST.

DON'T FAIL

TO EXAMINE THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY. LOTS SOLD SEPARATELY.

AGENT AND MAPS ON THE GROUND, OR SEND FOR MAPS TO

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER, 59 LIBERTY ST.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,

at No. 111 Broadway, New-York Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, OCT. 31, NOON,

Supreme Court Sale.

Estate of Wm. Armstrong, deceased,

16 LOTS AND DWELLING,

BOSTON AVE.,

WEST FARMS, 24TH WARD, N. Y. CITY.

Finely located on line of Electric Railway, connecting with 3d Av. elevated at 129th St.

Maps with W. J. Lardner, Referee, 100 Broadway; G. D. W. Clocke, Plaintiff's Attorney, 2,045 Boston Av.; John M. Knox, Jr., Defendants' Attorney, 145 Broadway, and with James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

A. PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct.

Smyth & Ryan will sell at public auction, Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPERIOR COURT PARTITION SALE.

164th St., L. s., 104.9 east Morris Av., plot, 80.9x200, with residence.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

120 West 127th St.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

1,564 Madison Av., near 103d St.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

5th Av. and 110th St., n. e. corner, plot 110x100.11.

Auctioneer's office.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Firm of LEONARD J. CARPENTER

Gives special attention to collection of rents and general management of property.

41 Liberty St. and 1,181 3d Av.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. E. E. Carpenter.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

75TH ST., BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND Amsterdam Avs., one of the select blocks on the west side. We have for sale in this block one of the most complete dwellings in the city; 20 feet front, three-story extension, trimmed in polished woods throughout; a bargain at $36,000.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses Nos. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 86TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses Nos. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 86TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

Edw. L'Estrange Phipps. Chas. H. Easton.

PHIPPS & EASTON, REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE. Entire charge taken of estates. 116 WEST 42D ST.

AN OFFER.—$10,000 cash will purchase four-story brownstone residence, hand-somely furnished and in elegant order; 51st st., 5th and 6th Avs.; balance of $40,000 can remain on easy mortgage; possession. RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av., 53d St.

A.—A.—A.—WASHINGTON PLACE, BE-tween 6th Av. and Park.—A large four-story brick dwelling, with extension; 22 feet front; price, $30,000.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

55TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Three-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9x50; lot 100.5; very cheap at $16,500.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Fine house, 53d St., near 5th Av.; also, 12 West 77th St. and 251 West 72d St.; others all sizes and prices on 5th and Madison Avs., below and opposite the Park.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$37,500.—A 21-FOOT FOUR-STORY brownstone house for sale on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park Avs.

H. H. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TWO ADJOINING FOUR-STORY RESIdences for sale on 77th St., near West End Av.; in perfect order; gas fixtures, &c.

H. H. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

I MUST HAVE MONEY.

DUFF & CONGER will sell a $45,000 beautiful residence for $35,000. Call at once. 51st St. and Columbus Av.

ACTUAL BARGAIN; MUST BE SOLD; 200 feet west of 5th Av.; one of the best built houses in the fifties; open rear; beautiful front view on open garden. Can be seen at any time by calling on RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av., 53d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

RUTHERFORD,

Kingsland, and Lyndhurst, N. J.; 9 miles from New-York; 40 trains daily; water, sewer, gas, electric light; lots $100 and upward; $10 down, $5 monthly. Send for maps. E. D. CORDTS, 234 Broadway, New-York.

$4,500.—BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE; 100-acre farm and boarding house; two miles to depot; Orange County, N. Y.; easy terms. See owner to-day and Monday, L. MARTIAL, 135 West 33d St., tailor's store.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 203 West End Av., near 74th St., in first-class order, to let at very reasonable rate. Apply to C. S. LAVAKE, 655 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A small, attractive house, No. 372 West Boulevard, at $200 per month. Apply on premises.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

MADISON AV., CORNER 34TH ST.

Large corner mansion, fully furnished, 25 feet wide, never previously rented. To lease for season or term of years. Possession Dec. 1.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St., adjoining Broadway, or CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

39TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.

Attractive four-story high-stoop house. Excellent order; two baths, with porcelain tubs. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

A.—PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A very desirable fully furnished four-story high-stoop house to rent for the season or year.

SETON & WISSMANN, (3393) 11 Pine St.

A.—WESTCHESTER.—To rent, furnished, for the Winter, desirable house in the Country Club grounds; stable, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, (3394) 11 Pine St.

AN EXTRA WIDE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, dining-room extension, to let, furnished, on 69th St., near 5th Av.

H. H. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

NO. 51 5TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—This handsome residence, 38 feet wide, with extension, is offered to rent for the season or by the year. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, 59 Liberty st.

A.—MADISON AV., CORNER HOUSE, BE-low 57th St., to rent, fully furnished, for Winter or year. (3,390) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

TO RENT—812 5th Av., fully furnished; also, Madison Av., near 34th St.; also, East 17th St.; also, unfurnished, No. 117 East 45th St.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO RENT.—West Side dwellings; furnished. J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.

88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62,

Four-story High-Stoop Brownstone new dwellings, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.

75th St., near 5th Av.,

Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,

Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO

GERALD R. BROWN,

120 Broadway, New-York.

5TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—To lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling, a four-story full-size house. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, (3392) 11 Pine St.

A MODERATE RENT FOR SEASON OR longer, 86 East 55th St., north-west corner of Park Av., four-story high stoop brownstone-front house, 16 feet 8 inches by about 55 by 75. Inquire on premises.

25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—A desirable three-story high-stoop house to let, unfurnished; $2,100 per year.

H. H. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

52D ST., NO. 21 WEST.—A desirable medium width house; moderate rent; immediate possession. FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments to Let.

Peabody,

102 and 104 Waverley Place.

Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,

136 to 142 West 16th St.

Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedar-Hurst,

35 to 41 East 30th St.

Steam heat, &c., $40 to $60 per month

Sutherland,

709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.

Steam heated elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,

1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.

Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

A.—A.—A.—

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St., between Park and Lexington Avs.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; high class in all its appointments; dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote, and cuisine and service of high standard. Suites of four rooms, with steam, electric light, and hotel service, $700 to $1,000 per year, unfurnished; furnished, $1,000 to $1,200. Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, furnished, $50 per month. RICHARD MEARES.

A.—A.—ST. CATHARINE—APARTMENT HOUSE, Madison Av. and 53d St.

one elegant suite of 15 rooms, 2 servants' rooms and laundry; has a direct and unobstructed exterior view of 200 feet; the suite comprises the entire flo

BROOKLYN.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT CO.,

FLATBUSH AV.,
FULTON & NEVINS STS.,
BROOKLYN.

Many houses are complaining of dull trade. We have no cause to do so. Our business is far ahead of any previous year—the result, no doubt, of fair treatment to customers, honest methods, and of selling absolutely reliable

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Beddings, Stoves, Crockery, Housefurnishings, &c., at prices much lower than can be obtained elsewhere, of which our wonderful growth is also proof positive.

We cordially invite you to call and examine our mammoth stock of Everything for Housekeeping, also our New Store, which is acknowledged to be the Largest, Handsomest, and most Complete Furniture, Carpet, and General Housefurnishing House in the State.

Examine, also, our Terms—the lowest for cash and most advantageous on credit.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COWPERTHWAIT CO.,

FLATBUSH AV.,
FULTON & NEVINS STS.,
BROOKLYN.

HERE'S EDUCATION, MR. BOODY

LEARN NOW HOW EXCISE LAWS ARE FLAGRANTLY VIOLATED.

The Law Says No Saloons Shall Exist Within 200 Feet of a School or Church—Do You Recognize These Pictures?—School Children Who Are Forced to Pass the Doors of the Notorious "Ivy Green"—Other Gross Violations.

Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, having announced that the campaign in which he is now engaged is to be a campaign of education, The New-York Times comes to his aid with a few pictures intended to show how the excise law is not enforced in Brooklyn.

The law says liquor saloons shall not be permitted to do business within 200 feet of a school or church.

The place of all others in Brooklyn where one

Dunleavy's Saloon, Showing Middagh Street Public School—the Second Building on the Right.

would not expect to see this law openly violated and set at naught is upon the Heights. Yet within the prescribed limits set by law there exists near the Middagh Street Public School, the only public school on the Heights, a rum shop.

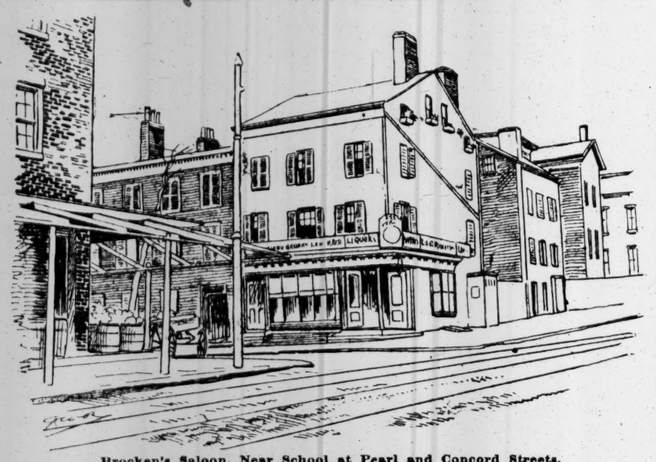
This rum shop is kept by one James Dunleavy, and is situated at the corner of Middagh and Henry Streets. Every child who attends the Middagh Street school from the streets east of Henry Street has to pass by this saloon, where usually a posse of idlers are standing on the sidewalk or else a number of vile-smelling lager beer kegs are piled up to offend the nostrils and eyes of the passers.

On the other corner of the same block, that of Middagh and Hicks Streets, is another liquor saloon, kept by a man named Laffan. It is impossible for children to reach the Middagh Street school without passing one of these rum shops.

Another and larger schoolhouse is the old Second Ward Public School, on the corner of Adams and Concord Streets. This school has three liquor saloons within the prescribed limits. The nearest is directly opposite the school on Concord Street, and is now known as the Hoffman House.

The sign bears no name of the proprietor, but the name Hoffman House appears in three or four places. This name, however, is only a weak disguise. The name this resort was once known by is the name by which its frequenters will always know it. It is the once notorious "Ivy Green." It may have "toned down" considerably since the license was issued to "Dave" Grow, but under its new proprietor, Frank Sweeney, who calls it the Hoffman House, it is still the "Ivy Green," and the same old frequenters still gather there. This place is so situated that every child who looks out of the windows on the Concord Street side of the schoolhouse can see right into its barroom.

Another saloon inside the prescribed limits of this school is that kept by P. F. Bracken in the rear of the school building at the corner of



Brocken's Saloon, Near School at Pearl and Concord Streets.

Pearl and Concord Streets. There is only one house intervening. On the opposite corner is another saloon, kept by Dennis Buckley. This place is more after the gilded "gin palace" style, with its electric lights and gilded ceiling and costly sideboard. Nine out of every ten children who attend the Adams Street school are obliged to pass by these saloons, with their open doors, at some time during the day.

The same restrictions which apply to saloons near public schools also apply to churches. The fact that saloon keepers are carrying on their traffic within the shadow of the churches does not seem to disturb Mayor Boody in his "campaign of education."

A picture is herewith presented of the old Methodist church on Johnson Street. The law says that no saloon shall do business within 200 feet of a church, yet directly opposite this church one Charles Ring has a saloon and resort known as the "Eagle's Nest." In this eyrie roost all manner of birds in human guise.

This saloon is so placed that it is impossible for the congregation to leave the Johnson Street Methodist Church without being confronted with its signs.

FIGHTING FLATBUSH PIGGERIES.

Efforts to Secure a Permanent Injunction Against the Nuisances.

Gen. George W. Wingate made a motion before Judge Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to continue a temporary injunction against Edward Sinnott to restrain him from maintaining a piggery at Albany and East New-York Avenues, Flatbush, within a short distance of the house of Wesley S. Black, 1,583 Eastern Parkway. Major Edward H. Hobbs, Eugene G. Blackford, Edward H. Hobbs, Eugene

Journeay and Burnham

DRESS GOODS.—We shall place on sale Monday 1,000 patterns choice plain and fancy Dress Goods, varying in prices from $3.50 to $6.50. These goods are marked at a reduction of from 10 to 33⅓ per cent.

BLACK GOODS.—This department is now fully equipped with all the popular weaves for the season in moderate and high-class Dress Materials. We are showing a full assortment of black and white Silks, now so much in demand, black Brocades, Moire Français, Moire Antique, and More Egypte, Peau d'Sole, Armures, Cashmere Royal, Fleur d'Sole, Imperials, &c.

Velvets in 19, 24, and 32 inch, 24 and 32 inch Plushes, 32-inch Velour de Nord.

CLOAKS.—This department is replete with novelties in imported and fine domestic Plush, Silk, and Cloth Garments. Our stock of Capes and Jackets in new and practical styles, and at popular prices, is very complete.

RUGS.—Oriental and Turkish Rugs in modern and antique Shirman, Daghestan, Carabagh, Kazak, Samarcand, Bokhara, Persian, Beloochistan, Soumac, Anatolian, Afghan, and India. Also Japanese Rugs in all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—A magnificent assortment of real Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, and Louis XIV. Lace Curtains, frilled Muslin, Point d'Esprit, and Nottingham Curtains, Drapery Materials, and Furniture Coverings. Shades and Draperies a specialty. Estimates cheerfully given.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COMFORTABLES.—Blankets in all sizes, from cradle to the largest made, in every desirable quality and at very attractive prices. Hand-made cotton and lamb's-wool filled Comfortables, new designs and colors. Down-proof Down Quilts at extremely low figures.

GLOVES.—Aug. Charles's best quality Kid Gloves, colors and blacks, 50c.; regular prices, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.25. Sole agents for Jouvin et Cie., and Fisk, Clark & Flagg celebrated Gloves.

HOSIERY SPECIAL.—A lot of I. & R. Morley's sanitary black cotton Hose, formerly sold at 50c., now 35c.; or three pairs for $1.00.

26, 28, 30, 32, 34, AND 36 FLATBUSH AV.
AND
315, 317, 319, AND 321 LIVINGSTON ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Liebmann Bros.,

FULTON, LIVINGSTON & HOYT STS.
BROOKLYN.

5 UNAPPROACHABLE BARGAINS IN

GLOVES.

BIARRITZ GLOVES, 48c.

Of these we originally purchased 50,000 pairs, and have already sold 35,000. They are 8 button lengths with "Rutty" clasps and fully worth 85c.

HOOK GLOVES, 69c.

These are 5-hook Foster Gloves, in all colors and black, and are regularly retailed at $1.00.

BUTTON GLOVES, 69c.

These are 4-button Kid Gloves, in all colors and black—perfect fitting; $1.00 quality.

HOOK GLOVES, 79c.

These are 7-hook Foster Gloves, in every color, including black, and usually retailed at $1.25.

PIQUE GLOVES, 98c.

These are Ladies' London red heavy Gloves, with spear-point stitching, large buttons—warranted to wear well; usually sold at $1.50.

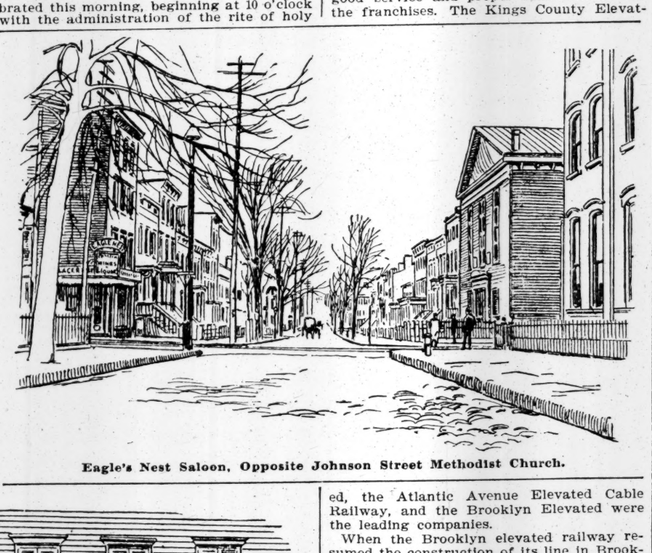
LIEBMANN BROS.' CO.

to show that carts bearing the name of Brooklyn's garbage contractor, Daniel O'Connell, conveyed garbage to Sinnott's place. There it was cooked in large vats and fed to the hogs. Mayor Boody had ordered the carting of the city's garbage to Flatbush stopped; therefore counsel believed that the carts were not O'Connell's, but were sent into Brooklyn, where they were permitted to collect garbage.

It was further stated that the stench from the pig sties and the boiling vats was so bad that unless it was stopped the residents of the neighborhood would have to abandon their homes. Eugene G. Blackford testified that the stench depreciated the value of real estate in the neighborhood. The Judge set the trial down for Nov. 6, the preliminary injunction to remain in force in the meantime.

Dr. McGlynn in a Methodist Church.

The thirteenth anniversary of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Penn Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, will be celebrated this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock with the administration of the rite of holy communion. At 10:30 there will be a reception, after which the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele will preach. After the Sunday school, at 3 P. M., there will be a platform meeting. At 6:45 P. M. there will be an Epworth League prayer meeting. At 7:45 the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will preach and Prof. Fish will preside at the organ.



Eagle's Nest Saloon, Opposite Johnson Street Methodist Church.

Hoffman House Saloon, Formerly the Ivy Green, Directly Opposite the Adams Street Public School, Concord Street Side.

The Cloth Market in a Good Condition.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The outlook for manufacturers and operatives is much better than it has been in three months or more. To-day's weekly cloth statement shows an excess of sales over the production, and, what is of greater moment, the sales ahead indicate steady work until the opening of the new year. Manufacturers are in a relatively strong position and find printers quite willing to meet them half way in trading. The stock of goods on hand at this centre has been reduced 64,000 pieces in the week, and more than one-fourth is held by one corporation, well able to carry it. The price of cotton is lower than manufacturers or brokers expected at this season, and the condition of the money market is such that little difficulty is encountered in stocking up with raw material for further needs.

Saloon Keepers Cry Hard Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The liquor dealers of Meriden have entered a petition to have the price of licenses reduced from $400 to $200. They say that in the present hard times they have found it as hard to pay $200 as formerly to pay $400. Similar movements have been started by the liquor dealers of Naugatuck, Waterbury, New-Haven, and other places, and the movement will be taken up all over the State.

THE WHITE CAPS OF BROOKLYN

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY, THEY PREY UPON CORPORATIONS.

EXPERTS IN UNDERHANDED FIGHTING.

They Are Foes Alike to the City's Interests and to Private Enterprise.

NONE SAFE FROM THEIR ATTACK.

The Kings County Elevated Railway Company Was Held Helpless by Them While Its Rival, the Politicians' Road, Usurped Its Territory and Built, Meeting with Favor Instead of Opposition—In Electric Lighting the Story Is Similar—Nothing Could Be Done by the Energetic Private Citizens Who Were Active in the Enterprise in Opposition to the Gang of Raiders—The Attempt to Steal from the City by the Purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's Plant a Recent and Glaring Instance.

One of the important issues of the present campaign in Brooklyn is to decide whether the city shall be run by its White Caps, as in the past.

Not by such White Caps as terrorize timid people in Indiana or in Iowa, but by White Caps who levy tribute on their victims.

These White Caps of Brooklyn are the mysterious persons who rob the City Treasury and corporations that try to carry on legitimate business, jack up the assessments and give the tax rate another twist, and milk the contracts, and buy everything the city wants so that they may advance the price 300 per cent. before they sell to the unfortunate municipality.

They wear masks, they work in darkness, they surround themselves with mystery. Only by the work they do can their presence be told, though at times they are bold enough to come out and operate almost in the daylight and on the public street.

Those who are acquainted with Brooklyn politics know the White Caps who do all the mischief and are responsible for all the misgovernment. If they were a Vigilance Committee they would know just whom to hang or to shoot.

But to prove their crimes upon them in court—that's a very different thing. The White Caps of Brooklyn are accustomed to intictment, perjury is familiar to them, false witnesses to any number they can call in their behalf.

Ever since Mayor Seth Low went out of office in 1884, the band of White Caps who have enriched themselves in Brooklyn have operated there and controlled the city. When Mr. Low went out the rapid-transit problem was approaching solution. Mr. Low wanted to deal with the question on a broad basis, securing ample guarantees for good service and proper remuneration for the franchises. The Kings County Elevated, the Atlantic Avenue Elevated Cable Railway, and the Brooklyn Elevated were the leading companies.

When the Brooklyn elevated railway resumed the construction of its line in Brooklyn it found the Aldermen, the City Works Department, and the police arrayed against it.

Difficulties multiplied in its path; it could make no progress. Finally it saw a great light, and by reason of the light saw some of the Aldermen. A new company was organized, the Union Elevated Railway, and the 23,000 shares of stock which Anthony Barrett represents were received by him for invisible personages. The personages have since been described by Mr. Barrett, who acts as their counsel, as "widows and orphans." It is fair to assume that many of the orphans are extremely mature.

Circumstances afterward occurring argue that representatives of the politicians met representatives of the railway company and said to them: "Give us a big slice of your stock and we will go into partnership with you," and to that the railway people gladly agreed.

At any rate, the whole complexion of events changed. Difficulties cleared away like smoke. The Kings County Elevated Railway Company had for years been trying to perfect its rights under the Rapid-Transit act, which provided that a company should obtain the consent of owners of more than half the valuation of the property on streets on which it desired to build, or, failing in that, should obtain the consent of the Supreme Court.

The Kings County Company had a very solid syndicate of capitalists behind it. Some were Brooklyn men, some were Boston men. As in the case of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railway Company, whose plea the Aldermen would never listen to, there was no question of the responsibility of the company. They stood ready to put up bonds and give guarantees to any necessary amount.

But the Supreme Court wore its sternest face; it would give no favors to the Kings County people. They must go on and get the consents of the property owners, a task the cunning politicians deemed impossible. No rapid-transit company had ever accomplished it.

The Kings County people went at the job with great vigor, and actually succeeded in getting the consents on Fulton Street and making such great progress on Myrtle Avenue and Broadway that it was evident that they were going to win.

Then the politicians' railway, the Union Elevated, came on the scene, full grown at birth. It demanded a franchise to build on the very streets covered by the franchise of the Kings County Company, specifying, among others, Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, which are now the principal routes of the politicians' road.

Every department of the Local Government took off its hat to the new-comer. In a month's time, so far as Brooklyn authorities could proceed, the matter was settled.

At the end of about two weeks of canvassing it went to the Supreme Court and complained that the property owners would not give their consent. The Supreme Court was no longer stern.

It gave immediately to the Union Elevated Railway Company the consent it had so long refused to the Kings County. At the same time the charter of the Kings County was attacked by Gen. Wingate, counsel for the Union Elevated, and the local courts were seen in a position that resembled holding the Kings County's hands while the politicians' company emptied its pockets. The ground on which dissolution of the charter was asked was that the company had failed to build in the time specified. The Kings County Company made little effort to fight in the lower courts. When it reached Poughkeepsie it found the same Judge Dykman who two years ago gained great additional fame by vacating the injunction which Mr. Gaynor had procured to restrain Mayor Alfred C. Chapin from buying, for $1,250,000, on behalf of the city, the Long Island Water Supply plant, which a group of politicians had paid $175,000 for a few months previously.

Mr. Gaynor brushed him aside, saying that Judge Dykman had no more to do with the matter than his (Mr. Gaynor's) chambermaid. The Judge promptly erased himself from that situation.

As one of the senior counsel of the Kings County Company said a few days after the holding of court at Poughkeepsie: "We knew it was no use arguing, so we set Jesse Johnson on the Judges, and he talked to them in thunderous tones for five hours while we sat back and laughed."

The victorious career of the Union Elevated became a pitiable exhibition in the Court of Appeals. Gen. Wingate's sophistries were torn to pieces. He was beaten at all points, but the Kings County Elevated returned to Brooklyn to find work already far advanced by its opponents on Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.

To this result the Supreme Court of Kings County had contributed as far as in it lay. Not content with declaring the charter of the Kings County dissolved, it gave the Union Elevated consent to build.

The Kings County Company was exhausted with the struggle. It had found uniform, steady, deadly hostility toward it displayed by all city officials and by the courts, while its enemy was aided and comforted in every possible way. It built its line on Fulton Street.

What arrangement it arrived at with the Union Elevated as to the streets the politicians stole is a secret. Gen. Jourdan, President of the Kings County Railway, said at the time that the Kings County could take possession of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue at any time. The Court of Appeals decision seemed to establish this beyond question. But the Kings County people never made any attempt to obtain their rights, and the reported arrangement between them and their opponents is generally believed in.

In the fight with the Kings County Elevated the Police and City Works Departments played an important part, always favoring the politicians' railway.

The great fight of the Kings County Elevated Railway for the right to give Brooklyn the rapid transit it needed so badly began early in 1887 and ended early in 1887.

It was the first great battle the Whitecaps of Brooklyn had. Their attack was open and shameless, but their methods were cruder than at a later period. The Kings County Elevated most stubbornly refused to pay blackmail.

While the robbery of the Kings County Elevated Railway was proceeding, masked and sheeted men were trying to rob the Electric Light Company, and the Departments of Fire, Police, and City Works were on the side of the masked men every time.

Henry W. Pope and C. H. Sewall were two bright young men who, in 1883, were connected with the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company. Brooklyn had no electric lights at that time, but a number of merchants wanted them. Pope and Sewall communicated with the Thomson-Houston people and got license to use their system. They got the permission of the Board of Fire Underwriters of New-York to run their wires over the roofs of the houses and the permission of the people living in the houses. This they did because the Aldermen would not give them a franchise, or even a hearing, and Pope and Sewall could not afford to buy the Aldermen.

They went ahead and got their building and apparatus, and were all ready to light the premises of subscribers when they received simultaneously notice from the Underwriters withdrawing their permission and stating that they withdrew because they feared they would get into trouble with the authorities of Brooklyn, and from the Fire Department of Brooklyn, telling them they must stop stringing electric light wires, as they were dangerous. The City Works Department also refused them permission to turn on the water in their factory. They were tied up for two months, and hired Lawyer Horace E. Deming to try and fix things. Then they saw Chief Thomas F. Nevins of the Fire Department. At the Bacon investigation hearing, held April 22, 1887, Mr. Pope told the rest of the story under oath:

Nevins came to us. I had known him previously in connection with the Brooklyn District Company, of which we were both Directors. He substantially put it to us that it was no use our kicking against the pricks; that we had better take them in, and the opportunity at that time offered because we were tied up. One of our syndicate, Mr. Prendergast, was tired of the delay, and wanted to sell. * * * He said he was willing to come in.

Q.—Of whom are you speaking now? A.—I am speaking of Mr. Nevins. I told him we had nothing to give, inasmuch as every person connected with the enterprise had paid his money. He said, "Under the circumstances, I am willing to come in on the same basis that you came in," which was as a subscriber to the syndicate.

Q.—What proportion of the stock did Nevins take? A.—One-fifth.

Q.—And what cash did Mr. Nevins pay for that one-fifth? A.—He paid $1,000 and assumed an assessment of $500 when due.

When asked if, after this, he conversed with Mr. Nevins about the obstruction of the Fire Department, the witness said he did, and the burden of Mr. Nevins's reply was that it was no use our trying to do anything unless we made peace with him.

Q.—After Chief Nevins had secured that interest, was there any further opposition from the Fire Department? A.—Not from the Fire Department.

Q.—How much stock did Mr. Nevins hold in the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company? A.—$20,000.

Q.—How long had he held that? A.—Since the organization of the company.

Q.—Was there any money payment for that $20,000 of stock in that company? A.—I understand there was not.

Q.—For what was the stock given Mr. Nevins as far as you understood? A.—For his influence.

Q.—He held about one-tenth of the entire issue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was his connection in the administration of the affairs of the company? A.—Oh, he was supposed to have been active; on the contrary, after the organization of the company, we found he was in possession of an opposition company.

Q.—What company was that? A.—The United Lines and District Telegraph Company.

Q.—What was his interest in that company? A.—I believe he owned control of the company by a foreclosure proceeding.

Q.—What was the result of the foreclosure proceedings? A.—He became owner of the company.

Q.—And that company was the competitor of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company? A.—In a small way, yes, Sir.

Nevins, the witness said, told him he was "King," and controlled the admission of all electric plants in the city.

Shortly after Nevins got in the company the Board of Aldermen, which previously would not give it a hearing, granted it a franchise, and the city made a contract to take its electric lights. The company was reorganized as the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company. The parties to it were Pope, Sewall & Co., Thomas F. Nevins, C. Chandler, Denis J. Hearn, and C. A. Edwards of New-York. The franchise, for legal reasons, was given to Pope, Sewall & Co.

Mr. Pope went on to tell how Nevins got Shevlin, Delmar, and McLaughlin in the company, as "they were Brooklyn men of means and had political influence and, outside of their money, would be valuable to the enterprise."

As to the Boston men, the witness said, "they were glad to take their profit and get out."

The contract to light the streets of the City of Brooklyn forced the company to greatly increase its plant. This required more money, and Pope and Sewall tried to sell stock. Brooklyn people were willing enough to buy, but, "upon investigation of the people who were in, they withdrew." So they got up a bonding scheme. As to that Mr. Pope testified:

Mr. Barrett was the spokesman. At a meeting held and called for that purpose, he stated that 'if we would consent to the delivery of the control of the stock into their possession they would consent to the bonding, but no agreement would be entered into, not even the scratch of a pen. He said they were honorable men, and their word was as good as their bond, and when this thing was accomplished they would return to us the stock they had taken.

Pope and Sewall turned over the control of the stock to the politicians, and found themselves laughed at for their credulity. They tried to push the bonding, but had no power. Pope said: "We practically worked night and day on it. It was a desperate situation, so far as we were concerned."

They demanded that Shevlin, Barrett, Delmar, and Nevins deliver back the stock, and it was refused, the politicians claiming that they never agreed to give back the stock. Matters came to a dead-lock. Pope and Sewall had to sell or buy, and they offered to buy. The politicians said they would sell for $25,000. Pope and Sewall got a man to buy, and the Nevins crowd then refused to sell. Pope and Sewall, harassed to death, sold out to the politicians for $18,000.

The fate of Pope, Sewell & Co. was a warning, and when Charles Cooper and other Eastern District men organized the Municipal Electric Company, they worked with the politicians from the beginning with the same result, though, as Cooper and his friends are out, the politicians control both companies, which are now consolidated.

Having control of the electric lighting, the politicians brook no rivals.

It was in 1887 that a strong company was organized in the Eastern District, under the title of the Brooklyn Electric Light and Power Company. Its application for a franchise was introduced by Alderman Michael J. Coffey, and so earnest was the company that it established a large and healthy plant on Kent Avenue, near South Fifth Street, placing its wires on poles and the elevated railroad system on Broadway. Its poles were placed on private property, and it had the authority of the railroad company to run its wires on its iron structure, but, despite these well-known and apparent facts, the Board of Public Works endeavored to prevent all erections of poles, and the police were constant obstructionists, on two occasions arresting Capt. Noah L. Cochen, who was the general manager of the company, while attaching wires.

After many and long hearings before the Lamps and Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on one occasion the board granted the franchise asked for by the company. There was loud rejoicing, for it was felt that a great victory had been won.

Alas! the rejoicing was short lived.

At the next meeting of the board, within a week, the resolution authorizing the franchise was withdrawn upon the ground of a technicality, the whole matter was again referred to the Lamps and Gas Committee, and from that day to this has slumbered in the deepest recesses of its archives without hope of resurrection, although delegation after delegation of leading citizens waited upon Mayor Chapin, and the Aldermen of the Eastern District beseeched Willoughby Street to be permitted to vote upon the demand of their constituents.

The company, before it ceased its fruitless efforts to obtain a franchise, spent $60,000 in the development of its plant and business.

Other companies, whose applications for franchises were filed and who were granted hearings, never got further than the hearings.

About three years ago the State Electric Light and Power Company was organized. It proceeded upon the same plan as its predecessors, filing its application and asking for a hearing. It has never recived it up to the present date. Continual demands have been made for such a hearing or some definite action on the part of the Board of Aldermen, but not even the scant courtesy of a reply has ever been granted. In the numbers of documents filed by this company, which offered to furnish equal or better lights than the present companies at 40 or more per cent. reduction in cost to the consumers, was a provision that it would pay $10,000 cash to the city for its franchise, and bond itself in $25,000 to fulfill its obligations.

But one session of the Lamps and Gas Committee has ever been advertised to be held since the above company's application was filed. This session was called for the purpose of a hearing upon the contracts of the companies in existence! This is a matter of official record.

During the last year recourse to the courts was had. Under certain statutory laws the company believed the courts had a right to grant this franchise. Judge Cullen signed an order making the hearing returnable before the General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of Justices Pratt, Dykman, and Barnard, in September. Although the papers and briefs were voluminous, and the arguments presented were weighty, a law journal in New-York published the fact the next morning that the motion was denied, showing instant action on the part of the court.

The company is still outside of the breastworks.

Everywhere, at all points, and always, the White Caps of Brooklyn sandbag legitimate business. Of course, the proposal to reduce the cost of electric lights 40 per cent. could not be entertained by the robbers.

The water scandal is too recent to need more than a mere recapitulation. When East New-York became the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn it was specified in the act of union that the Long Island Water-Supply Company should have a monopoly of the field for thirty years. This rascally rider did not attract much attention at the time, and the politicians owning the stock—ex-Senator John C. Jacobs and his partner, Samuel Hatton, among them—were willing to sell out to the city, cheap. But the city was not ready to buy. It would have none of the Long Island Water Supply. The city authorities began to harass the company, the public-works men found fault with its pipes. It couldn't get permits to make connections with houses. It couldn't open the streets. The police were constantly arresting its workmen. They were ruining the company's business and inconveniencing the consumers of the Twenty-sixth Ward with utter recklessness. Presently the masked men, the White Caps, also known as the "right people," got the property. Hatton and Jacobs sold out their stock for 70.

Presto, change!

The arrests of the company's workmen ceased as if by magic; the police smiled as they passed by, and a gang of workmen made connection between the pipes of the city and those of the company. Thereafter the engines of the company stopped working for days, and green scum accumulated on the reservoir, while the people noticed that they were getting a totally different sort of water from that to which they were accustomed.

But best of all for the "right people," the city now suddenly awakened to the idea that the Long Island Water Supply Company must be bought out at any price. A few months before, the astute Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Chapin, would not touch the property, but that was before it got into the hands of the "right people." Now the Mayor not only listened to a proposition to pay $1,250,000 cash for property for which the "right people" only paid Hatton and Jacobs $175,000, but accepted the terms and prepared to rush the deal through with indecent speed. The papers shouted at him that the thing was a fraud and they pointed out the details of the swindle.

Lashed by the men in masks, the "right people," the Mayor set his teeth and dashed on till brought up by the strong hand of a court. He even tried to complete his deal in secret after he was notified that citizens stood ready to prove by abundant evidence that what he proposed was a sheer waste of the city's money.

Nothing but an injunction restrained him and he gnawed at the injunction, and the "right people" got Justice Dykman, sitting at Poughkeepsie, who had heard none of the evidence, and had nothing to do with the matter, to dissolve the injunction.

Since that time the fight of the White Caps to force their property on the city at their own figures has been steadily kept up. Judge Pratt appointed a commission of appraisal that was perfectly satisfactory to the "right people." Several of them were found to be ineligible on account of not owning real estate. The papers exposed these men, and they hastened to withdraw. The commission, as finally made up, consisted of men of whom a majority were thought to be sure to do whatever would be most agreeable to the "ring."

When the commission concluded its labors it presented a majority and a minority report. The majority, consisting of Edward M. Shepard, Hiram W. Hunt, and George M. Bliss, assessed the value of the company's property at $750,000, thus giving the politicians four times as much as they paid for the property. The minority thought they ought to have seven times as much as they paid Hatton and Jacobs. Judge Pratt upset the award, and it was found that the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Jenks, had so complicated matters that the city could not appeal, if beaten, while the water compny could.

Reynolds and Macdonald, who are counsel for the city, have found a way to appeal in spite of Mr. Jenks, and the General Term of the Supreme Court may decide that, after all, the politicians must be content with 400 per cent. profit.

The Question of Chinese Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Notice has been given that on Nov. 6 application will be made to the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a motion for a writ of mandamus directed to Cornelius B. Hanford, Judge of the United States District Court for Washington. The papers in the case have not yet reached Washington, but it is understood that Judge Hanford refused to issue a certificate of naturalization to a Chinaman of his district who applied therefor, and the writ of mandamus is sought, to compel the granting of the certificate. This is one of the parts of a general plan which, it is understood, has been formed to test the entire series of anti-Chinese measures. The motion will be offered by Solicitor General Maxwell.

Madman Found Aboard a Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The police of Bristol found last night on a yacht at anchor off Mount Hope a man, said to be John Tyler, who is of unsound mind. He had been aboard the yacht for three days. When the officers appeared he was acting like a madman. Sighting the officers, he fled to the cabin and hold the police at bay until the vessel was towed ashore. As the keel of the yacht struck the sand Tyler ruched from the cabin shouting: "I'm wrecked! I'm wrecked!" and plunged into the water, where he nearly drowned. He was locked up at Bristol.

PANIC OF THE BROOKLYN RING

THE "MACHINE" REALIZES IT CANNOT WIN HONESTLY.

Frauds, Such as Have Never Been Dreamed of, Will Be Attempted—Criminal Registration and Bulldozing Employes and Merchants Among the Devices to Save Boody—Honest Citizens Are, However, Determined to Fight for an Honest Election.

The panic of the Brooklyn "ring" has begun. It hears, above all other sounds, the rumbling of the thunder which foreruns the hurricane. The members of the "machine" are alarmed as they have never been alarmed before. They are, in fact, desperate, for they realize that they can win the election only by daring and gigantic frauds.

There is the best of reason to believe that such frauds as have never before been dreamed of will be committed by the "regulars," Nov. 7. Fraudulent votes have been registered with a hardihood almost impossible to realize all over the city. The mass of city laborers, labeled by the "ring" "the Guinea vote," has been drilled to its work like a galley load of slaves.

In spite of all this, however, defeat of the real Democracy, the Democracy of reform, is impossible, if the people will only come out and vindicate the popular will at the polls. If every honest man does his duty in Brooklyn on election day the ring will be simply annihilated.

Yesterday's story of the enormous financial injury done to Brooklyn by the "machine" begot a profound sensation everywhere. It was an object lesson that appealed not only to every house owner, but to every man who pays rent for his home.

To the honest laborer, robbed of employment by the "ring," this extract from yesterday's story is as plain and forcible as it is to the millionaire:

Brooklyn's real estate is taxed, not only nominally 1.56 times as high as New-York's, but it is assessed twice as high, and the rate per cent. of the levy on the actual value of the property is over three times as high as it is in the City of New-York.

There was another object lesson in yesterday's story, which every intelligent grammar school boy must see the damning force of. It was the case of ten pieces of Brooklyn real estate, compared with ten pieces of New-York real estate.

The assessed valuations of the ten pieces of Brooklyn real estate amounted to $97,000.

The ten pieces of Brooklyn real estate were sold for a total of $125,500.

The ten pieces of Brooklyn real estate were taxed $2,754.35.

The assessed valuation of the ten pieces of New-York real estate amounted to $78,000.

The ten pieces of New-York real estate were sold for a total of $198,136.

The ten pieces of New-York real estate were taxed $1,419.69.

The day of sale and the numbers of the lots were published with this exposure yesterday.

But it was, after all, the following brief table that sank, like a ton of lead, into the quaking heart of every bandit and malefactor of the ring:

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Assessed valuation, per $100 worth of real estate	$39.40	$77.30
Taxes, per $100 of assessed valuation	1.82	2.84
Tax rate, per $100 of real value of real estate	.716	2.19

The Republican bureau organized to stop fraud at the polls has discovered one house on Atlantic Avenue from which 141 men have registered. In the Third Ward a small house is given as the address of 41 men.

Hundreds of complaints are made to the bureau of illegal registration, but the men in charge are almost powerless, because the District Attorney of Brooklyn, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute these offenders, will not give his consent to the issuing of warrants by which arrests may be made.

The same District Attorney refused to prosecute the case of Patrick Ross, indicted for putting in a bill for $11,400 for building a grand stand for the Columbian Day celebration and with which he never had anything to do.

Justice Matthews of Flatlands has discovered many cases of illegal registration in that town. He intends to hunt down every man who has violated the election law, and will see that he is prosecuted.

The Supervisors of Kings County made money by ordering the payment of bills for the burial of Grand Army veterans who were alive and hearty. The county towns are going to vote on the names of dead men which have never been erased from the registry list. Now, to cheer the hearts of the unterrified "machine" Democracy of Brooklyn, it was published that among the speakers at a meeting in the Tenth Ward, to indorse the nomination of John J. McGarry, who acted so disgracefully at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club a week ago, were Assemblyman John F. Finnessy, John J. McGarry, and "Richelieu" Robinson.

"Richelieu" Robinson has been a long time dead.

The police have been given orders to help carry out the plot to win the election. They intimidate the storekeepers. From all over the city come reports of grocers who have been compelled, through the action of the police, to take down the lithographs of Charles A. Schieren. It is useless to make complaint against the policemen, because the Police Commissioner is one of Mayor Boody's appointees and is working hard to re-elect Mr. Boody.

The Young Republican Club will have a grand rally at the Clermont Avenue Rink Tuesday evening. Ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney will deliver the principal address. Other speeches will be made by John A. Taylor and Charles A. Schieren.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Republicans will ratify the nominations at Co-operative Hall, Madison Street and Howard Avenue, Tuesday evening. Addresses will be made by Edward M. Shepard, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Charles A. Schieren, and Flamen B. Candler.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-second Ward, one of the first associations to organize under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, will hold a mass meeting at Tivoli Hall, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, Wednesday evening. The speakers will be Edward M. Shepard, Charles A. Schieren, John A. Taylor, and others.

President Haesloop of the American Protective Association, notified Mayor Boody yesterday that his association had on Friday night indorsed Mr. Boody for Mayor. The association is composed of saloon keepers. There were 150 in attendance, and when President Haesloop presented the resolution indorsing Mayor Boody 125 members jumped to their feet, denounced the resolutions, and voted them down. The association did not indorse Mayor Boody.

Charles A. Schieren will visit Wallabout Market Monday evening. He went through the Eighth Ward yesterday, a Democratic stronghold, and made many friends.

Special Agent Smith's Arrest.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Converse J. Smith, agent of the United States Treasury, who was arrested yesterday at the instance of W. R. May, in the Royal Hotel, St. John, N. B., telegraphed to-day that he would be in Boston to-morrow. The trouble between May and himself dates back more than a year. May, who is a member of the firm of James S. May & Son, tailors of St. John, was arrested July 20, 1892, at Eastport, Me., on complaint of Smith, charged with smuggling clothing from Canada into the United States. The indictment setting forth his offense is still pending in the United States District Court and is in nine counts. May pleaded not guilty on Sept. 23 of last year. He gave a bond for his future appearance in the sum of $5,000. He alleges that Smith has subjected him to great annoyance by illegal acts.

Would Abolish Sunday Trains.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The last act of the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in this city was to pass a resolution favoring the abolition of Sunday trains. An appeal will be made, it is said, to business men and others to assist the trainmen in this mater.

Wants Nelson's Monument Pulled Down.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—English residents here are disturbed on account of an article in a French journal advocating tearing down Nelson's monument because of Nelson's alleged immoralities. A mass meeting will probably be held.

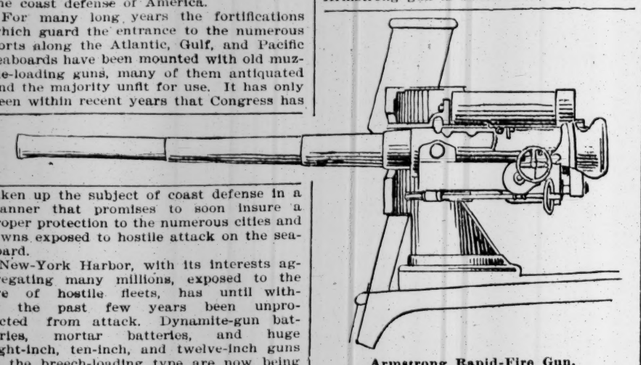
FOR OUR COAST DEFENSES

INTERNATIONAL TEST TO BE HAD OF RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

New-York Harbor, with Its Heavy Ordnance, Is Not Yet Sufficiently Protected—Why Rapid-Fire Guns Are Necessary—How They Deliver Huge Missiles so Quickly—Manufacturers Who Will Compete—American Firms Likely to Secure the Prize—Some Guns at Chicago.

The coming international test at Sandy Hook of rapid-fire guns is the first event of its kind in the history of ordnance development in the United States. The object of this great test is to determine the type of rapid-fire gun best adapted to the needs of the coast defense of America.

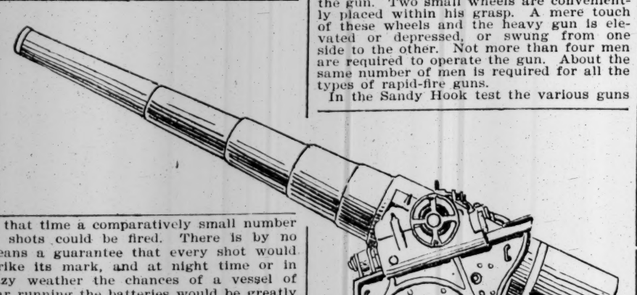
For many long years the fortifications which guard the entrance to the numerous ports along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific seaboards have been mounted with old muzzle-loading guns, many of them antiquated and the majority unfit for use. It has only been within recent years that Congress has taken up the subject of coast defense in a manner that promises to soon insure a proper protection to the numerous cities and towns exposed to hostile attack on the seaboard.



Armstrong Rapid-Fire Gun.

New-York Harbor, with its interests aggregating many millions, exposed to the fire of hostile fleets, has until within the past few years been unprotected from attack. Dynamite-gun batteries, mortar batteries, and huge eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns of the breech-loading type are now being mounted at various points about the harbor. The eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns range in weight from seventeen tons to fifty tons. They are capable of delivering a terrific fire.

These guns, however, require a long time in which to be fabricated. They are costly, and, after being mounted, cannot be fired with any degree of rapidity. The time required for a ship to pass the front of a battery of these guns would be small, and in that time a comparatively small number of shots could be fired. There is by no means a guarantee that every shot would strike its mark, and at night time or in hazy weather the chances of a vessel of war running the batteries would be greatly increased.



Canet Rapid-Fire Gun on Recoil Checks

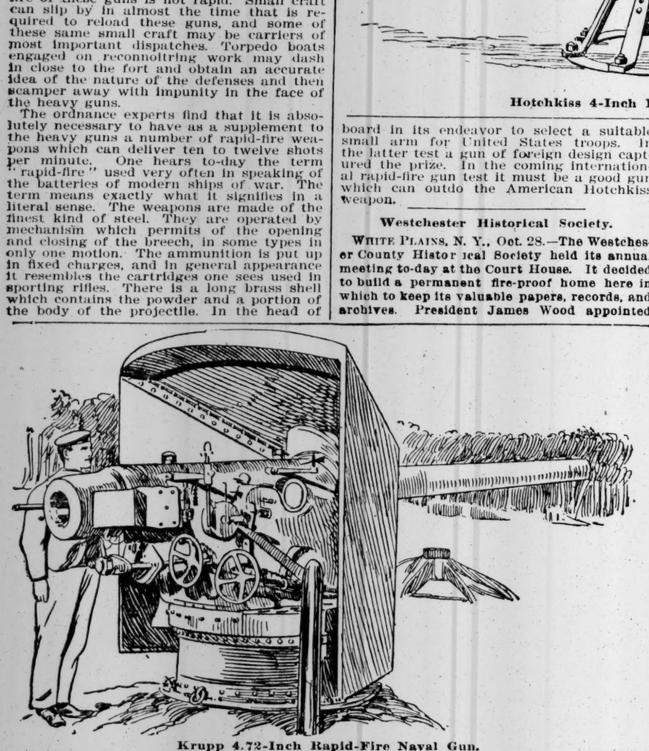
To supplement the defense afforded by these heavy breechloading cannon, the War Department has lately ordered the construction of a large number of mortar battery emplacements. These batteries are nothing less than sunken pits. In shape they resemble rectangles, and measure on the longest side over 300 feet and on the ends a little over 100 feet. The mortars are grouped in some of these batteries, one mortar to each corner of the rectangle. In larger batteries they may be grouped, four, eight, or sixteen mortars in a corner. The mortars are all directed from a common observation point, and are fired simultaneously.

It has been figured out, by means of Least Squares, that there is a fair proportion of shots likely to take effect in the space covered by a medium-sized war ship of modern design, on any of the ranges over which mortars would be operated. These mortars are breechloading weapons. They are made of cast steel, or they may be of wrought iron with steel hoops. The mortars being placed in position for the defense of New-York Harbor fire projectiles weighing 250 pounds.

These mortars are readily constructed. They do not require much time for fabrication and they specially recommend themselves because of their cheapness. All along the Atlantic coast of the United States mortar batteries are now being placed, under the direction of officers of the Engineer Corps of the army. Probably within the next few months the harbors of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Charleston, and Mobile will possess mortar-battery defenses.

The mortar batteries, the heavy rifle guns, and the dynamite guns constitute what may be called the main system of defense of New-York Harbor. These guns are expected to perform the heavy work in the repulse of iron-clad ships of war. But this main system of defense is not deemed by the ordnance experts of the army sufficient. The fire of these guns is not rapid. Small craft can slip by in almost the time that is required to reload these guns, and some of these same small craft may be carriers of torpedoes. Torpedo boats engaged on reconnoitring work may dash in close to the fort and obtain an accurate idea of the nature of the defenses and then scamper away with impunity in the face of the heavy guns.

The ordnance experts find that it is absolutely necessary to have as a supplement to the heavy guns a number of rapid-fire weapons which can deliver ten to twelve shots per minute. One hears to-day the term "rapid-fire" used very often in speaking of the batteries of modern ships of war. The term means exactly what it signifies in a literal sense. The weapons are made of the finest kind of steel. They are operated by mechanism which permits of the opening and closing of the breech, in some types in only one motion. The ammunition is put up in fixed charges, and in general appearance it resembles the cartridges one sees used in sporting rifles. There is a long brass shell which contains the powder and a portion of the body of the projectile. In the head of the case is a primer, the same as one finds in small cartridges.



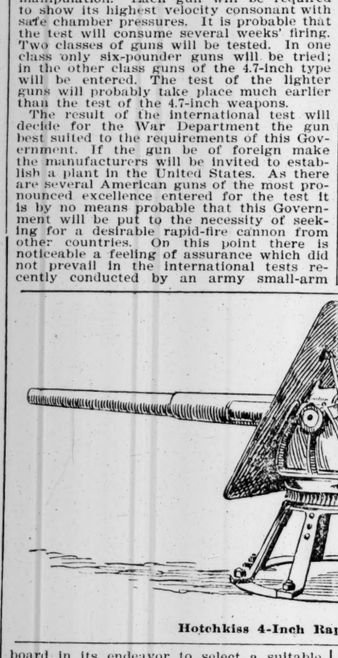
Krupp 4.72-Inch Rapid-Fire Naval Gun.

This fixed ammunition is placed in the gun with one motion, the piece is fired by a trigger attachment, and the opening of the breech block throws out the empty case. This fixed ammunition has been carried in its development to guns of six-inch calibre. That means that projectiles weighing 100 pounds are held securely in place in the brass shells. The powder charge held in the shells weighs about fifty pounds. The total weight is about 150 pounds, and by means of the convenient form of loading, five or six of these shells can be fired from a six-inch rapid-fire gun in one minute.

In the development of modern navies it has been found necessary to place a large number of rapid-fire guns aboard all ships of war. These rapid-fire guns range from the small one-pounder to the six-inch gun. The small calibres, which include the one-pounder, two-pounder, three-pounder, six-pounder, nine-pounder, and fourteen-pounder, are especially adapted for use in repelling torpedo boats in their attacks. The rapid-fire guns of calibres above the fourteen-pounders usually find a place aboard ships in the main or primary battery.

The most familiar types of rapid-fire guns known to the world to-day are those built by the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, the Armstrong Armament Company of England, Canet of France, Krupp of Germany, Schneider et Cie of France, Driggs-Schroeder, Seabury, and Sponsal, all three of the United States, and Maxim and Maxim-Nordenfeldt, both of England.

In order to obtain the best type of rapid-fire gun the War Department of this country has invited the makers, all over the world, of rapid-fire weapons to enter types of their arms for competition at Sandy Hook. Already two guns have put in an appearance. One of these guns is from the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, and is an American invention. The second gun comes from the Armstrong Armament Company of England. The head of this latter company is Sir William Armstrong, the famous English shipbuilder. The Hotchkiss gun shown in the cut is of four-inch calibre. It throws a projectile weighing thirty-three pounds, and is capable of a rate of fire of about fifteen rounds per minute. The gun which the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company has submitted at Sandy Hook is of 4.7-inch calibre. Its general mounting is nearly identical with that shown in the cut of the four-inch gun. The illustration showing the Armstrong gun is taken from the view of a battery of these pieces mounted aboard the Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Constant.



Hotchkiss 4-Inch Rapid-Fire Naval Gun.

The Krupp gun shown in the illustration is now on exhibition at the World's Fair. It will shortly be shipped from Chicago to Sandy Hook.

The Canet gun shown in the illustration is reported to be on its way from France to Sandy Hook.

In the Hotchkiss gun illustration, it will be seen that the gunner places his shoulder to a rest which reaches far in the rear of the gun. Two small wheels are conveniently placed within his grasp. A mere touch of these wheels and the heavy gun is elevated or depressed, or swung from one side to the other. Not more than four men are required to operate the gun. About the same number of men is required for all the types of rapid-fire guns.

In the Sandy Hook test the various guns submitted will be subjected to tests for rapidity of fire, range, accuracy, and ease of manipulation. Each gun will be required to show its highest velocity consonant with safe chamber pressures. It is probable that the test will consume several weeks' firing. Two classes of guns will be tested. In one class only six-pounder guns will be tried; in the other class guns of the 4.7-inch type will be entered. The test of the lighter guns will probably take place much earlier than the test of the 4.7-inch weapons.

The result of the international test will decide for the War Department the gun best suited to the requirements of this Government. If the gun be of foreign make the manufacturers will be invited to establish a plant in the United States. As there are several American guns of the most pronounced excellence entered for the test it is by no means probable that this Government will be put to the necessity of seeking for a desirable rapid-fire cannon from other countries. On this point there is noticeable a feeling of assurance which did not prevail in the international tests recently conducted by an army small-arm board in its endeavor to select a suitable small arm for United States troops. In the latter test a gun of foreign design captured the prize. In the coming international rapid-fire gun test it must be a good gun which can outdo the American Hotchkiss weapon.

Westchester Historical Society.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Westchester County Historical Society held its annual meeting to-day at the Court House. It decided to build a permanent fire-proof home here in which to keep its valuable papers, records, and archives. President James Wood appointed the following committee to solicit subscriptions for the building fund: Charles H. Tibbitts, David Cromwell, David A. Rowe, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Lindsley, and the Rev. Lea Luquer. Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Hiram K. Miller of Yonkers, who was one of the prominent members of the society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—James Wood; Vice Presidents—E. F. Delancey, Josiah S. Mitchell, David Howley, John Jay, and Thomas C. Cornell; Recording Secretary—James B. Lockwood; Corresponding Secretary—S. L. H. Ward; Librarian—W. A. Woodworth; Treasurer—M. G. Hart; Trustees—William H. Robertson, David A. Rowe, Edward Hartley, the Rev. Lea Luquer, David Cromwell, Charles H. Tibbitts, Charles R. Dusenberry, E. L. E. Phipps, C. E. Kene, E. B. Long, Henry Wood, L. T. Yale, Joseph Barrett, Isaac N. Mills, John Pagan, and the Rev. W. S. Coffee. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Lindsley of New-Rochelle upon "The Fate of the English Regicides in America."

Bark Ljubay Supposed to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Austrian bark Ljubay, which sailed from Fiume, Austria, on April 13 for Philadelphia, has been given up for lost, together with her crew of eighteen men.

ITALY'S ARMY SMALL ENOUGH

GERMANY WILL NOT HEAR OF ITS REDUCTION.

The Power of the Triple Alliance Must Be Maintained at All Hazards—A Syndicate of German Bankers to Aid Italy in Her Financial Troubles—One Result of the Reception of the Russians in France—Count Kalnoky Takes a Three Weeks' Vacation.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The report circulated yesterday that Emperor William had summoned the King of Saxony to Berlin to consult with him as to the safety of consenting to a reduction of the army of one of the members of the Triple Alliance (Italy) today receives an emphatic denial from the Foreign Office. It can be said that all idea of lessening the power of the Triple Alliance, even if the subject has ever been considered, has been abandoned, in face of the Czar's surrender to the pressure of his advisers, upon whom the fervor of the French demonstrations toward the Russian naval officers and toward Russia herself has acted like a spell.

The Government has influenced a syndicate of German bankers to communicate with the Italian Treasury on the best means of solving the financial difficulties now confronting the Italian Government. Directly the German Government has had no correspondence with the Italian Government on the subject, but indirectly the Foreign Office has been informed that Italy intends to increase her naval forces and retain her present military strength.

For the moment political attention centres in the crisis in Vienna. The trouble there is not so acute as the public press dispatches make it appear. Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Imperial Foreign Minister, who keeps in closest touch with the Government at Berlin, has decided to take three weeks' leave of absence, beginning to-day. He will go first to Lucerne, then to Lake Maggiore, and thence to Monza, where he will visit King Humbert. If Count Taaffe, the Austrian Minister of the Interior and author of the Electoral Reform bill, was on the eve of dismissal, or if he was about to secure an effective triumph consolidating his power, Count Kalnoky would remain in Vienna. The fact is, that at the Cabinet council held yesterday, Count Taaffe's colleagues assented to formally resigning, with a view to enable him to reform the Ministry, which would reappear in the Reichsrath with a programme indefinitely deferring the Electoral Reform bill. This project, which Count Taaffe probably did not have greatly at heart, was, however, defeated.

Count Taaffe may carry his measure sanctioning the establishment of a state of siege at Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia. At two sittings of the committee appointed by the Reichsrath to consider it, he appeared before the committee loaded with documents. He insisted that the utmost secrecy be given the proceedings, as affecting the personal safety of the Emperor, and certain of the Ministers. No member of the committee can be accused of divulging any of the proceedings, yet it is known that Count Taaffe will produce evidence to prove that Prague is the nucleus of the plottings against the Government, in which the young Czechs, Anarchist workingmen, and Russian agents are strangely blended.

The elections for members of the Lower House of the Prussian Landtag, which began on Monday, are exciting small popular interest. The Socialists, who had decided to hold aloof from the contest, have reconsidered their position. They will contest the Breslau district, and will issue a manifesto declaring that the party, in default of candidates of its own, will support the candidates of the Freisinnige and People's Parties. Neither the National Liberals nor the Freisinnige Vereinigung will benefit by the elections. Nowhere are the Conservatives finding the anti-Semites troublesome. They wisely affiliate and act harmoniously. In a number of districts the Centrists have been weakened through the split in the party. In Silesia, where a coalition of Centrists and Poles has hitherto always kept the Centre Party victorious, the Poles now have independent candidates. A forecast of the result of the election shows that the new Landtag will show a decrease in the Freisinnige and Centrist elements, and a slight increase in the Conservative element.

The first trial of strength between the Agrarian Party and the Government will occur in the Reichstag on the treaty of commerce with Roumania. The treaty reduces the duty on Roumanian cereals imported into Germany to 3½ marks per hectolitre, the same as imposed on Austrian and Italian cereals. The Agrarian League fears that if the Roumanian Convention passes without a protest, Chancellor von Caprivi will hold the opposition cheap.

It is held probable that one of the early effects of the repeal by the American Congress of the Sherman silver act will be a financial crisis in Germany and Austria. If the United States becomes a large importer of gold, Austria's borrowing of gold for the conversion of her currency must break down. With the defeat of this operation the present financial and commercial inflation must collapse. Financial houses here hope, however, that the demand from the United States will be so met by London and Paris as to prevent a dangerous strain in Berlin.

The Government of Mexico has been negotiating for a new loan. London and Amsterdam houses would have joined a Berlin syndicate in taking the loan, but Berlin bankers refused to form the syndicate. No foreign loan is possible here at present.

A MONK KILLED IN BETHLEHEM.

Two Italians Wounded in a Riot in the Church of the Nativity.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28.—During a religious festival in the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, last evening, a trivial dispute arose which engendered a riot. A monk was shot and killed by some one armed with a revolver and two other persons were wounded. The dead monk and both wounded men were Italians.

The Italian Consul here has appealed to the Turkish Governor to punish the murderer, who, however, made his escape during the excitement attending the shooting.

The Church of the Nativity, in which the shooting occurred, is in the Convent of the Nativity, which is said to inclose the manger in which our Saviour was born. The convent is a large square building, more resembling a fortress than a convent. The Church of the Nativity is subdivided among Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, each having a separate portion of the edifice for devotional purposes. The church is built in the form of a cross; the nave, which is by far the finest part of the building, belongs to the Armenians, and is supported by forty-eight beautiful Corinthian columns of solid granite, each between 2 and 3 feet in thickness and about 17 feet in height. The other portions of the church, forming the arms of the cross, are walled up.

At the further end of that section, which forms the head of the cross, and on the threshhold is a sculptured marble star, which the Bethlehemites say covers the central point of the earth. Here a long, intricate passage descends to the crypt below, where the Blessed Virgin is said to have been delivered. The walls of the chamber are hung with draperies of the gayest colors, and a silver star, with the words "Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est," marks the spot of the nativity. The manger stands in a low recess cut in the rock a few feet from this star.

Dudley Observatory Dedication.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—It is announced that the new Dudley Observatory will be dedicated Nov. 8. This day has been chosen partly because it will fall within the week of the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

Don't Forget it is

Royal

BAKING POWDER

that makes the delicious biscuit, griddle cake and doughnut.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN ORANGE.

Mrs. Deacon Living Near Llewellyn Park —Dancing Parties Resumed.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The reports that Mrs. Florence Baldwin Deacon, formerly the wife of Edward Parker Deacon, is living in the Bluhme cottage, near Llewellyn Park, West Orange, have furnished gossip in plenty the past week. It is said that Mrs. Deacon has been living here quietly for several weeks. Since her arrival at the cottage she has been known to tradespeople, the only persons she will see, by her maiden name, Florence Baldwin.

The Saturday night dances at the Country Club, which were so popular last Winter, were resumed last week, when a good attendance was present. They will be continued through the season.

The first church fair of the season is now in progress in old Bethel Church, East Orange. It is conducted by the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Orange, and the proceeds are to pay for a building lot for the proposed new church edifice of that congregation. Among the ladies in the management are Mrs. Dawson, Miss Parson, Miss Hopinpsen, Miss Peterson, Miss Lee, Miss Simpson, Miss Koehnlein, Miss Florence Butterworth, Miss Helen Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Southwick, Miss Carrie Baldwin, Miss Hyde, Miss Seamen, Miss Dafley, Miss Bessie Whitbeck, Miss May Roundey, Mrs. Dailey, and Mrs. William Zimmermann.

John Malone, under whose direction "As You Like It" was produced in the open air at Mountainside last Summer, has been engaged to give a series of four Shakespearean readings at the Country Club, beginning Monday afternoon, Nov. 6. The committee under whose patronage the course will be given consists of Mrs. Frank G. Barstow, Mrs. Francis M. Eppley, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

The Orange Camera Club will give its second annual complimentary exhibition Nov. 15 in Music Hall. A short musical programme and over 100 views of all kinds, taken by the club's members, will form the entertainment. This club has grown rapidly, and through its influence scarcely a traveling outfit has left Orange this Summer that did not include a camera.

A well-attended reception and entertainment was given Wednesday afternoon at the Children's Home, in East Orange, by the Trustees and inmates of the institution. The children sang and recited, Dr. Samuel H. Bishop, rector of St. Andrew's, delivered an address, and tea was served by the young ladies of the Auxillary Society.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Harrison gave a tea and reception at their residence, on Hillside Avenue, Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Rev. Horace S. Bishop, D. D., who has been rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, for twenty-three years, has resigned his charge on account of failing health.

The Orange Bureau of Associated Charities has elected the following officers: President—Miss Ruth Marsh; Vice Presidents—Mrs. C. J. Prescott and Miss Sarah M. Codey; Treasurer—Miss Mary Heath; Corresponding Secretary — Miss Tooker; Recording Secretary—Miss Margaret Stevens; Advisory Board—David Bingham, T. F. Crane, E. M. Colie, S. A. Condict, Gardner Colby, R. D. Douglass, J. E. Gates, J. E. Hubbell, S. F. Jayne, G. P. Kingsley, D. S. Walton, R. M. Colgate, W. I. McCoy, Bleecker Van Wagenen, and A. W. Kilbourne.

The Welcome Club, which was organized last Spring among residents of the mountainside above the Oranges, has changed its name to the Orange Mountain Club. Work on the new clubhouse will be begun next month.

Miss Freeman and Miss Edith Freeman of Elm Street have issued cards for a Halloween party on Monday evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise M. Adams of East Orange and Edward St. John Howells of St. John's, N. F.

In Montclair Society.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 28.—During next month there will be commenced a series of four subscription dances arranged by Montclair ladies. Two are to be given at the Montclair Club and two at the Essex County Country Club, in West Orange. The patronesses for the events are Mrs. Abram Bussing, Mrs. L. V. Booraem, Mrs. A. S. Campbell, Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, Mrs. F. W. Gwinn, Mrs. J. H. Hawes, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., and Mrs. J. Merriam Wheeler.

There is much satisfaction among Montclair people over the fact that the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., of the First Congregational Church has declined the call he received a few weeks ago to become pastor of Westminster Chapel, in London, England.

The Rev. Claudius R. Roome, formerly of Calvary Church, New-York, has been engaged as assistant rector at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Thursday evening a dinner party to a number of local and New-York journalists was given by James A. Trimble at his home, on Cedar Avenue, to meet George H. Weeks, editor of The Californian. In the party were Dr. C. W. Butler, the Hon. A. C. Studer, W. T. Hunt, H. E. L. Beyer, G. C. Earle, and J. J. Leldy.

W. H. Mears of Chicago has rented the residence of J. A. Harding for the Winter.

Louis Diehl, a son of the English musical composer, has taken a residence in this place.

Women to Vote in New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—News comes from New-Zealand by steamer that an Electoral act has been passed by the Legislature of that colony giving the right to vote to all women over twenty-one years old. It is believed the women's voting power will strengthen the Conservative Party, which opposes the revolutionary projects in regard to land holding. The temperance party also hopes to get aid from the women. It is expected that a large percentage of the women will appear at the polls. If the experiment is successful it will probably be adopted by other colonies. Of the 668,650 adult residents in New-Zealand nearly one-half are women.

Secretary Lamont a Much-Visited Man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Lamont continues to receive as many callers as he received the first week of his administration. He has about twice as many visitors as any of the other Cabinet officers. When he is in his office his anteroom is filled with people who wish to see him on all sorts of errands. Most of them desire places for themselves or their friends in departments with which Secretary Lamont has nothing to do. He tries to see everybody, and has little time for department work. He has allowed several important matters to remain on his desk in the hope of finding time to take them up, but the leisure never comes.

Gold in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28.—W. E. Zelye, who resides at Brainerd, arrived in Minneapolis yesterday afternoon after an exploration of two months made by himself and others in the reputed gold-bearing country between the Canadian Pacific Road and the northern part of Itasca County, in Minnesota, along the Rainy Lake River. He says that one vein in the northeast corner of Itasca County, 6 feet in width and 7 feet in depth, bears free rock which assays $45 per ton. Mr. Zelye is confident that Minnesota will soon have valuable gold mines in operation.

Hunting for Buried Treasure.

NAPOLEON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Two Cincinnati men named Hasse and Doux have two dozen laborers hard at work thoroughly going through two acres of ground in the rear of the cemetery to a depth of one and a half feet. It is said that Jacob Spengler buried a chest of treasure on this territory in 1840. Hasse says that both property and the key to the hiding-place of the treasure came to him as his inheritance. Hundreds of farmers watch the proceedings each day. The excitement is intense, and officers are in attendance to preserve order.

Charles Coghlan Has No Daughter, He Says.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Charles Coghlan, when a New-York dispatch was shown him stating that he was reported to be the father of the daughter of the woman with whom he is alleged to have lived at the San Remo, New-York, said: "I have no child; either son or daughter."

Baroness Von Ward says Actor Coghlan is old enough to be the father instead of the husband of her daughter Kuehne. She is perfectly satisfied with him as her son-in-law. Lawyers were consulted and he was pronounced free to marry whome he chose.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Badminton Clubs.—A bright season is in prospect for the two leading Badminton clubs. The few months prior to the beginning of Lent will pass quickly, and as the season of penitence will be unusually long, extra efforts are going to be made to relieve the monotonous sameness of Lent. New-York society is not a religious body, although it caters freely to charities, and a long sigh goes up on Ash Wednesday. The Badminton clubs, the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, and a few kindred organizations were invented to "kill time" in Lent. With half a dozen regular Lenten clubs, sewing circles, and dinner parties, time is well passed by those whose hours are all of leisure. On Thursday evening John Jacob Astor, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Matthew Astor Wilks, the officers of the Badminton Club, will go to the residence of Amory S. Carhart, 126 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to have a business meeting, and, incidentally, to dine with Mr. Carhart. It will be the first meeting of the officers of the Badminton Club this season. The games of the Badminton Club will open on the first Saturday afternoon in February. There is but one vacancy in the membership of the club, but the waiting list of applicants is a long one.

The chaperons of the Badminton Club are Mrs. Henry Coster, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb. The club will meet on every Saturday afternoon in Lent in the armory of the Berkeley School. Following is a full list of members of the club:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Louise R. Baldwin, Miss Maria Banks, Mrs. J. Fisher S. Banks, Miss Barger, Miss Harriette L. Barry, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Miss Catharine Beekman, Miss Fannie J. Betts, Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood, Miss Amy Bradish, Miss Bronson, Miss Marion Brookman, Miss Sarah Brookman, Miss Marion de Peyster Carey, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Miss C. M. Clarke, Miss Florence Clarke, Miss Edith Clarkson, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Miss Mattie E. Coster, Miss A. Cowdin, Mrs. Alexander R. Coxe, Miss Cornelia L. Crosby, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Mary P. Cutting, Miss Silvie de P. Dalton, Miss Elizabeth R. Delafield, Miss Laura Dudley.

Mrs. John J. Emery, Mrs. Devereux Emmett, Miss Nina V. R. Erving, Miss Emily E. Erving, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Fish, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Mrs. Francis D. Gallatin, Miss Elizabeth M. Gallatin, Miss Jean B. Gallatin, Miss Helen Garrettson, Miss Julia I. Graham, Miss Lillie Graham, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Miss Helen N. Hamilton, Miss Edith Hawley, Miss S. Hawley, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Miss Louise E. Hollins, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Miss Winifred Ives, Miss Ethel E. Johnson, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Emetta Kernochan, Miss Elizabeth G. King, Mrs. Adrian H. Lackin, Miss Annie Lawrence, Miss Carola Livingston, Miss Clarisse H. Livingston, Miss Katharine G. Livingston.

Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Miss Sarah Livingston, Miss Mary E. Lusk, Miss Elizabeth M. Lynch, Miss Helen Manice, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. Robert A. McKinn, Miss Susan McKim, Miss Anna McVickar, Miss Edith Miller, Mrs. L. W. Miller, Miss E. L. Miller, Miss Elsie Mitchell, Miss Mesier, Miss Adelaide H. Montgomery, Miss Elizabeth Morris, Miss Eva V. C. Morris, Miss Emily L. Morris, Miss Emily R. Nicoll, Miss Mary Norris, Miss D. C. Norris, Miss Fanny Norris, Miss Alice L. Ogden, Miss Margaret V. C. Ogden, Miss Edith C. Parish, Mrs. Henry De Berkeley Parsons, Miss H. Van C. de Peyster, Mrs. Edward H. Peaslee, Miss Charlotte L. Pell, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Mary D. Pell.

Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Miss Mary Rutherfurd, Miss Ella De Ruyter, Miss Anne A. Sands, Miss Elizabeth B. Sands, Miss Edith C. Sands, Miss Lettice L. Sands, Miss G. W. Sargent, Miss Madeleine L. R. Satterlee, Miss Mary B. Schieffelin, Miss A. C. A. Smith, Miss Grace Nadina Snelling, Mrs. Henry D. Steers, Miss Anna Stewart, Miss Sarah Steward, Miss Helen P. Stokes, Miss Charlotte Strong, Miss H. M. Swords, Miss E. A. Thorne, Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorne, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Thomas.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, Miss Julia L. Welks, Miss Katharine R. Wells, Miss Mary S. Whitney, Mrs. Thomas B. Williams, Miss Mary B. Williamson, Miss Willing, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding, Miss A. T. Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Eben Wright, Mrs. George E. Wyeth.

E. R. Adee, David Banks, Capt. Warren C. Beach, United States Army; J. Philip Benkard, C. Louis Bertschmann, Andrew J. Bibby, Harold Binney, Courtlandt F. Bishop, Temple Bowdoin, E. Percy Bramwell, William B. Bristow, G. Cockrane Broome, Alfred H. Byrd, M. Le Marquis de Chambrun, Dr. D. M. Cammann, George P. Cammann, Frederic F. Carey, Banyer Clarkson, C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Oliver Delancey Coster, Edward V. Crosby, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Lindsay Fairfax, Francis D. Gallatin, David Gardiner, R. Horace Gallatin, Robert A. Gardiner, Madison Grant, George M. Gray, Allister Greene, Alexander M. Hadden, J. Hooker Hamersley, E. McDougall Hawkes, R. Forbes Hawkes, J. E. Hindon Hyde, J. De Courcey Ireland, Shipley Jones, William V. B. Kip, Lieut. Philip Van H. Lonsdale, United States Navy; Edward Le Roy, Jr., Philip L. Livingston, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Robert A. McKim, L. W. Miller, Robert G. Monroe, J. Lynch Montgomery, William H. Morgan, Newbold Morris, William H. Neilson.

W. Scott O'Connor, E. Austin Oothout, Samuel L. Parrish, F. L. Payson, Howland Pell, H. Ruthven Pratt, William M. Purdy, Wainwright Parish, W. W. Reese, Philip Rhinelander, Walter Rutherfurd, Schuyler Schieffelin, Augustine C. Smith, J. Clinch Smith, J. Henry Smith, Frederic O. Spedden, S. Schieffelin Stebbens, J. Montgomery Strong, Murray H. Strong, J. Metcalf Thomas, Frederick Diotate Thompson.

L. Mortimer Thorn, Jr., Henry G. Traver, Jules J. Vatable, W. J. Wadsworth, C. Howard Wainwright, William P. Wainwright, Jr., Alexander S. Webb, Jr., W. Remsen Webb, Thomas B. Williams, Barton Willing, Herbert Wilmerding, Grenville B. Winthrop, Frank S. Witherbee, George E. Wyeth, and Richard A. Zerega.

There are also five honorary life members, Bayard Clarke, E. Langdon Wilks, Robert H. Richards, and John A. Hadden, Jr. The coming season will be the sixteenth of the Badminton Club.

The Evening Badminton Club was organized last year for the younger members of society. The club proved to be a great success. The meetings will be held on each successive Tuesday evening during Lent, with the exception of Tuesday of Holy Week. Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Herman Clarke, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Robert W. Rutherfurd, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas W. Ward are the chaperons. The games begin about 8:30 o'clock and continue two and a half hours. The prizes are numerous, but not elaborate. Following is a full list of members of the Evening Badminton Club:

Miss Dixon, the Messrs. Sedgwick, Miss Thorn, Henry Y. Smith, Miss F. Clarke, C. A. Carter, Roland Holt, Floyd Ferris, Miss Edith Stimson, C. E. Boynton, G. E. Throop, Miss Throop, Miss Laura Day, Miss Bessie Thorn, Miss Alice Crawford, Arthur Hopkins, Miss Davis, Miss Kohlsaat, Miss Ward, Miss Holt, E. W. Harris, Miss Madeline Smith, J. P. Nicholas, W. M. Purdy, F. J. Hopson, Miss F. Brown, Cecil Landale, Miss Nicholas, T. McClure Peters, Thomas N. Williams, Miss Bradley, Miss Field, H. N. Townsend, Miss Eleanor Boynton, Miss Louise Boynton, J. O. Martin, J. W. Thorne, Miss Benedict, Miss Braem, Miss Coxe, Miss Marion Chesebrough, Miss Tucker, Miss Eldridge, the Messrs. Eldridge, P. P. Lahens, Miss Worden, Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, O. Jackson, Miss Anna Peabody, A. Russell Peabody, the Messrs. Shope, A. D. Doane, Lloyd Collis, G. L. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Kimball, Frank B. Keech, Miss Townsend, M. McLean, Miss Hoe, Miss Fulton, Miss Johnson, Miss Banks, G. F. Bartholomew, J. R. Bartholomew, Augustus C. Smith, Miss Coster.

Miss Livingston, Miss Ethel Scott, Samuel L. Parrish, Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud, G. P. Cammann, Banyer Clarkson, Henry W. Cooper, George Nicholas, Jr., J. Frederick Pierson, Jr., W. Floyd-Jones, Jr., Miss Edith Sands, Herbert Barry, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Rutherfurd, Miss Florence Westervelt, Miss Charlotte Sands, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Matthew Astor Wilks, Miss Draper, Miss Clara Jay Williams, N. C. Reynal, F. J. Otis, Miss Goodridge, Miss Post, Miss Adee, Frederick O. Spedden, Alexander McKim, J. Montgomery Strong, John K. Duer, Schuyler Schieffelin, A. V. Z. Post, J. De Courcey Ireland, Miss Helen Hurry.

T. C. Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Leon Marle, Miss Lucy Schroeder, J. S. Delafield, Dr. John H. Claiborne, Edward Kelly, W. H. Strong, the Misses Turner, C. R. Spencer, Miss Perry, R. E. Braem, Walter Edmunds, Charles E. Boynton, Miss Perkins, J. Langdon Schroeder, Miss Slocum, H. L. Center, James B. Taylor, Walter H. Crittenden, Miss Barnard, Horace Barnard, Jr., Philip Landale, R. H. Landale, Miss M. Beckwith, Miss Gregory, and Miss Leila Wotherspoon.

* * *

Weddings and Engagements.—Very sufficient unto the week were the weddings and engagements thereof. Several unauthorized announcements of important engagements have been made. "If you want the rumor to get abroad that you are engaged, why, just go to Homburg," once said a society belle. That saying has proved very true during the past few weeks. Unauthorized engagement announcements are very distressing to others than those principally concerned. It can be stated as a fact that Miss Kip is not engaged.

Some of the twenty-odd weddings of the weak proved very interesting. The marriage of Miss Sylvia Laure De Long to Dr. Walter Stuart Mills of Brooklyn recalled the distressing death of the bride's father, Lieut. Commander George W. De Long, in Siberia in 1881. De Long sailed from San Francisco on July 8, 1879, on the Jeannette on a voyage of exploration along the Siberian coast. On Sept. 5 the Jeannette was caught in a floe of ice and, after drifting 600 miles, was crushed 300 miles from the Siberian coast on June 13, 1881. Then the party made that cheerless and forlorn trip in boats and on sledges over the Arctic Sea. Lieut. Chipp and eight men were lost. De Long and his party of fourteen men traveled nearly 3,000 miles over an icy sea and then perished. De Long's diary showed that he was alive on Oct. 30, 1881. The bodies of De Long and his companions were found by Chief Engineer Melville on March 23, 1882, and brought home in 1884. The funeral took place in Trinity Church.

The marriages of Miss Alice Duer to Joseph Larocque at noon in Grace Church, and of Miss Edith Draper to L. Vaughan Clark in Grace Church Chantry, at 3 o'clock, called out very fashionable gatherings. The 3 o'clock marriage was a repetition of the noon marriage, only on a smaller scale. The Duers count among their ancestors Lord Sterling, whose wife was Lady Kitty Duer. A portrait of Dr. Duer, President of Columbia College years ago, hangs in the law library of the college. Miss Duer, Mr. Larocque, and Miss Draper came of fine old Eastern families. Vaughan Clark comes from Missouri, where his father has large interests in mining.

The engagement of Miss Ethel E. Johnson, daughter of Eastman Johnson, the artist, to Lieut. Edward H. de Mowbray of Otterson, Scotland, was broken off by mutual consent last week.

Ward McAllister, Jr., son of the patriarch of New-York society, has at last, after a long stay on the Pacific coast, found a fiancee. The young lady is Miss Catharine Nolan, of undoubted Irish stock. She is the daughter of a shoe dealer, whose fortune is said to be large enough to keep a drove of wolves from the door. Ward McAllister, Jr., is about forty years old. He is a lawyer and was appointed District Judge of Alaska by President Arthur. After serving a few years he was removed by President Cleveland. He was once engaged to a young widow with two children and a small income. Ward McAllister objected so strongly to the engagement that it was broken off. The widow, it is said, wanted to live in this city and to get into society. Mr. McAllister did not want his son to live in New-York, and neither did he think he could get the widow a social status. Mr. McAllister approves this present engagement. Miss Nolan is said to be a pretty and accomplished young lady, with a snug fortune, a combination of attractions which will silence objections as to antecedents.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Is

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE STOCK MARKET UNUSUALLY AOTIVE FOR A SATURDAY.

The Voting in the Senate Frightens the Bears Into Covering Outstanding Short Contracts—Another Very Favorable Bank Statement Also Helps the Upward Movement—National Cordage Opens Lower on the Receivers' Statement, but Recovers a Large Part of Its Loss.

NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Oct. 28—P. M.

The stock market was unusually active for a Saturday. The trading in the two hours of business amounted to 233,195 shares of stock and $1,121,500 par value of bonds. The first prices were the lowest of the day, and the close was in most instances not far from the top.

The vote in the Senate on the amendments to the silver repeal bill frightened the short interest, and it was busy most of the morning in buying to cover its contracts without forcing prices up too rapidly. The bank statement was also a prominent factor in the general strength. A good showing had been anticipated and the return justified it. The expansion in the item of loans was regarded as evidence of returning commercial and industrial activity.

Cordage was the only stock which was weak at the opening. Its first price was 24½, against 28 at the close yesterday. The weakness was due to the publication of the report of the receivers showing its condition on June 30. Since that date, however, the finances of the company have improved, and when this fact was explained the stock recovered a part of its loss. It closed, however, 1½ points lower than yesterday.

St. Paul was the most active stock, and it scored a net advance of 2⅞ points. Sugar came next in point of activity, and it gained 2 points, closing at its top price of the week. Atchison, Chicago Gas, Western Union, and Burlington were largely dealt in at advancing prices. Rock Island was less active, but was very strong. Whisky sold at 34, an advance of 1⅛ points. Louisville and Nashville, Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, and General Electric were in good demand, and each scored a material advance.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna	160	160	160	160	160	170	50
American Coal	90	90	90	90	87	....	100
American Cotton Oil	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	38½	39¼	1,552
American Cotton Oil pf	76	76	76	76	76⅜	78½	280
*American Sugar Refining	103¾	104⅞	103½	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	16,805
*American Sugar Refining pf	93½	93½	93¼	93⅝	93⅝	94	638
American Telegraph & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	87	90	3
*American Tobacco	89	89	89	89	89¼	90	140
American Tobacco pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	99	....	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	22	23⅛	22	22¾	22⅝	23¾	14,475
Atlantic & Pacific	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼	2¾	400
Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	76	73¾	75½	76⅜	77	1,032
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29	30	100
Canada Southern	52⅞	52⅞	52¾	52¾	52⅜	53	340
Canadian Pacific	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	75	100
Central Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	21	21¾	14
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19⅜	18¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜	3,044
Chicago Gas	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69¼	69⅛	69⅜	12,900
Chicago Stock Yards	91	91	91	91	....	....	100
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	....	....	385
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56	56	56	56	55½	56½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98	98	98	97½	98½	300
Chicago & Northwestern	106¾	107⅜	106¾	107	106⅞	107	2,490
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	140	140	139	139¾	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	89⅜	87⅞	86⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	11,582
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¾	38½	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	1,960
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	66¼	68¼	66¼	68¼	68⅜	68¼	37,291
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	121	121	121	121	120	123	200
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	70⅝	72⅜	70½	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	5,355
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	12½	13	12½	13	12	14	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26⅞	27¾	26⅞	27¾	27⅛	27½	800
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	70	70	70	....	....	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	110
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	22¾	23	750
Consolidated Gas Company	136	136⅜	136	136⅜	136	137	475
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129¾	130	130	131	900
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	168¼	170¼	168¼	170¼	170⅜	170½	1,565
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	29	29⅜	1,270
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	34	34	33	34	33⅞	34	8,610
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. 2d pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	6	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	100¼	100¼	100	100	....	....	200
Flint & Pere Marquette	17⅜	18¼	17	17	17	18	600
General Electric	51	51	50	50⅞	50⅜	51	3,287
Great Northern pf	110	110	110	110	110	112	100
Harlem	240	240	240	240	....	....	25
Illinois Central	96⅞	97	96	96	96	97	905
Iowa Central	8	8½	8	8½	8¼	8⅝	500
Iowa Central pf	25	25½	25	25⅛	25½	26½	400
Laclede Gas	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	100
Lake Erie & Western	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	18⅞	19	1,410
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	70	70½	119
Lake Shore	128⅝	129	128½	128⅞	128½	128¾	525
Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52¾	51¾	52⅝	52⅜	52½	3,950
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¾	1,335
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., pf	41⅝	42	41½	41⅞	41	42	650
Manhattan Consolidated	133½	135	133½	134	134	135	2,877
Maryland Coal pf	60	60	60	60	55	....	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	13	13	13	13	12¾	13¾	500
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf, t. r.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	35	130
Missouri Pacific	28	29½	28	29¼	29⅛	29½	4,940
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜	13	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23½	23½	23½	23¼	23⅜	23½	1,300
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	24½	27⅝	24	26½	26½	26⅝	6,021
*National Lead Co	29½	29⅝	29	29½	29⅛	29¾	980
*National Lead Co. pf	80⅛	80⅜	80	80	79⅝	81	810
National Starch	11	11	11	11	10⅝	11	100
New Central Coal	9	9	9	9	9	8½	10	100
New-Jersey Central	119	119¼	119	119	119	119½	315
New-York Central	103¾	104	103⅜	104	103¾	104	1,230
New-York & New-England	36	36⅞	35⅜	35⅝	35¾	35⅞	11,050
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17¾	1,830
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	33	33½	33	33¼	33⅛	34	505
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15⅞	16	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅞	2,530
New-York, Susq. & Western	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	17	2,179
New-York, Susq. & Western pf	48	49⅛	48	49	48¾	49¼	1,850
North American	5½	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝	5¾	700
Northern Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	1,620
Northern Pacific pf	24⅝	25	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	1,100
Ontario & Western	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18	18	18⅛	4,335
Oregon Improvement	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	11½	12⅛	300
Oregon Railway & Navigation	27	27	27	27	27	35	250
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½	16¾	130
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅞	100
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	23¼	10,850
P., C., C. & St. L.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16	16½	110
Pullman Palace Car Company	175½	177	175½	176½	176¾	177	870
Rich. & West Point, 1st im. pd	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	....	....	100
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	4	4⅜	4	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	830
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r.	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	16½	17½	210
Rio Grande Western	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	....	....	60
St. Louis Southern	95	95	95	95	95	98	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	10	10¼	215
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	39½	38½	39⅜	39	39½	2,740
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	111½	110	111½	100	111	18
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	103	113	103	113	106	109	55
Southern Pacific	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19¼	19	19½	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¾	650
Texas Pacific	8½	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞	2,760
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich.	10½	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼	11	105
Union Pacific	19¾	21	19¾	20	20⅜	20¾	3,435
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	7	7¼	7	7	6⅞	7¼	200
United States Rubber pf	88	88	88	88	86	88	200
Wabash	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8⅞	300
Wabash pf	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17½	17½	17¾	1,235
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	93½	92¼	93⅜	93¼	93½	11,815
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	16⅜	15¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝	3,580
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52¾	54½	52⅜	54½	50	53½	850
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	6	7	100

Total sales 233,195

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	$10,000
At. T. & S. F. 4s	74	74	74	74	11,000
At. T. & S. F. 6 2d 2½ 4s, A	....	....	....	....	....
Aus. & N. W. 1st	41½	42⅝	41½	42⅝	161,000
Aus. & N. W. 1st	81½	81½	81½	81½	11,000
Can. South. 2d	99	99	99	99	3,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
Cent. of N. J. g. 5s, r	....	....	....	108	107	107½	23,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	75	75½	75	75½	16,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	104	104¼	104	104	41,000
C. & O., R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	76	76	76	76	2,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	98	98	98	98	10,000
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st	96	96	96	96	1,000
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s	89	89	89	89	1,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	43	43	43	43	1,000
Del., M. & M. l. g.	25	25	25	25	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st	108	108	108	108	2,000
Ind. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	105½	105½	105	105	15,000
*Erie 2d cn	72	72¼	72	72¼	80,000
Erie 1st	111	111	111	111	1,000
E. & P. M. 5s, P. H.	96	97	96	97	10,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	15,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	80½	80½	80¼	80½	8,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	73	73	73	73	3,000
Kan. & Mich. 4s	71	71	71	71	6,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	85	85	85	85	14,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	45	45	45	45	5,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	82	82	82	82	6,000
Laclede Gas 1st	83	83	82	82	13,000
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	98	98	98	98	6,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	117	117	117	117	4,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	98	98	98	98	3,000
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	73¼	73	73¼	73	26,000
Manhattan C. 4s	93	93	92	92	2,000
Mich. Elec. 1st	117	117	117	117	9,000
Mex. Int. 1st	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	13,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn	111	111	111	111	5,000
M. & Ohio new 6s	112	112	112	112	1,000
Mor. & Es. 1st	141	141	141	141	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	125	125	125	125	5,000
N. Y. Cent. & W. rdg. 4s	82⅜	83	82⅜	82⅞	17,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	91	91	91	91	1,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	20,000
Ohio S. gen. 4s	50	50	50	50	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	49⅜	50	49⅜	50	10,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	87	87	87	87	5,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	52	52	52	52	25,000
Peo. & East. inc.	18	18	18	18	25,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	36	36¼	36	36¼	25,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	25	25	25	25	9,000
Read. gen. 4s	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	16,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st	141	141	141	141	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	110	110	110	110	6,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st 6s, t. r.	52½	52½	52½	52½	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	24½	24½	24½	24½	10,000
Rock Island 1st	124¾	124⅞	124¾	124⅞	55,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	91¾	92	91¾	92	12,000
Rock Island 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98	25,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	60	60	60	60	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19½	19½	19½	19½	4,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	121	121	121	121	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	116	116	116	116	1,000
St. Paul 1st, C. & M. 6s	102	102	101	102	7,000
1st P. M. & M. cn. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	15,000
Tex. 1st 5s	74	76	74	75	7,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21	208,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	103	103	103	103	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	104	104	104	104	2,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	46	46	46	46	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	21,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
West Shore 4s, c	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	6,000

Total sales $1,121,500

*Including $10,000 at 70½, seller 60. †Including $5,000 at 52, seller 30 flat, and $20,000 at 52, seller 20 flat. ‡Seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asdms Ex	142	180	Nat. Cord. pf.	....	....
Alton & T. H.	20	30	as. pd.	50	60
Am. Dist. Tel.	40	47	Nat. Starch	....	....
Amer. Ex.	112	118	1st pf.	40	..
Bruns. Co.	3½	5½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	40	....
B. & E. P. pf.	71	77	N.Y. & N. H.	195	197½
B., C. R. & N.	50	..	N.Y. & N. pf.	11	12
Chi. & Alton	157	..			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cleve. & P.	147	....	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65½	67
C. H. V. & T. pf.	64	70	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	32	35
Com. Cable	110	111	Norfolk So.	50	....
Consol. Coal	28	31	Nor. & W. pf.	22½	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	24	40	Ohio South.	7¼	8
*D., S. B. & A.	7¼	8	Ohio & Miss.	15	20
*D., S. B. & A. pf.	18	19½	Ont. Mining	7	9
E. T., V. & G.	¾	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	9¼
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	Penn. Coal	250	260
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	Peo. & East.	4	8
F. & P. M. pf.	47	..	Pitts. & W. pf.	31	34
G. R. & W.	7½	8	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....
Homestake	10½	14	St. L. pf.	51	53
H. & Texas	2	3	P. F. W. & C.	148	....
Kan. & Mich.	8	..	Quicksilver	2	..
Keok. & D. M.	3	5½	Quick. pf.	10	15
Laclede G. pf.	66	70	Rens. & Sar.	160	....
Long Island	95½	97	R., W. & O.	106	109
L., C. & St. L.	3	6	St. L. S. W.	5¼	6
Mah. Coal R.	90	100	St. P. & Dul.	27	28
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	..	St. P. & D. pf.	90	100
Man. Beach	4	8	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Mex. Cent.	6¾	....	Tol. & O. C.	96	40
Mich. Cent.	101½	102¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	71	80
Minn. Iron	....	60	U. S. Ex.	52	56
Mobile & O.	15½	16	U. S. Rubber	40	44
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19	Wells F. Ex.	125	133

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	103⅜	105	103⅜	105	2,850
Am. Cotton Oil	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	100
At. Top. & S. Fe	22	23	22	22¾	3,800
At. & Pacific	2½	2½	2½	2½	100
Balt. & Ohio	74	75¾	74	75¼	200
Can. South.	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	200
Col. Fuel & I.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	100
Ches. & Ohio	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	120
Chicago Gas	68⅝	69⅜	68⅝	69⅛	1,800
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70⅞	72⅜	70⅞	72	7,010
Chi., Bur. & Q.	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87⅜	6,490
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	66	68⅜	66	68⅜	21,000
C., St. P., M. & O.	38¾	39	38¾	39	150
Chi. & N. W.	106⅞	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	200
Den. & R. G. pf.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	200
Iowa Central pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	100
Dist. & C. F.	33¼	34	33¼	34	6,870
General Electric	50	51	50	51	350
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	100
Lake Shore	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¾	50
L., N. A. & C.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	300
L., N. A. & C. t. r.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	100
L. E. & West.	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	200
Louis. & Nash.	51⅜	52¾	51⅜	52⅜	340
Mo. K. & T. pf.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝	100
Manhattan Con.	134⅜	135	134½	135	250
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28¾	28¾	40
Minn. & St. L., t. r.	13	13	13	13	200
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	250
Nat. Cordage	28⅞	27¾	23⅞	27¾	290
National Lead	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¾	280
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
N. Y. & N. W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	20
N. Y., L. E. & W.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	40
N. Y. & N. E.	36	36⅞	35¾	35⅞	3,340
N. Y., Sus. & W.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	100
Rhil. & Reading	22⅝	23	22⅜	22¾	2,670
Tenn. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	100
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	550
U. P., Den. & G.	7	7	7	7	100
Western Union	92⅞	93⅜	92¼	93⅜	2,430
Wabash	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	200
Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	200
Wheel. & L. E.	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	300
Wis. Central	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100

Total sales 64,630

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F., 2d A.	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	$22,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	5,000
Des. M. & Ft. D. 4s	75	75	75	75	3,000
L., N. A. & C. gen.	72	72¼	72	72¼	5,000
Laclede Gas 1st	83½	83½	83½	83½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	45	45	45	45	7,000
North. Pac. 5s	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	16,000
Ohio South. 4s	50	50	50	50	4,000
Reading 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	10,000
Rock I. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d	20½	20½	20½	20½	15,000
Texas Pac. 1st	74	74	74	74	5,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. P., D. & G. 1st	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	2,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	7,000
Total sales					$113,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Comstock Tun	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Best & Belcher	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	300
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Ophir	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Total sales					1,400

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued today, showed an increase in reserve of $2,146,700. The banks now hold $48,787,475 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Differences.
Loans	$394,039,700	$397,324,809	Inc. $3,285,100
Specie	95,718,500	96,564,500	Inc. 846,000
Legal tenders	52,344,000	60,538,400	Inc. 8,194,400
Net deposits	421,686,900	433,261,700	Inc. 11,574,800
Circulation	14,600,500	14,610,800	Dec. 79,700

The following table gives the amount of the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1893 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus for the corresponding weeks of the years 1891 and 1892:

	Surplus Reserve.		
Week Ended.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Jan. 7	$8,943,450	$17,282,050	$8,576,375
Jan. 14	15,610,450	18,961,145	12,384,250
Jan. 21	22,539,600	24,576,025	19,182,325
Jan. 28	23,143,300	33,002,900	24,089,775
Feb. 4	8,654,000	36,020,900	23,943,125
Feb. 11	17,240,575	33,441,425	20,243,675
Feb. 18	13,695,900	33,653,825	18,492,700
Feb. 25	9,384,775	30,857,550	15,673,025
March 4	6,508,125	26,969,900	13,620,275
March 11	4,646,275	21,292,225	10,880,975
March 18	6,039,125	16,196,450	9,783,575
March 25	9,343,200	15,199,700	9,055,375
April 1	10,663,075	18,007,425	8,442,050
April 8	9,212,950	18,017,950	6,389,975
April 15	11,072,550	15,389,200	5,612,950
April 22	14,781,200	15,788,500	4,319,850
April 29	12,156,150	18,532,975	6,975,125
May 6	12,835,175	20,036,300	7,443,300
May 13	17,795,025	14,808,500	4,763,950
May 20	24,432,175	15,772,125	4,812,850
May 27	25,889,925	19,555,975	5,217,650
June 3	20,987,500	24,612,075	7,529,175
June 10	14,420,900	23,679,750	6,687,600
June 17	8,776,800	23,545,850	10,484,825
June 24	5,461,975	22,783,825	16,172,225
July 1	1,251,725	19,873,050	18,411,600
July 8	*5,082,025	18,086,600	15,465,075
July 15	*4,289,100	15,577,025	14,542,025
July 22	*1,252,550	20,207,150	18,489,675
July 29	*4,301,675	23,063,800	19,710,325
Aug. 5	*14,821,800	24,231,275	19,481,250
Aug. 12	*16,546,375	18,798,425	18,420,850
Aug. 19	*12,045,800	15,774,450	17,617,225
Aug. 26	*6,737,675	12,373,875	14,109,900
Sept. 2	*1,567,525	9,887,875	12,767,825
Sept. 9	2,966,375	7,630,500	9,156,400
Sept. 16	10,601,700	4,781,975	8,722,775
Sept. 23	17,609,950	4,870,575	7,756,750
Sept. 30	24,120,500	5,051,075	4,008,125
Oct. 7	28,628,725	4,392,400	3,102,750
Oct. 14	33,896,050	1,926,575	6,638,475
Oct. 21	42,640,750	539,050	9,029,700
Oct. 28	48,787,475	2,332,425	12,291,150

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was easy, being freely offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@7 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 5½ per cent. for prime indorsed bills, 6@6½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for names less known.

In London call money loaned at ½@¾ per cent. and three months' bills at 2⅝ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $102,347,586, and balances $5,713,477. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $600,188.

The Clearing House canceled $340,000 loan certificates. The amount outstanding is now $1,185,000.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted. The commercial price of bar silver was 71½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 57¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver bullion on deposit, 165,281 ounces;

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 14.

OFFICE OF THE

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

P. O. BOX 346. NO. 95 MILK ST.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.

BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. NOTES,

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES of the Atchison Company, issued Nov. 1, 1888, and due Nov. 1, 1893, for $9,000,000, (and of which the company acquired since their issue $2,000,000), leaving $7,000,000 outstanding and in the hands of yourselves,) are upon an underlying lien to the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BOND INDENTURE of the Company, dated Oct. 15, 1889, which originated with the Financial Reorganization of the Company, under which as well provision was made for the retention by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, of GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of an equal amount of such bonds, $9,000,000, to provide for ultimate retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

The Directors of the Atchison Company believe it to be advantageous to the company to defer retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES five years, or until Nov. 1, 1898, the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS reserved remaining with the Trustee until required for purpose of such retirement.

The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of the EXTENDED GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be payable in GOLD.

The Company now offers to the holders of the GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES the right of such extension at par with a cash Commission of five (5) per cent., to be paid by the Company on November 1, 1893, to such holders as will signify their assent on or before October 25, instant.

The NOTES of those holders who have not assented to extension by Oct. 25, inst., will be acquired and paid for in full on Nov. 1 by a syndicate who will extend the NOTES for the period above stated.

Holders are respectfully asked to promptly communicate their wishes in writing to

J. W. REINHART, President,
95 Milk St., Boston.

Those who assent will be notified when to present their NOTES at the office of the Company for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of cash premium, payable Nov. 1.

By order the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1893.

Holders of Assented Notes are now notified that they can present them at offices of

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
ATCHISON COMPANY,
95 MILK ST., BOSTON,

after to-day, for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1st. Coupons for November 1st Interest will be paid in usual manner.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Holders of non-assented notes will receive principal and interest to Nov. 1 for their notes upon surrender of the same to the undersigned at the banking house of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., 113 Devonshire St., Boston, after Oct. 31, 1893.

W. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

OF THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1893.

To the Holders of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

In view of the existing conditions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and of the impending default on the Interest due on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the 1st of December, the undersigned have been constituted a Reorganization Committee by the German and American holders of such bonds for the general protection of their interests in the present condition and in future reorganization.

The committee has organized with Mr Edward D. Adams as its Chairman and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald as its Vice Chairman.

Bondholders are invited to send to the Chairman or Secretary their addresses with the amounts of their respective holdings.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Mills Building.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Mercantile Trust Co.
CHARLES LANIER, Winslow, Lanier & Co.
J. D. PROBST, J. D. Probst & Co.
JAMES STILLMAN, National City Bank.
ERNST THALMANN, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
A. MARCUS, Secretary, Mills Building.

OUT-OF-TOWN

folks would often take advantage of an active market if they personally knew a reliable broker.

One does not often buy clothing, horses, houses, or anything else without a personal inspection, and there is no reason why one should not have the chance of using his intuition and judgment in selecting a broker. We suggest a trip to New-York, (which costs less than the commission on 100 shares of stock,) and calling on several brokers. Ask all kinds of questions, use your eyes and ears, and we will take our chances with the rest of convincing you that we understand our business, and know among other things that we cannot be permanently successful unless our customers are well served and prosperous. If you cannot spare the time to come, send for our circular and daily market letter. Every one says they are bright and helpful.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED STOCK AND INCOMES,
KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED STOCKS AND 2DS.
BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND TRACTION COS.,
ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.
NORTH SHORE TRACTION CO.—WORCESTER TRACTION CO.,
MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CO.,
WINONA AND S. W. BONDS AND STOCK,
BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER STREET R'Y BONDS AND STOCK,
FLORIDA CENTRAL AND PENINSULAR R. R.,

dealt in by

GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.

Wanted—
American Surety Co. Stock.
State Trust Co. Stock.
Mercantile Trust Co. Stock.
United States Mortgage Co. Stock.

CHAS. R. SICKELS,
60 BROADWAY.

W. B. SANCTON,
STOCK BROKER,
52 BROADWAY.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
Orders in stocks and bonds executed for cash or on margin.

WM. J. BROADWELL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
80 BROADWAY.
Buys and sells on commission Stocks and Bonds, either for cash or on margin, and deals in HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Large loans negotiated.

$135.000 TO LOAN, SUMS TO SUIT, ON private dwellings south of 80th St. and west of Lexington Av.; principal only. Address COUNSELLOR, Box 155 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

Financial.

The Indestructible Pile and Pier Company

was incorporated in May, 1891, under the laws of the State of New-Jersey.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000. DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES, OF $100 EACH, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Stockholders have no individual liability whatever.

The company has purchased and now owns all the rights, titles, patents, and interest in and the sole, absolute, and exclusive right to manufacture and sell Indestructible Piles for building piers, jetties, docks, breakwaters, and railroad trestles, under United States patents.

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. DUNN, President.
S. W. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
CLARENCE DELAFIELD, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer.
Counsel—R. A. B. DAYTON.

EXTRACT FROM MR. DELAFIELD'S REPORT.

We are estimating on contracts for work in the deepening of entrances to New-York and other harbors amounting to over $10,000,000, on which we will make at least 20 per cent., or $2,000,000 profit.

In the preservation of coast shores such as those at Coney Island, Long Branch, &c., &c., where property to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars is being lost annually by the encroachment of the sea, we can form piers at a fair profit of at least 20 per cent. of the losses now made.

In the construction of permanent piers around New-York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and other cities, contracts now in view of over $1,000,000 per year will yield over 20 per cent. profit.

There is an enormous demand for our indestructible pile from many railroads having piles and trestlework across the numerous rivers, bayous, bays, and creeks. Fifty thousand piles can be sold per year at an average profit of $5, giving a yearly profit from this source alone of $250,000.

To provide additional working capital to enter upon these contracts and manufacture the quantities of piles required by the railroads, commerce, and the Government, the company should offer some of its stock for sale.

From the fact that the company has an absolute monopoly and will be content with only ordinary profits, it will readily be seen that an immense permanent and lucrative business can be established. I predict that Indestructible Pile and Pier stock will be worth at least three times its par value of $100.

A limited amount of stock will be sold at $20 per share in lots to suit purchasers.

The price will be advanced shortly.

Address applications for stock, checks, &c., to INDESTRUCTIBLE PILE AND PIER CO.,
2 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS

OF THE

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co.

The undersigned, the committee duly constituted by a meeting of first mortgage bondholders of this company, and representing no other interest in the company than first mortgage bonds, invite bondholders to examine and sign the Bondholders' Agreement now ready at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage, 22 William St., New-York City, preparatory to an early foreclosure of the mortgage.

Office of the committee, Room 50, 22 William St.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
GEORGE COPPELL
of Maitland, Phelps & Co.
GEORGE LORD DAY,
Executor of Estate of William Astor.
M. L. SCUDDER,
Representing the Travelers' Insurance Co.
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

REVIVED SPECULATION.

Now that repeal is assured, present low prices and confidence in the financial and commercial outlook are materially helping the stock market. These factors, together with the steady absorption of stocks by strong parties, have given courage to outside buyers. NEW DEALS IN SEVERAL RAILROAD PROPERTIES MUST ALSO MAKE A HIGHER AND ACTIVE MARKET.

Write or call to-day for our Stock and Bond circulars giving reliable information; also our SPECIAL WHEAT LETTER and our 100-PAGE MANUAL, giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ALL ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins 1 to 5 per cent; commission, 1-10. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND

Life Insurance Company, L'd.

Established in 1858 in Amsterdam, Holland, Assets to Liabilities, 159 PER CENT. New system of life insurance, combining low rates with ample security. Unprecedented inducements to the insurable public.

U. S. Office, 874 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Meetings.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

GENERAL OFFICES, PEARL, COR. ELM ST.,
NEW-YORK, 27th October, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the office of the company, at the corner of Elm and Pearl Sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, to take action upon the question of authorizing the issue of $1,750,000 of additional Bonds, under and pursuant to the provisions of the company's mortgage or deed of trust (and supplement thereto (dated 14th March, 1890, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee; and upon such other questions as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purpose of such meeting the books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 9TH OF NOVEMBER, and will reopen on the 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SPENCER TRASK,
CHAS. E. CROWELL,
GEO. FOSTER PEABODY,
C. H. COSTER,
F. S. SMITHERS,
D. O. MILLS,
R. R. BOWKER.
} A Majority of the Board of Directors.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article II. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From NOVEMBER 1 on deposits made not later than NOVEMBER 3, and remaining in bank on JANUARY 1, 1894, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

LENOX INSTITUTE.
Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., | near 127th St.
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., | New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)
Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.

At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

WEST END SCHOOL, 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.
Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,)
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Number limited. Primary department.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private lessons. PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., RE-Opens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 58 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MADAME MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; primary department. Fifty-third year.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten. Fourteenth year.

FRENCH, GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL classes now formed; very moderate; experienced native instructors. 342 Lexington Av., near 39th St.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 307 5th Av. 30th year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-Opens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys, 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 74th St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Teachers.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses of all branches, supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—By a high-school professor; graduate of French and German universities; coaching for Columbia a specialty. For particulars address A. K., 110 West 46th St.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by experienced, highly-recommended Parisian lady at her own or pupil's residence. MLLE. GERY, 25 West 44th St.

PIANO LESSONS.—By competent lady teacher; studied in Europe; plays at sight; reads duets; with advanced pupils desiring practice; highest references. DUETS, Box 301 Times, Up Town.

A TEACHER, WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE, desires private pupils in English branches and French. Address Mrs. M. C. Hodges, 38 West 29th St.

BANJO AND PIANO INSTRUCTIONS.—By competent lady teacher at home or at pupil's residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box 614, New-York.

NORMAL COLLEGE GRADUATE AS VISITing teacher; French and all the English branches; six years' references from best families of New-York. THOROUGH, 745 Amsterdam Av.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, VERY SUCCESSful with backward children, desires a few more pupils; references. A., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

AN EXPERIENCED PARISIAN LADY teacher as daily governess; French and music. Diplomee. Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LAW LESSONS FOR LADIES AT PUPIL'S residence; $20 for ten lesson. MISS K. E. HOGAN, LL. B., 179 West 76th St.

TWENTY 'PIANO OR FRENCH LESSONS $12; pupils' residence. Miss M., Box 262 Times Up Town.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH BY PARISIAN young lady diplomee; practical method; classes or private. VIDERE, 61 East 21st St.

Dancing.

CARL MARWIC.
School for Dancing.
JAEGER'S BUILDING.
Corner Madison Av. and 59th St.

WALLACE'S CLASSES.
Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., and HARLEM, 80, 82 West 126th Street.
Children, Adults, Class and Private. See Circular.

WM. B. DE GARMO WILL INSTRUCT PRIvate classes in Dancing at schools and residences. Address, WM. B. DE GARMO, care Brentano, 31 Union Square.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL OF DANCING, (seventh season,) 13 East 42d. Private classes conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Howe. Private lessons daily and evenings; references.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELsohn Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

PROF. CARL HEINICKE OF LEIPZIG, teacher of piano. 256 West 21st St.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th St.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and ...

COLEMAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal,
H. COLEMAN, President,
(Central R. R. Building,) Newark.

SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 38th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

Law Schools.

Women's Law Class.
University of the City of N. Y., Washington Sq.
OPENING LECTURE
on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

TELEPHONE GIRLS VACCINATED.

Dr. Doty's Corps Makes a Concerted Attack on the Central Exchange.

There is a prevalent superstition that nobody in all this town is so fortified, buttressed, and generally secluded from the common accidents and incidents of daily life as is the telephone girl. No lady abbess was ever quite so set apart from the common herd; none is made quite so inaccessible to man, who goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he can devour.

But even the telephone girl—even this sacrosanct maiden walled in aloft in her castellated tower in Cortlandt Street, is not superior to the far-darting edicts of the Board of Health. A plain citizen—a mere man—can rage at the other end of the wire as he chooses; the "hello girl" lets him howl, utters a word or two of cutting derision, and, in spite of prayers or curses, simply shuts him off. The mere man has no redress. He can batter the telephone and kick the table which the company furnishes, but that only increases his expense bill.

But it is different with doctors. Doctors are only men, but they are clothed upon with might, majesty, dominion, and power, and when they say "Hello!" the Central Telephone Office answers.

Doctors look like ordinary men; some doctors are even handsomer. It is not their beauty, however, but their office, calling, and election which give them authority to batter down even the turrets of a telephone company and march in through the ruined walls to vaccinate the "hello girls."

The Cortlandt telephone district is a large one, with thousands of wires, over which go daily tens of thousands of messages. There are about 150 princesses of the switchboard stowed away in the Cortlandt central office. They are an assorted lot, big and little, blonde and dark, vivacious and demure; but they all were marked for vaccination by Dr. Doty, the sleepless guardian of the public health.

It is believed by some of the advanced scientists at the Mulberry Street office of the Health Department that Dr. Doty has some special theories as to the hitherto unsuspected transmission of disease germs by wire from the subscriber to the "hello girl," but nothing of this theory was advanced by the physicians. They simply said they wanted to vaccinate all the young women employed in the Cortlandt central office, and these ladies, like their Byronian antetypes, "declaring they would ne'er consent, consented."

Three doctors, young, handsome, and armed with papers of needles and sheaves of virus-tipped quills in wrappers hermetically sealed, went to the Cortlandt office yesterday forenoon. There they met General Manager Bethel, who showed them into a small room in the very tip top of the building. The 150 girls had been informed primarily that the vaccinators were coming, and great had been the perturbation of spirit suffered by their feminine souls.

Be vaccinated! and by a strange doctor! Impossible! Why, no lady wants to have her arm disfigured, and as to—that is—a lady might ask for the family physician to vaccinate her on the—that is—elsewhere, but certainly nobody would permit strange doctors—and such young doctors—to vaccinate ladies as if they were a herd of messenger boys or elevator men!

All this, and much more like it, did Manager Bethel listen to. He is a brave man, who understands his business, and had heard young women converse excitedly many times before. So he smiled blandly and only said: "Ladies, the doctors are coming by order of the Board of Health, and I think you would better all submit to the really trivial operation. The company wishes it."

Well, if the company wished it, and Mr. Bethel thought it quite proper, nobody objected, especially.

When the doctors were ready in their little room, with their papers of needles and bunches of quills all spread out nicely on the table, it looked quite like a sewing society or a quilting bee or a 5 o'clock, and the young women who came in prepared to weep remained to giggle, and finally came out smiling and in apparent way discommoded or pained by the operation. The doctors worked like beavers—or rather like the efficient surgeons that they are—and they turned out the scarified arms and legs, according to the patient's choice, almost as quickly as a fast press runs off newspapers. More than half the whole number of girls employed in that office were vaccinated before the three doctors called a halt, and not one of their patients fainted, neither did any take chloroform.

Madison Square Bank Directors Protest.

The Directors of the Madison Square Bank against whom criminal charges have been made were in conference yesterday with their various attorneys. Nothing was developed beyond the fact that the differences that existed among them on personal or political accounts, and which promised interesting disclosures a few days ago, have been put aside in order that a common front may be presented against prosecution. There was no reason, the Directors say, why the receivers should have undertaken criminal proceedings, their proper function being to gather assets and pay dividends. Anything further should have been left to the Attorney General of the State. The Directors will also make the point that the delay in their arrest until evening, when the courts had closed and business friends were not to be easily reached, was outrageous. They have begun a search for the motive behind what they regard as the extraordinary method of calling them to account. In this contest President Blaut is not made a party, the other Directors choosing to make a fight only for themselves, unincumbered by the much more serious charges which he must meet.

Suicide of a Hotel Bell Boy.

The lodgers in the Ashland House were surprised yesterday morning by the announcement that Frederick Decker, a bell boy, had committed suicide. Decker was nineteen years of age, and had come from England about two years ago. He was a general favorite in the hotel because of his cheerful manner and obliging disposition. He was off duty on Friday night, and went out about 8 o'clock. He returned soon after, apparently in good spirits, and went to his room. About midnight another bell boy, who roomed with him, found him dead in bed. It was soon discovered that Decker had killed himself by drinking carbolic acid. His lips and mouth were burned by the poison. No letters were found in his room to explain the cause of his suicide. His brother, who is employed in the hotel, knew of no reason why he should take his life. About ten days ago, when sending a remittance of $25 to his mother in England, Decker remarked that it was the last money he would send her. Recently he got into bad company and had been drinking to excess. It is supposed that he took the poison while in a fit of despondency.

Positions of Ordnance Sergeants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The positions of Ordnance Sergeants in the army will no longer be places of reward for long service. Gen. Schofield has advised Secretary Lamont to limit the age of applicants for these places to forty-five years. They may be appointed five or ten years later, provided the application was filed before the age of forty-five. Hitherto these Ordnance Sergeanticles have been looked upon as rewards for Sergeants of the line who have served long and faithfully. The work is little more than that of keepers of abandoned forts, and is suited to men who have given the best years of their lives to practical army service. Gen. Schofield believes the retired list now provides all the reward the Sergeants are entitled to, and he holds that Ordnance Sergeants should be younger men. Some of the War Department officers disagree with him in this view, still adhearing to the notion that Ordnance Sergeancies should go to Line Sergeants who have served longer, perhaps, than men forty-five years of age.

I... D auvray Explains.

Helen Dauvray was in court yesterday in contempt proceedings. Catherine Donovan, a dressmaker, holds a judgment against Miss Dauvray for $807. Recently Miss Donovan obtained an order citing Miss Dauvray to appear in supplementary proceedings. Miss Dauvray paid no attention to this order, and a motion was made before Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court to punish her for contempt of court. The defendant yesterday made satisfactory explanations, and the motion was withdrawn.

More Burglaries at Stockbridge.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Stockbridge is suffering from another burglar scare, three residences having been entered in the last two nights. Frederick Crowninshield's country house was visited last night, but the burglars got little. John C. Carter's house was entered on Thursday and the thief got a good supper and a silver watch. The house of Mr. Kernan was entered the same night and $15 was taken. Mr. Crowninshield sent three bullets after the burglar as he left through the front door, but none took effect.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

Owing to certain requirements of Postal Union regulations, no supplementary mails will be made up on the piers of the White Star, Cunard, or Havre mail steamers between 1st and 28th of November.

SUNDAY.—At *3 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 A. M. for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Panama";) at *3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Carib Prince; at *3 P. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Tyr, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, and Windward Islands, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Worcester, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary at 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jacmel, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Allsa; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 12 M. for Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela ports via Curacao, Laguayra and Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia";) at 12 M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at *3 P. M. for Truxillo, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11, 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival of New-York, per steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1893.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO Oct. 28.—Spring wheat in fair demand; limits steady; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 70c; 32,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 68⅝@68¾c; 60,000 bushels No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 69¾c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 71¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 70¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 73¼c; Winter wheat firm; no demand; No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 3 extra red, 68½c; No. 1 white, 68¼c. Corn—Only a light demand; No. 2 yellow, 43¼@43½c; No. 2, 42½c, store. Oats firm for No. 2 white; mixed weak; Sales, 4 cars No. 2 white, 34½c; 1,000 bushels No. 3 white, 33¼c; No. 2 mixed, 31¾c asked. Barley steady; fair demand; Western No. 2, 60@61c; lower grades, 48@55c; State, 68@70c. Flour strong; light demand; best Spring, $4.05@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.50. Rye firm; No. 1 Western, 56c. Provisions—Wheat, 64,100 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels; seed, 42,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 55,000 bbls; wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; oats, 145,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Flour—There is a better feeling and sellers are asking more, but the market is very quiet. Receipts, 3,225 bbls; shipments, 7,897 bbls. Bran—Market firmer; sacked, on the east side, was 67½c. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 64,000 bushels; shipments, 3,643 bushels. October, 60¾c; November, 61¼c; December, 62¾c; May, 70¼c. Corn higher; receipts, 33,295 bushels; shipments, 41,497 bushels; October, 37¼c; November, 35¼c; December, 34½c; May, 38¾c. Oats nominal; receipts, 29,600 bushels; shipments, 12,200 bushels; October, 25¼c; November, 27c; May, 31¾c. Lard—Prime steam nominal at 9¾c. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9¼c; shorts, 9½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7¼c; longs, 7¾c; clear ribs, 10¼c; shorts, 10½@10¾c. High wines higher at $1.15. Wool—

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES

A BRAZEN SCANDAL OF GIANT SIZE JOINS LONDON WITH AFRICA.

QUEER WORK IN THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Cecil Rhodes Extends the Empire Like Clive with Negro and British Blood.

RADICALS TO SIFT THE SCANDAL.

Monarchy and Religion Gain in France by the Russian Festivals—Rejoicings at the Vatican—Carnot Sure of Re-election—Ghourko's Singular Illness — Kindly Policy Toward Poland Probable—Rumors of Trouble in Big Corporations—A Californian's Revenge on a Safe Deposit Company.

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LONDON, Oct. 28.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—When Parliament reassembles next week, it will not be Ireland which will claim preeminent attention, nor yet any of the numerous English and Welsh domestic reforms which are crowding together and tugging at the leash just behind home rule. These must wait for the moment while we talk about Lobengula and his Matabele in far away South Africa.

This has truly become the question of the day and men are dividing as fiercely over it as they did about Egypt ten years ago. It is worth observation elsewhere because it affords—as by some curious geological survival—a very detailed study of the materials making up the foundations of the British Colonial Empire.

That these were too often laid in treachery, crime, and blood is well enough known; but there exists a certain palliating excuse in the fact that the English nation in the days of slow communication only learned how its empire was gained after it had come into possession. The present episode is interesting, because it gives us on the one hand a spirited reproduction of Clive's worst methods, and, on the other, shows us the English people informed of the progress of the affair daily by the cable and by the camera—watching it, indeed, with a perfect comprehension of what it all means.

To do them justice, the English do not like what they are seeing, and few things seem more certain than that there will be a tremendous public row about the whole wretched business.

The first demand will be for a special Parliamentary committee to inquire into the constitution and personnel of the Chartered Company. All that is known is that Cecil Rhodes and a few others got hold of a mining concession from Lobengula and formed a company on the strength of this with a capital of $100,000. Then they ran charges, sales, and transfers from one to the other of a series of straw organizations till they had swollen it into the so-called Concessions Company with a capital of $20,000,000. Then the Chartered Company was formed here with a capital of $5,000,000 to lease and work the concession, bear all expenses, and pay over one-half of its profits to the former company. Shares of both have been dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, Chartered, at wild premiums, going once above 400 per cent. This in itself is going to involve financial results of a most cruel character later on, but there are other aspects temporarily of more importance.

The granting of a royal charter is treated in England as one of the gravest, most delicately responsible of governmental acts. Among countless other prerogatives which the possession of this charter confers is that of keeping secret, even from the income tax officials, the names of its shareholders. The only information obtainable is that the charter was granted on condition that the Dukes of Abercorn and Fife were made life Directors. But, if there is no further certain knowledge, there is a mass of suspicions of a most sinister sort. Public feeling has already risen to a point where it is impossible that Parliament should refuse an inquiry, and it is a common understanding in official circles that the investigation will reveal the blackest politico-financial scandal England has known in our time.

The Chronicle to-day says: "We warn the public that we are within measurable distance of a gigantic scandal," and other Radical papers have been more guardedly hinting the same thing during the past week. I can say no more now than that specific proofs of a corrupt collusion on the part of high officials are believed to lie so close to the surface that any Parliamentary scratching, no matter how tender, will bring them to light. There is a whole band of Radical members resolute that the inquiry shall be neither partial nor tender.

So generally diffused is this instinctive understanding that there is to be a huge home scandal over the formation and launching of the Chartered Company that the whole subject of the Matabele war is treated as a party matter, the Tories and Unionists being in favor of it, the Liberals against it.

A month or more ago when the report was cabled that Lobengula's warriors had attacked the Bechuanaland police, the Liberal organs were weak enough to volunteer an admission that this altered the situation and justified hostilities. It would have been better to have waited for the truth, which was, of course, that Lobengula's warriors had done no such thing. However, the reaction has been so powerful ever since that now the anti-war party here stoutly overbalances and outshouts the jingo faction.

Every day brings fresh facts to strengthen this popular protest against Rhodes's enterprise and its methods. The earlier fear that the Chartered Company would be able to drag the Government into its service and use British troops for its own filibustering projects is now quite dead. The question at present is if the Government shall not step in, stop the company's marauding expedition, and take the whole matter out of its hands. Some of Rhodes's friends here are privately threatening that if this is done the entire group of Cape colonies will revolt and declare their independence. Even if this contingency will not, I believe, deter England from intervening to prevent a wanton, murderous rushing of Matabeland to recoup the London Stock Exchange for its losses on Mashonaland.

In the Parliamentary commotion now to ensue it may be worth while to remember that Cecil Rhodes's personal agent in England is Rochfort Maguire, one of the nine Parnellite members, and that it is matter of common allegation in Ireland that he has paid a good share of the election expenses of the other eight. John Redmond gives home rule as the issue on which he and his party intend voting against the Government, but the real reasons, as I have pointed out before, have much more to do with Cecil Rhodes's interests than with Parnell's memory.

It is interesting to note, moreover, that by far the most vehement and truculent champion of the Chartered Company's right to levy war and kill Lobengula's unarmed envoys in its camp, and give out the conquered Matabele territory in 6,000-acre farms to its filibusters, is Astor's Pall Mall Gazette. This has led to the theory that he is one of the shareholders in the mysterious corporation. But quite as likely it is due to his quaint zeal to be more English than the English themselves. It is reported in the city that he is about to found a great banking institution in London.

Last week's belief in the peacefulness of the European outlook is rather increased than otherwise by a retrospect of the Franco-Russian jollification. The visible effects of this splendid international spree seem all confined to France itself, and they are in lines which, if queer, are also reassuring.

If Russia to-day stands for anything, it is for the principles of dynasty and State religion. Accordingly, both these ideas become all at once vastly more respectable in France than they were. Carnot has swollen almost to monarchical dimensions. At Toulon yesterday he swung out a flag with his personal monogram beside the tricolor, and it was received quite with royal honors. All talk of his re-election being subject to doubt has faded absolutely away. So strong is he that when the President of the Senate, Challemel Lacour, who has been rather vaunting himself as a candidate for Carnot's shoes, found he was given an inferior seat at the gala performance at the opera, and left the building in a violent huff, he couldn't find any paper which cared to air his grievances.

In the same way the exaggerated deference which the Russian visitors paid to French prelates and clergy wherever an occasion offered exerted a powerful influence on French imagination. There is fair warrant for suspecting the Vatican politicians foresaw this when they suddenly made friends last Summer with the Republic. There can be nothing but profit for the Vatican in the fact that the Chancellor of St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg has exchanged fraternal felicitations with Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. It is said that no such thing has happened before since the schism in the eleventh century. Whether that is true or not, it is certainly true that the French are now viewing with pride and affection their Cardinals and Bishops, whom formerly they scowled at, and also true that the Vatican sees new possibilities in this for realizing its ancient dream of drawing the Roman and Greek Churches together, if not under one blanket, at least under one roof.

Gen. Gourko's mysterious illness at Warsaw comes very opportunely, particularly if the issue is to be fatal—as the bringing of that miracle-working monk John of Cronstadt to pray at his bedside seems to indicate. It is expected to be, as I understand it, the Russian intention to change the whole system of government in Poland and try what a mild régime will do to bring the Poles around to sympathy with the Franco-Russian entente. This would wear a gracious aspect of deference to France's historic sentiments and might serve as an effective offset to the salt which Kaiser Wilhelm has been so industriously scattering on the Polish eagle's tail. At any rate, if the experiment is to be tried, Gourko would have to be removed. He falls sick unto death at quite a psychological moment!

There is much excitement in financial quarters over the multiplying rumors of big defalcations in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, one of the oldest and strongest institutions of the kind in England. The stories as they go involve one painful suicide and some other things nearly as tragic. What is particularly noticeable in this sensation is that almost everybody who discusses it has in mind some other big concern where he fancies things are also wrong. There already has been a melancholy series of these shocks to public confidence, but, considering the terrible straits through which moneyed London has been passing since the great Argentine collapse in 1890, perhaps the wonder is that there has not been more.

Still much more than half the mines of England are idle, and the existing cold snap has sent coal up again to within 50 cents of the highest price touched in the extremity of strike and panic last month.

The ill-fated Royal English Opera House which D'Oyly Carte reared in such lavish and princely fashion to prove that the Briton was really a musical animal, and which, after the failure of Sullivan's tiresome "Ivanhoe," finally lapsed into the control of a music hall syndicate, with Sir Augustus Harris as manager, has been losing money steadily. Now I understand it will be closed altogether, since For the second time the County Council has refused it permission to have a promenade at the rear of its balcony stalls. This promenade, with its long bar and brilliant throng of the best-looking and most stylish women which London's streets afford, is the great feature of the neighboring Empire and Alhambra, both of which pay big dividends and turn crowds away nightly. All experts testified that without the promenade it is impossible to conduct a profitable music hall business, and the most powerful pressure was brought to bear on the Council to concede the point, if only on the ground of fair play. But the virtuous majority stood firm.

There is a rather sad sequel to the recent ineffective arrest and examination of George A. Perkins, who was skating here on extremely thin ice in his alleged capacity as an American lawyer. The complaint in that case was a simple old-time Californian, John Thompson, who accused Perkins of stealing his title deeds to Californian property. It is hard to guess the merits of this charge, but Thompson, at least, believed in it, for, after its failure at Bow Street, he had sandwich boards painted with a denunciation of the Chancery Lane Safety Deposit Company, where the alleged theft occurred and personally paraded Chancery Lane and Holborn with these all this week, attracting great attention. Several magistrates declined to interfere, but yesterday a warrant was granted and Thompson was arrested for criminal libel. It is hardly possible that he can get out of the toils unless by the alternative of a lunatic asylum.

H. F.

Appointed to Public Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President to-day sent to the Senate these nominations:

United States Consuls: Hermann Schoenfeld of Maryland, at Riga, Russia; Robert P. Pooley of New-York, at Sierra Leone, Africa; David N. Burke of New-York, at Malaga, Spain.

Indian Inspector:—Thomas P. Smith of the Indian Territory.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed John C. Gallen of Philadelphia a Special Agent.

T. R. Simonton of Maine, a Special Treasury Agent, has resigned.

John D. Bloodgood of New-York, John F. McMahon of Illinois, Frederick H. Austin of Missouri, McHenry Owen of Indiana, and William H. Proctor of Vermont have been appointed Special Examiners in the Pension Office.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were:

New-York: A. L. Hemenway, De Kalb Junction; John Hughes, Fort Hunter; F. L. Hagaman, Hagaman's Mills; Mrs. M. C. Smith, Knapps Creek; G. A. Baer, Oriskany; D. E. Mollhinney, Oriskany Falls; Augustus Fuller, Palatine Bridge; Thomas Welch, Point Rock; David Quackenbush, Sprakers

Making Paper of Sunflower Stalks.

SALINA, Kan., Oct. 28.—The paper mill at this place has made from sunflower stalks several tons of paper, which will be sent to experts in the East. The paper is regarded as superior to straw paper, and marks a great departure in paper making. The raising of sunflowers will now be one of the industries of the country. The mill is now buying sunflowers, and proposes to make sunflower paper a specialty. Last evening a local paper printed its entire edition on the sunflower paper.

Chinese Interpreter for the Custom House.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Sing Bow, a Chinese laundryman of Harrison, who has been appointed to a position worth $1,500 a year in the New-York Custom House, has been in this country twenty years. He has been a resident of New-Jersey fifteen years, having been in the tea business in this city. He speaks English fluently, and part of his duties will be to act as interpreter.

Projector of a "Western Empire" in Trouble.

ASPEN, Col., Oct. 28.—Still another attachment has been filed against the E. R. Holden Smelting Company. It is for the benefit of the Hendrie Bolthoff Manufacturing Company, whose claim is $4,000. Mr. Holden is the man who wished to form a "Western Empire" when the silver fight began.

Ezekiel H. Trowbridge Dying.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of this place, is dying. He is one of the leading Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and President of several prominent concerns.

Prof. Dana Has Recovered.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The reports of the sudden illness of Prof. Dana of Yale are exaggerated. It was a painful attack of indigestion. Prof. Dana is nearly as well as ever to-night.

RING-RIDDEN HUDSON COUNTY

THE PEOPLE DETERMINED TO THROW OFF THE BOSSES' YOKE.

An Election for Sheriff Which Affords an Opportunity to Strike at the Heart of the Ring's Power, the Drawing of Grand Juries—The Efforts of the Democratic Candidate to Purge Himself of Affiliation with the Ring Not a Success—A Republican Candidate on Whom All Law-Abiding Voters May Unite.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 28.—That a county with a population of 350,000 persons should engage in an election having for its sole object the selection of a Sheriff with the same spirit and vigor that would be given to a Gubernatorial or even a Presidential campaign is certainly a novelty in politics; yet that is what is being done in Hudson County, N. J., at the present moment.

For more years than can be counted upon one's fingers, Hudson County, and Jersey City in particular, has been subjected to the rule of a ring, whose sole purpose was to dominate every branch of local Government. The means by which this was accomplished was immaterial. Bribery and corruption were the readiest tools, but where these failed intimidation was used whenever it could be made serviceable. No man could be nominated for any position, however unimportant, unless he wore the collar of the bosses. He must bow down to Davis or McLaughlin or he must retire to private life. And yet the growth of this abnormal condition of affairs was, in a measure, natural.

In 1871 the present Jersey City was created from the old Jersey City, or that part of the present city lying between the Heights and the river, Hudson City, on the northern section of the Heights, and the town of Bergen on the south, extending to Greenville, now also incorporated upon the new city. In that year the Legislature happened to be

Edward R. Stanton.

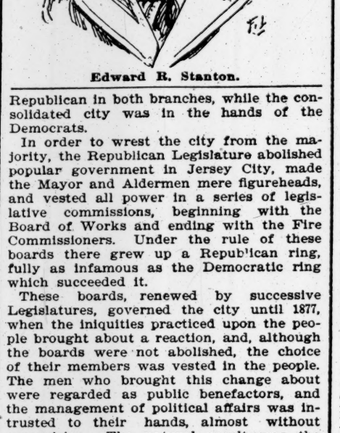
Republican in both branches, while the consolidated city was in the hands of the Democrats.

In order to wrest the city from the majority, the Republican Legislature abolished popular government in Jersey City, made the Mayor and Aldermen mere figureheads, and vested all power in a series of legislative commissions, beginning with the Board of Works and ending with the Fire Commissioners. Under the rule of these boards there grew up a Republican ring, fully as infamous as the Democratic ring which succeeded it.

These boards, renewed by successive Legislatures, governed the city until 1877, when the iniquities practiced upon the people brought about a reaction, and, although the boards were not abolished, the choice of their members was vested in the people. The men who brought this change about were regarded as public benefactors, and the management of political affairs was intrusted to their hands, almost without supervision. The natural result was the creation of a Democratic ring, that has brought about the same evils wrought by the Republican ring. One after another, unscrupulous men crept into power, until the opportunity came for the creation of such bosses as Davis and McLaughlin.

Then public plunder became the cry, and the taxpayer was only regarded for the cash he could be made to yield for the benefit of the ring. No job was too great or too small for the men who dominated public affairs. Friends and foes alike were placed under contribution. Whether a corporation wanted a street, or an individual needed a drain, the ring was ready to make the necessary deal. It was purely a question of cash. "Public necessity," somehow, was always on the side of the ring.

In the matter of nominations the same rule was applied. Applicants for office must bend the neck and wear the collar. Primary elections, supposed to be the fundamental principle of popular government, became a farce. They were held in out-of-the-way places, in the dark; ballots were deposited in cigar boxes, and when those were not large enough, soap boxes were substituted. If the people of a precinct or district became indignant, as occasionally they did, and hunted up the polling place, they were allowed to vote—the managers were too shrewd to deny them that meagre privilege—but for every vote an indignant elector cast, the man in charge of the box surreptitiously deposited two ballots of the ring



Col. John J. Toffey.

brand, and the elector was invariably "squelched" by the force of what was called "public sentiment." When indignant Democrats repudiated these fraudulent nominations and voted for the candidates of the opposition, the ring instituted the tactics of the primary at the polls and stuffed the ballot boxes.

Finally came the great frauds of 1889, that startled the State and aroused a public sentiment that would not be satisfied until punishment was meted out to the conspirators. But even that was practically a miscarriage of justice. Through the services of complaisant Sheriffs, chosen by the ring, indictments were staved off from time to time, until delay was no longer possible, and then the tools of the ring bosses were set up as scapegoats. This created a diversion, public sentiment was quieted for a time, and before the public fairly realized the trick that was being played, time had been flying, and the ringleaders in the great fraud, the men who profited by it, were saved by the Statute of Limitations. Then they grew bold again, and law, justice, and public decency were once more defied.

The bosses, not satisfied with the ill-gotten gains of dishonest politics, cast about for new fields of plunder. They were not particular to a shade, Highway robbery or piracy were as one to them, so they could be made safe. One boss went into race tracks as an investment, but froze the other out, and the latter, as the next best thing that offered, went into policy gambling. The result was unpleasantness. These things had flourished in a way before, and the gamblers had been compelled to pay tribute to the lesser rascals of the ring, in order to secure the necessary "protection." But when the bosses went into gambling as a source of revenue, that perquisite was cut off. The bosses could "protect" themselves. They did not believe in paying tribute to their underlings, and that source of income was lost.

By way of retaliation, some gamblers were arrested, a few indicted, but again the bosses escaped. They could control the Grand Juries sufficiently to protect themselves, but they had to make "concessions" to the public. Enough good men were put on the Grand Juries to make them appear respectable on the surface. Thirteen votes were needed to constitute a majority of a Grand Jury, and special care was taken that the respectable element should never be able to cast more than nine or ten votes in behalf of law and order. It is an old trick now, but it always succeeds.

Last Summer the ring made an astounding announcement. The bosses gave it out that they were actually going to reform the party within the party lines. They were going to abolish the old County Committee, that had so long been the creature of the ring, and substitute a General Committee of forty persons, who would command the public confidence.

The public opened its eyes. A few persons thought the millennium was at hand, but the majority doubted and sat down to wonder what new trick was coming. They did not have to wait long. But it was not a new trick at all; only the old Grand Jury trick applied to practical politics, which in Hudson County was only another name for crime.

A few good men were selected, in order to give the General Committee an air of respectability, but the great mass was made up of the same old material. The names of the members were changed, but the element was the same. It was the old ring with a new setting. One of the reforms promised "within the party lines" was a change in the manner of conducting primaries. The people were to be permitted to vote to elect delegates, who were to choose candidates who should reflect public sentiment and for whom the honest majority of the Democratic Party could vote without stultification.

Let the sequel show how well this promise was kept. Before the new General Committee had fairly been selected, the bosses announced that they were going to nominate for Sheriff Edward R. Stanton, who already held the office by virtue of his appointment by Gov. Abbett to succeed John J. McPhillips, who died a year or so ago. Objection was at once made that this was not redeeming the pledge made in reorganizing the party committee, but it availed nothing. Then a question was raised as to the legality of such a nomination, the New-Jersey law forbidding a Sheriff to succeed himself. This was met by an "adequate legal opinion," furnished to order, that Mr. Stanton would not succeed himself, but would become the successor of John J. McPhillips, whose representative he had merely become for the time being.

The next juggle was a so-called "open primary" in two districts, in which the bosses had no choice for the Assembly candidate, or, more properly speaking, did not care to show their hands, for fear of complications, and so the people in those districts were actually allowed to choose anti-Stanton delegates. But even this was not done until it had been ascertained that each district desired a different candidate. Thus it was made to appear that the people were permitted to act as free agents, while no possible danger could result to Mr. Stanton's candidacy. It was a beautiful game and well played. But the Hudson County bosses are adepts.

When the convention met, the nomination of Mr. Stanton was made on the first ballot, and then the recalcitrants wheeled into line and made the nomination unanimous. They had performed their part in the farce, if they were aware of the use to which they had been put, which is not altogether certain, and Mr. Stanton posed as the candidate of a reunited Democracy. That is, in the convention. Outside of that body matters wore a different aspect. The time was ripe for revolution.

The Republicans, for once, had given the people a clear-cut party nomination. There had been neither deal nor dicker with the Democratic ring, as, unfortunately, had been too frequently the case. But this time there was no chance for corrupt bargaining or the swapping of candidates. The Republican leaders saw the chance, for the first time in many years, of carrying Hudson County. They met the emergency in Democratic affairs by nominating Col. John J. Toffey, a man who had once been Sheriff of Hudson County and who then discharged his duties to the public satisfaction; who has been Treasurer of the State, and whose public performance in that office compelled at his retirement the unstinted encomiums of a Legislature Democratic in both branches. His private record is equally satisfactory.

Besides all this, the circumstances are in his favor. For the first time almost in the history of Hudson County the people are confronted by an election in which the only county officers to be chosen are a Sheriff and a Coroner. Usually there are three or four county officers to be selected at once, or there is a State Senator to be chosen, or a Governor or President, or, perhaps, both, as was the case last year, and the county election must be conducted on party lines. And so Democrats who were willing at any time to smash the ring have been compelled to vote in seeming compliance with the wishes of the bosses, rather than jeopardize the "head of the ticket." But in the election to be held Nov. 7 all this is changed. There is practically only one office, that of Sheriff. The Coroner doesn't count, because there are already two Coroners, who are Democrats, and who will continue in office until another election. Thus the times are auspicious for the change demanded by the public welfare and the public safety.

With a Sheriff who can be depended upon to draw Grand Juries honestly and put none but honest men on them, men who will do their duty regardless of persons or consequences, the Hudson County ring will be ruined, never to be revived. It is only the power to create a subservient Sheriff, ready to name such Grand Jurors as may be dictated by the ring, that has enabled this ring to exist so long. Shorn of this power and confronted by an officer ready to punish crime wherever and in whatever form it may exist, the ring must give way to the reform that is demanded by the people, irrespective of party.

And this is why the people of Hudson are to-day conducting a shrievalty campaign as if the choice of a Governor or a President were at stake. This is why they are nightly crowding public halls all over the county, and holding mass meetings that rival the great gatherings that assembled a year ago. They are not Republican meetings. They are meetings of the people, held under Republican auspices, because there is no other way to remedy the evil.

The ring and its bosses have already seen the handwriting on the wall. They are endeavoring to counteract the enthusiasm that has been aroused throughout the county. They are holding meetings the object of which is to "vindicate" Mr. Stanton. The question has been asked, Why should Mr. Stanton need vindication if he has discharged his duty fearlessly and honestly during the year he has carried on business as the representative of Sheriff McPhillips? There is no answer, but the vindicating process goes on.

At one of these meetings Mr. Stanton said, on Thursday night: "I am not in favor of ring rule, and if I am elected I will draw honest Grand Juries." What the people are asking is this: If Mr. Stanton is not in favor of ring rule, why is he the candidate of the ring? And this question has not been answered. And the people are also asking: If Mr. Stanton means to draw good Grand Juries in future, why has he not done so in the year he has been in office? And to this there is no answer.

Mr. Stanton also asserted at the same meeting that when he was appointed Sheriff by Gov. Abbett he was "appointed against the opposition of the ring." That is a half truth. He was appointed against the wish of Robert Davis, at the instigation of Dennis McLaughlin. The ring was divided against itself; that was all. Davis claimed the right to name the appointee, because he was to be the successor of John J. McPhillips, whose nomination he had dictated. But McLaughlin claimed that it was "his turn," and he won. He won again in the recent convention. Mr. Davis gave a reluctant consent to Stanton's nomination, because he realized that it was useless to "kick against the pricks." But he may have his revenge on Nov. 7, though he must needs go down in the ruin.

Political experts in Hudson County believe that the "signs of the times" point to a local tidal wave, which may not be as large as that which swept over the country a year ago, but will be quite as effective in a more limited scope.

A Suicide Said to be American.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The identity of the young lady who on Tuesday attempted to commit suicide at the Hotel de Paris in Madrid has now been established. Her name is Helen Middleton Brown. She declines to make any statement beyond the admission that she made an attempt on her life in consequence of an unhappy love affair. Before shooting herself, Miss Brown had posted letters which were addressed, respectively, to Paris, Lisbon, and Africa. These have now been intercepted by order of the magistrate, but their contents have not transpired. The hospital surgeons have succeeded in extracting the bullet, but her condition continues serious.

B. Altman & Co.

Special Sale on Monday of Extra fine CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

$6.25 pair, reduced from $9.50.

7.25 pair, reduced from 10.50.

11.75 pair, reduced from 20.00.

12.50 pair, reduced from 25.00.

GENUINE MINK NECK BOAS, WITH HEAD and claws in perfect representation of the animal, $5.00, $8.00, and $10.00, and best, extra long, $15.

HUDSON BAY SABLE BOAS, $10, $15, $20, and $25. Lena River Sable Boas, $35 and $50. Russian Sable, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, and $250. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS TRIMMING Department.

Have now open a very large stock of new designs in Black Silk and Jet Trimmings, Colored Beaded and Silk Paris and German Passementeries and Garnitures, for Street and Evening Dresses, Mantles, and Jackets.

In addition to the above regularly assorted styles, suitable to the best trade, will be offered a large quantity of Garnitures,

at

$9.85, 6.85, 4.50, 2.45.

Also,

2,000 yards of COLORED BEADED TRIMMINGS to CLOSE OUT at 12c., 25c., 48c.

FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61-65 West 23d Street,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

All the Choice Productions of Home and Foreign Markets in both Modern and Antique Furniture. Fifteen Show Rooms. Visitors to New-York will find our establishment one of the sights of the city.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, and LIBRARY FURNITURE. In these Departments we are displaying uncommon designs (confined in New-York exclusively to us) at prices which demonstrate that artistic goods are not incompatible with economy. Chairs and Rockers in abundant variety.

VENETIAN CARVED FURNITURE. We shall place on exhibition Monday the contents of 100 cases of Venetian Carved Furniture, in Dining-Room Sets, Sideboards, Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, and Hall pieces, together with many other pieces of same character, all our own importation and marked at very attractive prices.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in over fifty patterns, from $30 to $500.

NOVELTIES. Our display of imported and Domestic Novelties comprises over 5,000 different articles, ranging from $5 to $500 each.

All prices are marked on a small-profit basis and in plain figures.

R. J. Horner & Co.

ALL FURS MANUFACTURED BY C. C. SHAYNE have the firm name in, thereby carrying the guarantee of reliability. 124 West 42d St. Strictly one price.

OUT-CLASSED FROM THE THE START

Union College Boys Were Too Light for the Crescent Eleven.

Eleven young men from Union College lined up against the Crescent team at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. It was the first time a team from Union had been seen in this vicinity, and as it was expected that the game would be a close one, about 500 Brooklynites went to see the contest. The visitors were clearly outmatched from the start, but they played pluckily and made the Crescent men work hard for all the points they scored. The Union men were light, and the Crescents at times took advantage of this and carried their opponents almost bodily toward the goal.

The teams lined up at 3:30 o'clock. The Crescents had the north goal and the ball. With the first wedge they gained five yards, and then Sheldon made a thirty-yard run round the left end, and right after this secured a touch-down. Pratt kicked the goal, and after three minutes' play, the score was: Crescent, 6; Union, 0.

The Unions now had the ball. They made a twenty-yard gain through the centre with the flying wedge, and Lavery gained ten yards more through right guard. The Crescents got the ball on a fumble by Lavery. Griffin gained ten yards, and then White made a twenty-five-yard run round the right end. Sheldon and White managed to get the ball to the Union's goal. Union got the ball and Pratt made a safety, giving the Crescents 2 more.

Union gained five yards then from the twenty-five-yard line and Myers kicked the ball to the centre of the field. White and Griffen for the Crescents worked the ball back to Union's fifty-yard line, and then the Crescents lost the ball on four downs. Raymond made a good run through right guard and gained twenty yards. Myers then kicked it forty-five yards. Pratt fumbled, and Smith, securing it, made a touch-down for Union. Myers failed to kick the goal.

The ball went out in the centre of the field again, and the Union team quickly worked it over to the Crescent goal. Lavery and Braman doing the best work. Braman secured a touch-down, but Myers again failed to kick goal. This made the score a tie.

By bucking the centre and short runs by Sheldon and White the Crescents worked up to Union's goal and White secured a touch-down and Pratt kicked the goal, adding 6 points to the Crescent's score. Shortly after this, time for the first half was called.

In the second half the contest was very close. The two teams were first one end of the field and then the other. For the Crescents Worden, Sheldon, and White did good work, and for the Unions Myers, Braman, Lavery, and Ball played well. After twenty-seven minutes' play Sheldon secured a touch-down for the Crescents and Pratt again kicked the goal. This ended the game, the score being 20 to 8 in favor of the Crescents. For the Crescents White made one touch-down and Sheldon two. Pratt kicked the three goals. For the Unions Smith and Braman each made a touch-down. The teams lined up as follows:

Crescent.	*Position.*	*Union.*
Prentiss	Left end	Pollock.
Quill	Left tackle	Palmer.
Hotchkiss	Left guard	Miller.
Baldwin	Centre	Sweetland.
Worden	Right guard	Barnes.
Griffen	Right tackle	Beckwith.
Patterson	Right end	Smith.
Fish	Quarter back	Ball.
White	Left half back	Braman.
Sheldon	Right half back	Lavery.
Pratt	Full back	Myers.

Score—Crescent, 20; Union College, 8.

Injuries—Lavery, sprained ankle; Griffen, stunned; Sheldon, ear cut.

Substitutes—Fitzgerald for Griffen, Crescent; Burlingame for Lavery, Union.

Referee—Mr. Kenny of Union.

Umpire—Mr. Ford of Yale.

ORANGE, 34; RUTGERS, 0.

The Collegians' Line Was Easily Broken by the Home Team.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Rutgers College football team bucked up against the Orange Athletic Club's rush line in vain at the Orange Oval this afternoon and could not score near scoring. The visitors had several substitute players, and the home team was also minus several of her best men. The Orange men seemed to rely on their acknowledged superiority, and so did not play with very marked aggressiveness, but nevertheless easily outpointed her less weighty opponents.

The home team did not do much individual work, however, but made most fine gains through wedge rushes, in which Minott and Marshall showed up well. Welters made several good rushes around the ends and Griswold tackled well. The collegians showed lack of team work, although in the second half they played very well and with much alacrity, rushing the ball into Orange's territory several times.

In the first half Welters touched down in seven minutes, Webb in five minutes, Marshall in five minutes, and Mohn and Place three minutes later, just as the half ended. Marshall kicked three goals. Score of first half: Orange, 22; Rutgers, 0.

It took Orange just three minutes to score in the second half through a touch-down made by Marshall, who also kicked a goal. Then the opposition was energetic, and it was seventeen minutes before another touch-down was made. Then Webb got one. Marshall kicked the goal.

The teams lined up as follows:

Orange.	*Positions.*	*Rutgers.*
Griswold	Left end	Van Orden.
Webb	Left tackle	Mohn.
Vaughan	Left guard	Fox.
Hall	Centre	Conover.
Buell	Right guard	Ramsey.
W. Kyle	Right tackle	Van Slyke.
Coyne	Right end	Zigler.
Burdick	Quarter back	Denise.
Welters	Left half back	Mason.
Place, Minot, Mohn	Right half back	Ludlow.
Marshall	Full back	Marshall.

Umpire—Mr. Storrs of Orange. Referee—Mr. Ladlow of Rutgers.

CANOEISTS TO HAVE A DINNER.

Annual Meeting of the Officers of the American Association.

Whether the next Summer's camp of the American Canoe Association will be held on salt or fresh water shores is the question now being discussed by the members of the Atlantic Division.

The American Canoe Association is divided into four divisions, and according to the constitution the annual meets are held year by year in the different divisions. This year it falls to the lot of the Atlantic Division men to say where the canoeists shall convene next August.

As a matter of pride the members would like to have the meet within the bounds of their own territory, but questions have recently arisen which lead many of the foremost members to doubt whether a meet in their own division would be for the best interests of the association at large. This is occasioned by the fact that there are no good fresh-water places for a canoe meet in this division, its waters being practically salt. Now the great majority of canoeists come from fresh-water districts and find more or less difficulty in handing their boats until they have become familiar with the tides and the stronger winds.

The only salt water meet ever held was in 1890 at Jessup's Neck, on Peconic Bay, L. I. Although in many respects that was a fairly successful one, the general opinion is, that the objections were more numerous than the advantages, and a canoeist would no more think of Summering at Jessup's Neck now than at the north pole. It may be said that the great body of canoeists prefer fresh water for their tiny craft, and it is hardly likely that the salt-water experiment will ever be tried again. Many men who do most of their sailing in the vicinity of the city prefer salt water, and think that the next meet should be held in their division at all hazards.

The men having the matter in charge have been investigating every good locality in the division, and those which they think are entitled to any consideration are Chinmon's Island, just below South Norwalk, on the Sound, and Croton Point, on the Hudson River, above Sing Sing. The Atlantic Division meet was held at the former place last Summer. One great objection to a large meet there is that it is almost devoid of shade, one canoeist being authority for the statement that the whole island contains but one tree. There are also other features which make it less desirable than others.

The question will be decided next Saturday when the American Canoe Association Executive Committee meets in this city. It will be the first one of its kind held here in four years. Those who will be present are: From the Eastern Division—E. H. Barney, C. F. Schuster, E. C. Knappe, G. L. Parmele, Paul Butler, R. Apollonio. Central Division—W. C. Witherbee, C. G. Bellman, C. E. Cragg, C. V. Winne, W. R. Huntington. Northern Division—H. M. Molson, George Schofield, H. K. Tilly, W. R. Macree, W. L. Scott, C. E. Archbald. Atlantic Division—C. V. Schuyler, F. L. Dunnell, Barron Fredericks, T. R. Lake, F. W. Noyes, J. S. Hand. The Commodore, Irving V. Dorland, and the Secretary, George P. Douglass, the newly-elected officers, are also members. The Atlantic Division, in this case, virtually entertains the visiting delegates, and it is the intention to give them a dinner in the evening at Clark's. Every effort is being made to make this one of the most successful canoe dinners ever held, and with Paul Butler, Commodore Dorland, and other old-timers present, it is sure to be an enjoyable affair. The committee having it in charge consists of William Whitlock, Chairman; C. V. Schuyler, E. E. Booze, C. W. Burroughs, G. L. Crowell, W. S. Elliott, Barron Fredericks, Daniel Goodsell, E. C. Griffen, Dr. F. W. Kitchell, L. Kretzmer, Frank McLees, Robert H Peebles, and Schuyler Schiefflin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMITTEE.

Holders of Consolidated Bonds Elect Edward D. Adams Chairman.

The members of the American committee of holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company assembled in the office of Edward D. Adams, in the Mills Building yesterday and organized for work. Mr. Charles Lanier of Winslow, Lanier & Co. was added to the committee, which comprises, besides the Messrs. Adams and Lanier, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Ernest Thalmann, James Stillman, and J. D. Probst.

Edward D. Adams was elected Chairman and Gen. Fitzgerald Vice Chairman. Arnold Marcus was appointed Secretary. The committee will have an office in the Mills Building, and a circular will be sent out inviting all holders of the Northern Pacific consolidated bonds in this country to send in their addresses together with the amounts of their holdings. It is the intention of the committee to take such steps as may appear to be necessary to protect the interests of the bondholders, and to promote a proper and expeditious reorganization of the company's affairs.

Doubtless, in the investigation to be conducted, a searching inquiry will be made concerning the uses to which some of these consolidated bonds have been put by officers of the company. There are now in possession of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for the preferred stockholders, $3,347,000 of the bonds, and they cannot be sold in whole or in part below 90 and accrued interest.

Vanderbilt in Lackawanna.

Five thousand shares of the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been transferred to H. McK. Twombly. Other transfers, in the Vanderbilt interest, will be made shortly, and at the annual meeting next February W. K. Vanderbilt and his friends will, it is believed, appear in undisputed control of a working majority of the stock.

Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, is reported to have told his shareholders in London last Friday that the advent of the Vanderbilts in the Lackawanna management would not affect the Grand Trunk "an iota." Judging from their riotous demonstration, as reported by cable, all of the Directors did not place implicit confidence in Sir Henry's statements.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—George J. Gould, who was in Kansas City yesterday, said: "There need be no fear of a receivership for Missouri Pacific. We shall not see any more railroad investments in the West, however, until the lawmakers look upon corporations with a greater degree of consideration and justice."

—Reports from Philadelphia say that E. P. Wilbur will retire from the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley Road and will be succeeded by John Taylor, the present traffic manager.

—The New-York Central management will probably discontinue the twenty-hour "Exposition Flier," between New-York and Chicago, about the middle of next month.

—President Tyler of the Grand Trunk Railroad has recommended to his company the building of a single-arch bridge across Niagara River below the Falls.

The Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, who is the Democratic candidate for Controller of New-York, is fully capable of filling an office in the gift of the people. There could not have been a better selection made. He is a gentleman of liberal education, of delightful personality, of unblemished character, and of superior abilities. The post which he is to fill

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A.T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE THIS A MEMORABLE WEEK IN THE RETAIL DRY GOODS TRADE,

for together with our own wholesale stocks, which are at the disposal of RETAIL BUYERS at LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, we offer on MONDAY and the following days, IMMENSE LINES of DRY GOODS and some ENTIRE STOCKS, secured at LESS than ONE-HALF COST of MANUFACTURE,

At LOWER PRICES than have EVER BEFORE BEEN QUOTED for NEW and FRESH GOODS.

SILKS.

FANCY NOVELTIES.
Superb line
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
MOIRE FRANCAIS,
PLAIN and FIGURED DIAGONAL and BENGALINE STRIPES in newest shades and weaves.

Special Silks, exquisite goods, at .50, .75 cts., 1.50 and 2.00 and
Several hundred
DRESS and WAIST LENGTHS at LESS THAN ONE-HALF regular prices.
Special reduction in
FANCY VELVETS,
MOURNING GOODS.
FRENCH NOVELTIES at greatly reduced prices. Just opened three cases BLACK HOPSACKING in the newest weaves. MOURNING VEILS at special prices, and MOURNING ORDERS executed on shortest notice.

Ladies' Underwear.

MOHAIR AND GLORIA SKIRTS,
2.50 worth 3.75.

DRESS GOODS.

Newest
FRENCH CONCEPTIONS
at 1-2 former prices.
JACQUARD DIAGONAL.
COSTUME CLOTH.
FANCY MOIRE.
OMBRE CREPE at
1.00 & 1.25; formerly {1.50, 1.75.

200 pcs.
FRENCH SUITINGS
in self-colorings,
75 cts.; reduced from 1.00.
POPULAR DRESS GOODS.
4th Ave. side.

75 pcs.
Fancy fig'd HOPSACKING,
75 cts.; worth 1.25.
56-in. CHEVIOT,
(2-toned diagonal,)
65 cts.; worth 1.00.
44-in. BEATRICE SERGE,
(all wool, self-colorings,)
50 cts.; worth 1.00.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.
The greatest display of KITCHEN UTENSILS in this country of GRANITE, AGATE, and TIN WARE.
Special Bargains in Copper-bottom TEA KETTLES, COFFEE BOILERS, CLOTHES BOILERS, and JAPANNED BREAD BOXES.
Call and be convinced.

LINENS.

500 pr.
Hemstitched linen
PILLOW CASES,
1.00 per pr.

200 pr. Hemstitched
Irish LINEN SHEETS,
5.00 pr.; reduced from 7.00.

Irish and Dresden Damask
TABLECLOTHS,
2 1-2 yds. sq., at 30 per cent. below regular prices.

8-4 Irish TABLE DAMASK,
1.00 & 1.50 yd.; reduced from {1.40, 2.25.

500 doz.
Fine HUCK TOWELS,
Hemstitched and Plain Fringe,
25 cts. each.

To close a line of
MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES.
Linen Buffet Scarfs,
Bureau Covers,
Splashers, and
Tray Cloths,
at 1-2 PRICE.

BLANKETS.

500 pr. 11-4
all-wool
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
6.00; actual value, } 8.50 pr.

300 pr. 11-4
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
4.85; worth 7.50.

Full line of DOWN QUILTS,
Silk and Satin covered.

MEN'S FURNISHING.

Unprecedented bargain in LAUNDERED SHIRTS. 100 doz. Men's white corded bosom
DRESS SHIRTS,
(open front and back,)
95 cts. each; reduced from } 1.50

Shirts made to order at moderate prices.

Finest Men's Merino Natural Wool, Silk and Wool, and Silk UNDERWEAR and 1-2 Hose of the best foreign and domestic make at POPULAR PRICES.

COACHMEN'S FUR CAPES AND GLOVES.

Men's "Pique Chevereau" and Mahogany Tan WALKING AND COACHING GLOVES, extra quality,
1.50 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

A handsome lot of 500, bought at less than 1-2 cost of make, we offer at the following low prices:

With Gold-Silver trimmed handles,
2.50; value, 4.50.

Another lot, same as above,
3.00; value, 5.00.

100 extra heavy trimmed,
3.50; value, 6.00.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

4-button Pique Kid, 1.00; reduced from 1.35.

8-button Suede, 1.25; reduced from 1.65.

8-button Suede, 95 cts.; reduced from 1.35.

PICTURE BOOK and STATIONERY DEPT.

250 ARTIST PROOF ETCHINGS,
framed in white and gold,
3.50; worth 5.00.

Also, to close, several excellent photo-gravures, (colored,) Artist and Remarque proof etchings, water colors, &c., and extraordinary reductions from ordinary prices.

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(4 to 10 years,)
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(5 to 15 years,) at $5.00.

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newest shapes; just opened,
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TABLE TUMBLERS,
50 cts. doz.; worth 1.00.

Best English Decorated
TEA SETS, 56 pieces,
3.50; worth 5.50.

Best American Porcelain hand-decorated
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112 pieces, 14.75; worth 22.50.
125 pieces, 22.75; worth 32.50.
130 pieces, 17.75; worth 27.50.

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TEA SETS,
warranted to wear 20 years,
$20.00 set, 5 pieces;
worth 50.00.

SHAWLS,

2,500, suitable for traveling or Winter wear. Imported wool Beavers, Camel's Hair, &c., &c.,
at
3.00; former price 5.00.
4.00; former price 6.50.
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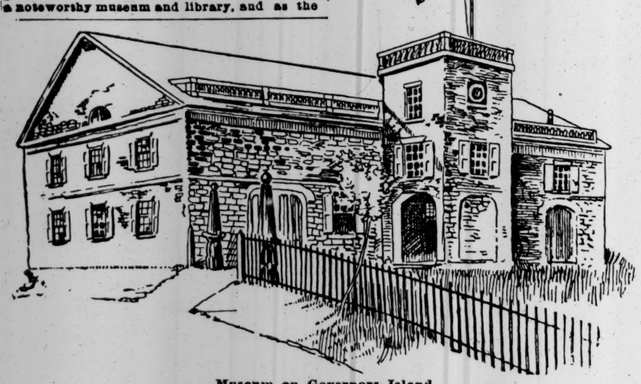
SPURS TO PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

TREASURES WHICH CAN BE SEEN ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Collections Made by the Military Service Institution—The Object to Keep up a National Sentiment Which Will Fill Our Armies If the Country Should Be in Peril—A Museum and Library Full of Valuable Articles and Books—Proposition to Move Them to This City.

The Prince of Wales a few days ago laid the cornerstone of a new building intended to house the magnificent collection of trophies of war and military souvenirs won by the English arms on land and sea, got together by the Royal United Service Institution.

There is in this country a similar institution, in fact, copied from that of England, which has been in active existence for fifteen years and yet is, unfortunately, but little known. It is called the Military Service Institution, and has its headquarters on Governors Island, where the War Department has loaned to it two buildings for its collection of war relics and matters pertaining to military history. It already has a noteworthy museum and library, and as the organization becomes better known it will come to possess the most valuable and important collection of military souvenirs that this country can produce, if it has not already.



Museum on Governors Island.

Governors Island, however, is not easily accessible, and one aim of the institution—to inculcate patriotic pride by the exhibition of trophies won by United States soldiers—has but little scope. Strong endeavors have often been made to have the museum removed from the island and established in this city, and the suggestion that the New-York Historical Society's building, at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, might be obtained for this purpose has revived the discussion of the subject. The Historical Society has purchased a site up town, on which it hopes to erect a larger building. Its present building would seem to meet all the requirements of the Military Service Institution, and along its three galleries the valuable collections now in two buildings on Governors Island might be fittingly exhibited.

It does seem as though New-York City were the proper place for such an exhibition of the Nation's glory, for here it would be viewed by thousands of visitors as one of the "sights" of the city, and have a chance to instill that patriotic pride without which recruits cannot be obtained for the army in times of national danger. But there is much to be said on the other side, and the discussion is worth reviewing, if only it serves to call attention to a worthy institution in which the whole country should be deeply interested.

The origin of the institution was in a call issued on June 10, 1878, by four officers of different organizations of the army, to meet in this city and consider the practicability of forming an association of officers similar to the United Service Institution of Great Britain. The design contemplated professional improvement and an interchange of views upon military matters, especially those calculated to promote the interests of the army of the United States. More than forty officers attended the meeting, and the organization was perfected, with Major Gen. Hancock as President and Brig. Gen. Rodenbough as Corresponding Secretary. To the energy of these two officers, and especially of the latter, the firm footing now held by the Military Service Institution is primarily due. About one-fifth of the officers of the United States Army are now members, and many militia officers have also joined. This success, however, does not content some of the promoters of the institution. They believe that its already magnificent collection should be in New-York City, where it could be seen by everybody and prized as it deserves, and that this would have an influence in bringing in every officer in the two branches of our military service.

The members holding this opinion state that it was originally intended to have the headquarters of the institution in this city. Gen. Hancock, in his letter of acceptance of the Presidency of the new organization, pointed out that Governors Island was within the limits of New-York City (First Ward) as it was then organized, and that the island, the first point occupied by the Hollanders of New-York, afforded exceptional facilities for the temporary purposes of the association, and probably for its permanent location. The design contemplated the establishment of a military library and museum, and, as many loan contributions to this end were sent in, a building became necessary. The War Department generously placed at the disposal of the infant institution a warehouse on the island, which is now known as the museum. In course of time another building was appropriated, and in that the valuable military library is shelved. As a military collection, these two buildings contain the most important in this country, and, as every exhibit in them remains the property of the contributor, interesting objects and war souvenirs continue to be sent in from all parts of this country. A new building will therefore soon be necessary in any case, and that the whole should be under one roof would be a manifest advantage. There is also, notwithstanding the isolated location of the museum, an annual increase in the number of visitors, which shows a growing popular appreciation.

A splendid catalogue was made up in 1884, and in this were numbered nearly 1,200 articles deposited in the museum. Some three hundred have since been added. The exhibition comprises arms and armor of several centuries, battle flags and cannon captured in action, clothing, accoutrements, horse equipments, and a great variety of weapons and war implements used by the North American Indians; also, a large number of unclassified relics, such as Washington's table, on which probably he wrote his farewell address to the army; Gen. La Vega's camp bed and spurs, and a number of other relics of the war with Mexico; Gen. Scott's desk, used by him as army headquarters, and, of the civil war, a magnificent collection of relics and torn battle flags. Among these relics of our last war Sheridan's famous war horse Winchester is a commanding figure. His stuffed hide is accoutred just as it was on the famous ride immortalized by Buchanan Read, and there are letters from Sheridan lovingly telling of the history of the horse and of the forty-seven engagements at which he was present.

In old books and manuscripts pertaining to military matters the museum is especially rich. These go back to early in the sixteenth century, and range from "The Art of Gunnery," wherein is described the true way to make all sorts of gunpowder, to a treatise "On Removing Spots from Cloth," printed by P. Jordan at Mayence in 1532. There are a number of autograph letters of Washington and other Revolutionary Generals, including Lafayette and Rochambeau; Gen. Scott's last autograph, dated April 6, 1866; several letters written by Lincoln to his officers, some of which, by the courtesy of the institution, have been used by the Century Company in its history of Lincoln and his times. There is also a collection of coins and money which would delight the eye of any numismatist, and of quaint arms of bygone times in other countries the museum is especially rich.

But the splendid museum and the splendid library, which has over 6,000 rare volumes, are a part only of the important work of the institution. Their use is to "aid in preserving the vital military germ from which the country expects great armies to spring in time of public danger," and it does seem as though they ought to be placed in some more generally-accessible position. When you breathe such a thought in the museum, however, you are shown a framed copy of the charter of the Military Philosophical Society, which bloomed and died at Philadelphia at the beginning of this century. This died, so it is claimed, from the admission of civilians as members, and the fear is that should the museum be moved to this city the army would lose its control of it, and mere civilians, if they were admitted to its control, would not take sufficient pride in it to keep it up.

The other and important work of the institution is the publication every two months of The Journal of the Military Service Institution, which has original articles upon military matters of every kind and news of the army movements of the world. As a military publication it compares favorably with the best published, and its wide usefulness is beyond question. In other countries it is accepted as the authoritative military journal of the United States, and it has done much to show that our officers have a real military talent and are well posted in all progress in military matters. The magazine was first published in 1880, and it has gradually taken the place of the lectures which were at one time a feature of the institution, but were

Building of the New-York Historical Society.

unsatisfactory from the reason that only those officers stationed in or near New-York could attend them, while the magazine is read everywhere. The excellence of its original articles has been kept up by a system of competition, the Board of Award deciding upon a subject and awarding a gold medal annually to the best article submitted and honorable mention to the second and third best.

There is an objection made to the removal of the institution to this city on behalf of The Journal. Its two editors are detailed on the island, and they do their work without pay in their moments of leisure. Major William L. Haskin, the editor in chief, is the commanding officer of the post; Lieut. James C. Bush, his associate, is Acting Assistant Commissary of the post. For the work of the magazine they have only one clerk. Should the headquarters of the institution be removed to this city they would be unable to devote their leisure, as they do now, to the interests of the magazine.

And then there comes the question of rent for the museum. The institution has never sought to be money making, and its available capital to-day is only about $6,000. So that although the New-York Historical Building would be a fine place for the exhibition of the valuable collections of the institution, and although there must be many who would like to add it to the attractions of the city, unless some wealthy patriot steps forward and guarantees the additional expense, the greatest military museum of the country is doomed, for some time at least, to remain a thing to be talked about but rarely seen in the old warehouse on Governors Island.

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THE OLD SWEDES CHURCH.

Mr. Bayard's Plan to Help One of the Greatest of American Antiquities.

"Old Swedes Church," in Wilmington, Del., is the oldest ecclesiastical building that time has spared to the Eastern States. Indeed, in point of years it takes rank with those ancient Spanish edifices of the far Southwest and on the Pacific coast, the iron figuring upon its sturdy entrance tower testifying to 1698 as the date of erection.

Wilmington was then "Christina," Delaware "Pennsilvania," according to the Swedish of the fast-yellowing first records. Associations as well as mere antiquity belong to the church, however. It is closely identified with our earliest colonial history. In the ground about it lie the bones of many worthy men who helped make that history.

Notwithstanding these reasons for cherishing the old church, its present condition is undeniably neglected. Religious services are held in it regularly, but with two or three exceptions the congregation is composed of the families of the workingmen who live in the immediate neighborhood. Its original title, "Holy Trinity."—"Helga Grefaldighets Kyrchla."—has been transferred to the newer church of the same parish—a many-spired, graystone structure, luxurious in ecclesiastic livery, and standing upon a handsome residence avenue—all of which is obviously more suited to the needs of a wealthy and fashionable congregation than are the hard benches, bare walls, and almost meagre accoutrements of the venerable building that has, however, alone made the other's prosperity possible. Except to the antiquity lover, "Old Swedes" would now seem to have but little living value.

Old Swedes' Church.

For a number of years the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, present Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has had a very lively interest in this earliest relic of his State's history. The Bayard family vault and a memorial window, placed there not long since in memory of Mary Willing and James Ashton Bayard, (parents of the Ambassador,) share with the church itself the attention of the sightseer. During their residence in Wilmington, the Ambassador and his family always attend service there, and in many material ways has Mr. Bayard concerned himself with its welfare.

Before his departure for England Mr. Bayard conceived a further means by which to benefit the church. While fully appreciating its value as a memorial of the past, he determined to increase its present usefulness by erecting a parish building, to be used by the Sunday school and as a clubroom for the young men of the neighborhood. Hitherto the church, although situated in the most thickly settled and consequently the poorest quarter of the busy manufacturing town, has been unable, through lack of means and proper equipments, to profit by those opportunities for practical philanthropy that lie at its very door. These difficulties will now be greatly lessened by the parish building, of whose appearance, when finished, the accompanying cut gives an excellent representation. The architect is Frank R. Carswell of Wilmington, Del., and the builders are William H. Foulke & Sons of the same city. In the absence of Mr. Bayard, the entire enterprise is under the personal superintendence of his friend, Samuel Bancroft, Jr.

The building will be three stories in height, and will have a front of 60 feet, with an outside depth of 40 feet. The materials used will be hard brick, with a basement of Brandywine granite up to the first floor. This basement, besides heating and storage cellars, will contain a reading room and social hall. The second floor will be fitted up for Sunday school purposes, and the third floor as the clubrooms for the young men of the neighborhood, the prime object being, in Mr. Bayard's own words, to make it "not a Sunday building alone, but a Monday building, a Tuesday building, a Wednesday building, and a Thursday building," for the common benefit of the entire community. There will be arched windows to the second story, and square hipped windows to the third story, but nowhere is there attempt at elaboration or fanciful finish, the fundamental idea being a plain, strong, substantial structure for every-day use, and in architectural harmony with the old church.

The funds necessary to the purpose were personally secured by Mr. Bayard before leaving home, he and his family contributing liberally, while a good share of the remaining sum came from his many influential friends in all parts of the country who are interested in the preservation of so venerable a relic, whatever its locality.

HELPING MEN OUT OF WORK.

Rev. Dr. Peters Establishes a Woodyard Where the Unemployed Can Get Work.

The example set by the Charity Organization Society of establishing a woodyard where men out of regular work can get a job which, although done at low wages, will put a little money in their pockets and help feed their wives and children and keep a roof over their heads, has been followed by the Rev. Dr. Madiron C. Peters, the pastor of Bloomingdale Church, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard.

Dr. Peters thought it would serve his charitable purpose better to connect his enterprise with some similar business already established, and believed that he would thus avoid any possible friction which might arise in competition between the church woodyard and the regular yards. Dr. Peters said of his project yesterday:

"In order to test men's willingness to work and to help to tide them over distress, we have made an arrangement with Charles E. Miller to have the wood sawed and split by hand, and thus we hope to help many an honest laborer now out of a job through no special fault of his own, and to keep away the wolf from the door of the home he loves. By machinery a cord of wood can be sawed and split for $1.50. We pay $4 a cord, enabling men to earn from $1 a day upward, depending upon their ability to do manual labor. The first week work was given to 218 men and hundreds were turned away. We have since that time employed from ten to thirty men a day. Now, it is evident that to carry out this work successfully a market must be found for the product of this labor.

"The price of Virginia pine kindling wood is $13 a cord, $7 a half cord, and $4 a quarter cord. Pine knots and oak are sold at the same price. For hickory, we get $16 a cord and $4.50 a quarter cord. These prices are the same charged for this wood by the larger dealers. The wood furnished is of the best quality, and the deliveries are made promptly, carefully, and without extra charge.

"I believe, and so do the rest of us in the Bloomingdale Church, that the wisest charity is to help a man to help himself. Scores of men apply daily—men who beg to be allowed to work to buy bread for hungry mouths and to keep a roof over their families. The number of unemployed will be greater than ever this Winter, and I hope that practical people will help this practical charity by buying their kindling and hearth wood at this yard. The men who stow away the wood in cellars are the regular employes, selected for their trustworthiness. To anybody who will send his name and address to me, I will send postal cards giving prices of wood and blanks for ordering. If a large number of persons will order their Winter's supply of wood now, they will greatly help along the operation of this yard."

SOMETHING ABOUT ORCHIDS

GAINED IN A RECENT VIEW OF A FAMOUS COLLECTION.

Mr. Erastus Corning's Wonderful Orchids—The Care Needed by These Curious Plants—Their Growth from a Microscopic Seed—How the Varieties Are Produced—Their Great Money Value—The Non-Blooming Orchids—Some Singular Species.

One of the most fascinating and alluring pursuits of the present day, either for pleasure or profit, is the cultivation of orchids. There is, first, the element of speculation and uncertainty in rearing them necessary to keep the interest ever to the point of enthusiasm.

Unlike the cultivation of other flowers, when an orchid seed of a particular variety is planted it is not always sure what the flowers will be. Some slight variation in form, color, or marking from the parent plants often promotes an orchid raised from the seed of a common species to one of great value, and the secret of its birth is known only to the gardener.

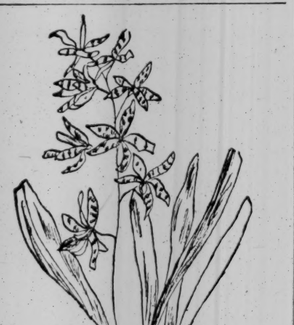
The owner of the largest and most valuable collection of orchids in the United States is Mr. Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y. This gentleman has been collecting orchids for nearly fifty years, and that he has been successful, a journey through his conservatories, at Kenwood, which house a collection of these curious plants valued at $130,000, is proof positive.

Such a visit was recently made by the writer, under the guidance of Mr. Gray, the head gardener, who is one of the best authorities on the subject of orchids in the country. He is a hale and hearty man, well advanced in years, with orchid knowledge always on the tip of his tongue, and as fond of his flowers as though they were human.

* * *

"This is not one of the best seasons to visit the houses," was Mr. Gray's opening remark, "as most of the choicest orchids are not in flower. If it were, well, say January, I would show you as fine a sight as you ever saw."

He first led the way through a conservatory adjoining the Corning mansion, devoted to immense palms, exquisite ferns, and tall rubber plants, and then proceeded to the orchid houses.



Epidendrum P isinatocarpum.

"We are putting in a new boiler to-day," he explained, pausing before the open door of one of the smaller hothouses, "and they have just taken the steps away from here. You can look in, though. Those are all orchids that do not blossom until later, and that small roomful represents about $30,000.

"Orchids require constant care, but the adult plants are not hard to raise, as a rule. Some few rare varieties are, and the raising of seedlings is often attended for years with the greatest difficulties.

"It is very interesting, though. We try to imitate rare specimens—the accidental hybridization of the forests—and that is very hard.

* * *

"In the first place, orchid seeds are so fine that they cannot be seen with the naked eye, but require the use of a glass. They grow in egglike capsules, and resemble the finest mohogany or teakwood sawdust in color and size.

"They are sown in chopped moss or on the bark of trees. Then some varieties have to be transplanted when they are so small that the work has to be done with the aid of a magnifier, and that is nothing to the care that has to follow in order to secure a good development.

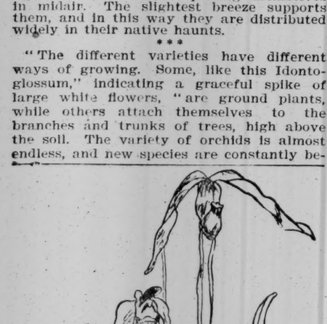
"We consider ourselves fortunate if we get a few dozen good plants out of several thousand seedlings.

"An orchid seed under a glass is beautiful. The outside shell resembles a network of some silky tissue, like an old-fashioned ring purse, and the embryo, in the centre, looks like a shining gold coin.

"When the seeds are ripe the capsules burst open and they escape. They are very light and balanced for poising themselves in midair. The slightest breeze supports them, and in this way they are distributed widely in their native haunts.

* * *

"The different varieties have different ways of growing. Some, like this Idontoglossum," indicating a graceful spike of large white flowers, "are ground plants, while others attach themselves to the branches and trunks of trees, high above the soil. The variety of orchids is almost endless, and new species are constantly being discovered. The reason for so many different forms and colors lies in their organization. Unlike most other flowers, the pollen is not spontaneously carried to the stigma, but a foreign agent has to aid in the fertilization of seeds.



Cypripedium, or Moccasin Flower.

"Insects unconsciously perform this office. By visiting the flowers for their honey they involuntarily load themselves with pollen, and then, flying from one to another of different kinds, effect all manner of combinations, and the varieties are endlessly multiplied.

"Yes, we have some that imitate closely different insects—the butterfly, moth, spider, fly, lizard, &c. Here is a butterfly—there is just one out—but the others are not in bloom. You see how it grows," he went on, as the brown and yellow curiosity was examined. "A single flower on a very long stem, fluttering up and down in the wind, with their long antennae—they look just like the big yellow butterflies.

* * *

"How do we get so many different varieties? A great many from European collectors, and others we get from the collectors Mr. Corning himself sends out. I have been on several collecting tours, to London, South America, and Australia. There is a great deal of danger connected with the search for them. Many varieties grow in the most inaccessible places, as they exist in all altitudes from sea level to 14,000 feet, and at all temperatures except the extremes of heat and cold. But the greatest danger is from poisonous reptiles and insects. The finding of one rare specimen, though, amply compensates for any hardships endured.

"The slightest variation from the ordinary makes an orchid valuable.

"For instance, at a recent horticultural exhibit in Paris a Cattleya had a light-bluish mauve corolla, instead of the usual rose violet, and this freak in color was enough to raise the price of the plant to 10,000f. or 12,000f. It belonged to M. Piret of Argenteuil, who had sought out the variety in Venezuela, and at a recent sale in Ghent every specimen of a certain Cypripedium brought 6,000f.

* * *

"The most valuable one in our collection is the only one of the kind known to exist, and it is almost priceless. That is the Laelia callistoglossa, and it would probably bring $15,000. The flower is marvelously rich in coloring. Another rare specimen we have is

Oucidimus Papilio.

the Laelia Americana. It was formerly the property of Mr. Ames, for whom it was named.

"The Laelia bella is also very valuable, but it should be seen in blossom to be fully appreciated. Here is one named after Mr. Corning's daughter Harriet. It is the only one of the kind, and the whole name is Fellip Helaenopsis Harrietta. These are all seedlings, and I don't know yet just what they will be," he continued, as a number of small plants in small wooden boxes filled with moss were passed. "It is nearly time for this to bloom," touching one. "It was planted in 1885.

"Oh, yes, orchids live for years and years, and the cut flowers are less perishable than any others. They will last two or three weeks if covered every evening with a sheet of silk paper to protect them from dust and prevent too rapid evaporation. That is why they are so popular for corsage bouquets.

"They are also very much used of late to decorate rooms. In pots they are lovely for jardinieres, and those that live on branches of trees make beautiful hanging baskets. I heard of one woman who had a rustic frame made for a large mirror, so that orchids could be grown around the glass.

* * *

"We have a few orchids that are grown for their leafy beauty alone, but they are not much sought for in this country, as they are, of all orchids, the hardest to cultivate.

"The handsomest of such come from Borneo, Java, and Ceylon. The plants only grow a few inches high, in decaying leaves and moss, and their beauty is indescribable. They are soft and succulent, and every leaf varies. The leaves are oval and look as though they were cut from the softest velvet.

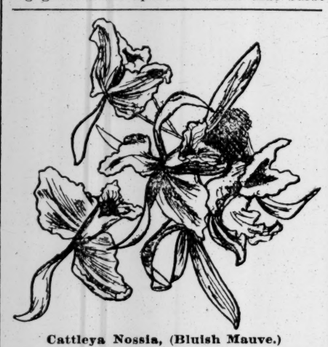
"In color they vary from the darkest to the lightest green, and some are olive or a warm golden brown, while others are of the richest emerald, with a metallic-like lustre. The entire surface of the leaves is laced and interlaced in the most artistic and delicate manner. Some have light-green veins over a dark ground, and others silvery or golden, the principal veins curved lengthwise, with finer ones crossing at various angles, producing in effect the most exquisite inlaid work.

"On some there was a broad central band of lustrous bronze, sometimes covered with fine gold dust. We have none of those varieties.

"The largest flowered orchid of all is an Angroecum, a native of Madagascar," went on Mr. Gray, in answer to a question. "The flowers are as white as wax, each with a tail-like spur 15 inches long. Here is the plant," pointing to a clump of dull-green foliage.

"And here is a variety of the Cypripedium that has petals often 2 or 3 feet long. When the flower opens it only measures 3 or 4 inches, but grows with astonishing rapidity.

"We have one variety—Stanhopeas—bearing great white spotted flowers that burst



Cattleya Nossia, (Bluish Mauve.)

open suddenly with quite a loud report. Another variety, belonging to the Bolbophylla family, has a lip that wags in the most ludicrous manner whenever the plant is moved.

"You can form some idea of the progress made in orchid culture from the fact that in 1807 Persoon enumerates only 400 species, while to-day Hooker and Bentham, at the lowest estimate, place the number of species at 10,000.

"The Duke of Devonshire was the first amateur to form a collection. He was so delighted with a butterfly orchid that he saw at a flower exhibit in London that he at once set about collecting some. His first purchase was a white moth orchid, for which he paid 100 guineas.

"Their culture in the United States dates from 1830, when Mr. John Wright Booth formed a small collection. He sold them, however, to John A. Lowell, who was the first to exhibit orchids before the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts. In 1854 Mr. E. S. Rand purchased most of the best plants in Mr. Lowell's collection, imported others from Europe, and finally presented them to the botanical gardens connected with Harvard University."

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The Sunday kindergarten is the latest form of this now very prevalent system of education. Two or three churches in Detroit, and there may be more elsewhere, have kindergarten church services held during the hour of morning preaching. A pleasant classroom is provided, and here, under the care of a trained kindergartner, the restless little folks who find "church" such a trying ordeal meet for their kindergarten worship. The entire hour is devoted to them. The exercises open with a short prayer, followed by something of a kindergarten nature and exercise songs. Then two by two they go quietly out for a ten minutes' walk. More songs are sung and a brief story is read to them, and then, as the services in the main room are closing, the little folks file in, and standing about the pulpit, repeat, with the minister and congregation, the Lord's Prayer.

* * *

In buying towels the housewife will remember that large towels are considered to be the most economical purchase, although the question admits of argument. A number of good and experienced housekeepers assert that a small towel performs the best service, and, though the number is increased in the weekly wash, any laundress prefers to do up three small towels to a single large and heavy one. It is, of course, an individual question, but the advocates of the lesser size will have to make their towels from huckaback by the yard to insure getting a good quality, as the better grades are not offered in the very short towels. This, with the single exception of the variety known as babies' towels, which can be had made up at some of the furnishing stores. As they are very soft and fine, their purchase for general use cannot be recommended.

At the linen counters nowadays are sold scrub cloths of sleazily-woven hemp and cotton, which sell for about $1 a dozen. Another useful cottton cloth that can be bought is the so-called chamois dust cloth, which is a firm, close-woven yellow cotton flannel, that looks like its namesake, and excels it as a remover of dust.

* * *

A funny commentary on the difficulties of child training was recently noted in the utterances of a small girl, who was spending the afternoon with another small girl, each of the two counting a little over eight years to her credit in the march of life. The young hostess proposed playing with cards, as a diversion, but was promptly rebuked by her companion, who said: "We don't play cards at our house, and I am not allowed to anywhere. It might teach my big brother to be a gambler, mamma says."

It was not ten minutes later, however, that the little guest asked her youthful hostess if she didn't think it was fun to flirt, and, on the latter's replying that she didn't know what that meant, had the process explained to her thus:

"Why, it's getting a nice little boy off in a corner and giving him a kiss."

The astute mother, watching closely for the mote of gambling which might appear in her big son's eye, had evidently quite overlooked the very pronounced beam of coquetry in that of her little daughter.

* * *

It seems almost paradoxical to invite a company of young women studying to become physicians to take care of their own health, yet this is what Dr. Helen Webb earnestly urged at the recent opening of the Winter session of the London School of Medicine. Her terse advice to each one of them to "take three good meals a day, with proper exercise and sleep, and clear your head of all thoughts of shop out of study hours," may well be followed by other than medical students.

* * *

A great many Brooklyn mothers are sighing for the end of the football season—which is in its height at the moment—for more reasons than the first one of its risk to limb and features. No football boy will have his hair cut, and the city swarms in consequence with shock-headed youngsters, whom no amount of otherwise careful dressing can make presentable. The football fever in the flourishing town across the river has reached large proportions. Every school, public and private, has its accredited eleven, substitute eleven, or embryo eleven at least, many of them the whole list, and outside these privileged youth is an array of pigskin enthusiasts, who practice indefatigably, hoping for future distinction. As every one of these sport Samson-like locks, besides a host more that want to be taken for football players, it will be seen that the barbers' scissors are temporarily idle, and Brooklyn is a place of unkempt heads—so far as its boys are concerned.

* * *

Golf in England has come in for criticism and reform, it being now alleged by Sabbatarians that small boys heretofore prompt at Sunday school prefer to linger in the golf field as "caddies," that office procuring them a small stipend that, in their estimation, outweighs the good of Bible lessons.

* * *

Silver top scent bottles have been favorite bridesmaids' gifts at Autumn weddings.

* * *

The occupation of the wet nurse has been very much interfered with latterly by the introduction of the numerous baby foods and the different treatments of cows' milk to suit it to the delicate digestion of the infant deprived of its natural sustenance. Mothers' milk has been analyzed and its elements reproduced in a compound that has proved very satisfactory and that is sold under various names, with slight variations of combination. Sterilized, condensed, peptonized, and the latest sort—modified milk, which is an elimination or modification of milk elements to suit individual babies—all these further combine to make the wet nurse less and less in demand, and physicians depend upon her in very much fewer instances than formerly.

Another change in the treatment of bottle or hand fed babies, is the method frequently recommended nowadays by physicians of alternating several foods. Formerly to change in the smallest particular the preparation of the accepted food for any baby was looked upon as most unwise, and if the little one was fed upon cows' milk the greatest pains were taken to secure the supply always from the same animal. Experience has proved, however, that a delicate infant will thrive, and sometimes only thrive, with a varied diet, needing occasionally a range of four or five foods, on each of which it may be fed for twenty-four or forty-eight hours before changing to another.

* * *

At a recent fashionable wedding in one of the suburbs of Boston, the ceremony of cutting the bride's loaf was performed the night before, and was made the occasion of a festivity, participated in by the immediate wedding party only, bridesmaids, ushers, and the like. This is a revival of an old-time custom, which may be destined to run its course again in these days of a craze for resurrections.

The origin of the wedding loaf is to be found in an old English rite of sprinkling wheat over the head of the bride, as typical of the abundance and prosperity which were hoped for. The first bride cakes were made of wheat, like bread, but gradually evolved into the elaborate and toothsome wedding cake of to-day. When first used as a loaf, this was broken over the head of the bride, and the pieces shared only by the near relatives and attendants of the newly-married pair.

* * *

The caterer's art seems never to be exhausted in the designing of new forms of ices. At a recent dinner there was placed before the hostess at dessert a large silver bowl, which was apparently a mass of fruit and flowers. There were beautiful peaches, with the bloom on them; grapes of dewy lusciousness, exquisitely-tinted roses, and big Easter lilies, bunches of cherries, with foliage; strawberries, plums—a riot of flowers and fruit, every atom of which was deliciously eatable, in the shape of many colored and flavored creams.

* * *

A really artistic novelty is that of an Autumn forest bazaar, which was held recently in an English town. It is late to duplicate it on this side of the sea, but distracted committees who tax their brains for something new in this line will do well to make a memorandum of this idea, which can be developed in several ways. At the one referred to the idea of a forest was carried out by a profuse arrangement of tall fir trees and bushes, and among these the booths were erected as arbors. Each booth was named from its decoration. The mountain ash, hawthorn, and holly were each of them gay with their proper adornment, and the oak was rich with Autumn leaves of many hues. There were, besides, a chrysanthemum, a dahlia, and a laurustinus stall, and a beautiful arcade of greenery, which was the general flower booth. An ivy stall was much admired, and the fernery, as may be guessed, offered unlimited possibilities in the way of grace and beauty. The refreshment booth was a large one, arranged as a grotto.

* * *

The bedroom phonographs, which we are promised are going to be a great boon to those often-met persons who tell of the brilliant things they think of at night—and forget before the morning.

* * *

"Don't," counsels a woman who speaks from a recent sad experience, "buy shades without trying them at a window to get their exact tint with the light shining through, and it is well, too, to consider their environment, the fact that they are to be set in a brownstone, or red, or gray stone house having its influence.

"The hangings, the shades, and curtains of a house are often taken as a test of the taste of the occupants, many times rightfully, but almost as many times their discord is the result of thoughtless and inexperienced buying, and is more of a trial to the inmate than to the passer-by."

* * *

Notwithstanding the much-talked-of "four hundred" limitation of society persons in this city, the average fashionable visiting list counts close upon 3,000, and the exceptional, which is also a frequent one, rolls up a total of nearer 5,000.

* * *

Quite a remarkable bridal party composed that at a late fashionable London wedding. There were eleven bridesmaids, of whom seven were sisters of the bride, and the other four sisters of the groom. The pages were the four young brothers of the bride, who by her marriage broke the fireside circle of twelve children.

* * *

According to the Chicago newspapers, there is a tremendous oversupply in the maid servant market in that city, created by the approaching end of the fair. Many Chicago households have employed additional servants through the Summer, and the innumerable hotels and boarding houses that have existed solely because of the exposition are now resolving into the thin air from which they sprang and liberating a large contingent of cooks, laundresses, and waitresses. Some of the managers of the intelligence offices estimate that there are 25,000 women seeking employment as house servants. There are many housekeepers this side of the Alleghanies who would like to say, reversing Horace Greeley's advice, "Come East, young woman!" for the deficit out here is not on the side of places.

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* * *

A French proverb, says The Boston Transcript, bids us take the first advice of a woman, and not the second. This proverb Archbishop Trench deemed one of great wisdom. Said he: "The second counsels, against which we are warned, would spring from her reasoning, and in this she is much inferior to man; but in intuitions, 'in moral intuitions, above all, women surpass us far,' having what Montaigne ascribes to her 'l'esprit prime-sautier,' the leopard's spring which takes its prey, if it be to take it at all, at the first bound."

* * *

Shoe strings and corset laces are now tipped with gold.

* * *

"Yes," remarked a girl the other day, "I shall be out of most conversation for at least a year and a half to come. When remark follows remark, all invariably and suggestively beginning, 'Did you see?' or 'Do you remember?' or 'When we were,' I shall sit by utterly incapable of joining the talk. Why? Because I am one of those most rare and unnatural individuals who did not attend the fair."

* * *

It is a suggestion found in an exchange of a variation to the usual progressive euchre prizes—than which nothing seems to be more in a rut—that was managed at a recent card party. The man who deserved the "booby" prize was obliged to knit a row on a stocking half done, in which operation he was assisted by the advice only of the young woman who, of her sex, had been least successful in securing points.

This game, which continues to take on fresh leases of popularity, is acknowledged to rank with croquet as a test of disposition and manners. It certainly can assume a great many trying phases, and he, or she, who can spend an evening at it with unmoved serenity has demonstrated the possession of considerable self-control. Many of these annoying moments can be avoided if, at the beginning of the playing, somebody states clearly the rules to be observed through the series of games. It is, permitting every table to be a law unto itself, a changeable law at that, which promotes misunderstanding, and often real chagrin.

* * *

A club in a Russian town is composed of 125 families that employs, at a cost of 50 cents a month to each family, a physician who visits the households at stated intervals to look after the health of their members. If his advice and watchfulness do not keep them well, he attends them without further charge, through any illness.

In this time of increasing tendency toward specialties in the profession of medicine and surgery, it is difficult to think that such a system will ever prevail here in America to any great extent, yet a New-York physician was heard to remark not long ago that he considered this the only rational way to practice the healing art, and thought that future generations would see it universally established. Undoubtedly more illnesses can be prevented than cured, and to have an authority inquiring regularly into the food, bathing, and resting habits of the family would be a valuable stopcock to much costly imprudence.

One could smile, if the subject of health were not so serious, at the patent medicine advertisements every Spring for the relief of the clogging impurities of the system accumulated through the Winter. Why do not the buyers take advantage of this palpable hint and refrain from getting themselves into this specified condition? It is much easier to keep well than to get well.

* * *

In England the number of women employed as printers increases every year, but they are still more numerous in America, where about 3,000 women are employed in printing offices. In London there are about 200 women compositors.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Concerning the naming of the Woman's Charity Club of Boston, which at the moment enjoys the distinction of being the first woman's club to pass resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, an interesting little story is told. When the organization, which was the outgrowth of some temporary charitable work, took form five years ago, a few of its members were opposed to the word club, and considerable discussion was had about it. Finally the President, Mrs. Dyer, settled the matter in the following neat little speech:

"A great many years ago one of the prominent political parties in England took for its motto, 'We hope in God.' This designation being found unwieldy, the initial letters were adopted, and the great Whig Party was named. Now, ladies, we stand for Charity, Love, Union, and Benevolence—C. L. U. B."

* * *

Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson is one of the veteran club women of the New-England States. At present she is the Federation Secretary of "Old and New," an organization having its local habitation at Malden, Mass., and which has been long famous for its sound principles and healthy activities.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia, who, since her popular Presidency of the New Century Club of that city, has identified herself with all progress and reforms, is one of the few women of the country who have been honored by an election to their city's Board of Education. Mrs. Mumford is a pleasant-faced, gray-haired little woman, with a shrewd sense of humor that has bridged many a possible difficulty, both in her club life and its larger developments.

* * *

The convention this past week in Baltimore of the Daughters of the King is the first national one of this order, which must not be confounded with the other order of the King's Daughters. The former is a church body, belonging strictly to the Episcopal Church, and corresponding to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the same Church. It is a little odd that both the King's Daughters and the Daughters of the King have adopted the same emblem, a silver Greek cross, and, as their work is on similar though not identical lines, it is quite easy to confuse the two. There are about 300 chapters of the Daughters of the King in the United States. Mrs. M. J. Franklin of Baltimore is President and Miss E. L. Ryerson of New-York is Secretary of the society.

SIX REASONS WHY WOMEN WORK.

"Why do women work?" asks Walter Besant, and then he replies that there are six principal reasons:

1. Because their intellectual activity will not allow them to rest at home. Such a woman, for instance, was George Eliot. There are intellectual openings for them in every direction. A woman of this kind may study medicine, science, history; she may teach as well as study; she may write; she may become a journalist or an editor; she may lecture. Any of these lives are better to such a brain than the old-fashioned social round and domestic duties, the embroidery, the piano playing, and the small arts. These are the happy workers; but these are not the average.

2. Because they must earn money somehow. Among these are the unhappy workers, the unwilling workers, who, so long as they have to work for a living, miss the life they would prefer.

3. Because they want to make a little more money for dress or for spending. A very considerable class.

4. Because they have taken up a cause, and feel called upon to speak, act, write, and work for it.

5. Because they have become "advanced" women, and they want, above all things, to show that they are as good as the men.

6. Because their home lives are so deadly dull and unsocial, and lonely and vacuous, that they want a change.

THE FIRST WOMAN RABBI.

Miss Rachel Frank of California to be So Ordained.

Persons who attended the Congress of Religions in Chicago in August will recall the interest with which they listened to the opening prayer, offered, as it was, by a young woman, and rich, as it was, in fervid, impassioned utterances. When the first session was over there were many to crowd about and congratulate Miss Rachel Frank, who, as the youngest delegate present, had been invited to make the invocation, and many who did not speak to her stood apart to admire the modest yet strong demeanor of the slender, dark-eyed girl, as she quietly accepted the warm commendations that were showered upon her.

Miss Rachel, or Miss Ray Frank, as she is oftenest called, is a native of California, and to her is to be accorded the distinction of becoming the first woman rabbi in the world. She has already studied at the Hebrew College in Cincinnati, which, with its fellow in this city, makes up the

Miss Ray Frank.

list of such institutions in this country, but has not finished the course, wishing to interpolate some additional study before taking the rite.

In an account of Miss Frank and her interesting career, The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"She is the first woman student in the college, and will be the first to be ordained as a rabbi. There is absolutely no precedent in this country or in any other, as no woman before has occupied the position of rabbi. The career of the prophetess Deborah forms the only analogy to the work Miss Frank has undertaken, and even here the likeness fails, for when Deborah preached to Israel there were no synagogues. Since then there have been noted women teachers, but there is a distinction between teacher and preacher in the mind of the Jew. * * * People are asking what name Miss Frank will be called by when she is ordained a rabbi. Being the first woman in the world to occupy such a position, naturally the name does not exist. When she has occupied the pulpit or has lectured in the synagogue, Miss Frank has worn a street dress, or a half-evening dress of light crepe. This is quite in line with the rabbis of the reform congregations, who have discarded the robe and cap of the orthodox congregations.

"Miss Frank will probably remain with her family and friends in Oakland this Winter. After that, her plans are unformed. While in Chicago, several wealthy Hebrews were desirous of forming a congregation, with her as their rabbi. A feeling of lack of preparation forced her to decline, although Rabbi Moses, the most celebrated Jewish divine in Chicago, encouraged her to accept, and said that the Jews need women in their pulpits."

AUTUMN FASHION CHAT.

Black evening goods are much admired just now. A black Brussels net is bouretted with dots and knots of jet beads, and has three rows of jet spangles set four or five inches apart around the bottom. The spangles are oval, and are not sewed flat, but by one end, leaving the other loose, and they are put on in thick rolls an inch wide. The spaces between the rolls are closely bouretted with jet to match the rest of the fabric.

Black net is wrought with silver, and black lace has the pattern picked out in gold, silver, jet, and steel. White silk embroidery on black net is effective. Heavy gold borders a foot or more in width finish black tulle and net that have trailing vines of gold running far up the skirt, meeting a shower of flower clusters. The borders are worked in new and elaborate designs.

* * *

For the garniture of evening costumes and the arrangement of those dainty capes, frills, ruches, berthas, and fichus that do so much for woman's dress, are lovely new laces having fruit and flower patterns in colors on black. Fine black net is worked in colored silk broche, in bright yellow, magenta, pale blue and green. The clusters of yellow berries look like barberries, the red ones like currants, but they hang from straying vines.

White chiffon, with a narrow hemstitched hem, and rows of drawn work, is embroidered in white silk in exquisite floral designs, repeated over the fabric in several sizes, buds and blossoms, large leaves, and tiny ones, massed in deep borders, and scattered around promiscuously above. Embroidered vines are made to clamber over artistic fences, and the motif of every design is natural and pleasing.

The embroidery on the new fancy chiffons is in high relief, and the fabrics are among the handsomest brought out for evening wear. Sprigs and dots are substituted for rosebuds and the other floral work in plainer and less expensive but yet beautiful goods. Serpentine chiffon is crimped in large, round, accordion fluting, and is in the most charming shades. This crimped chiffon was offered in limited variety in the Spring.

* * *

An entirely new fabric is chrysanthemum crepe, in which narrow riblike cords wave crosswise of half-inch grooves made by an almost imperceptible crimping. Like the waved chiffon, the coloring is perfect, all the varied chrysanthemum shades, and many more, being shown. The peculiar weave, which is strictly new and specially suited to the thin texture, helps to make these goods remarkably attractive. The waved ribs have a grained, armure effect, and, looking across the width, the crimps bear a curious resemblance to the crimped chrysanthemum petals.

* * *

Every mother of little ones is familiar with the French flannels in which narrow stripes are arranged in groups, ombre in some one color, say, blue on a white ground. This design is produced now in silk, and makes pretty party gowns for little girls and misses, and even for young women. Its best trimming, when in blue and white, is black velvet and white lace, with perhaps a delicate trimming of pearls. Insertions of lace are let into the silk and are edged with the pearl trimming, while black velvet is used for the waist-line drapery and is placed around the neck and on the short sleeves.

* * *

Black velvet bodices draped with pearl fringe are worn with light silks that are pearl trimmed. Bands of black velvet are inserted and hung with pearls. Crystal is used on blue velvet and jet on scarlet and magenta. With these colors the ecru laces are prettiest, while with yellow silk black must be noted again. White and yellow are combined frequently, as in a yellow satin with narrow ribbon stripes of white satin. Two stripes, each picot edged, are set close together, and between the couples the space of the two is left.

A yellow satin-finished surah is powdered with small dots and brocaded with rosebuds and leaves, all in self-color, the figuring bringing out several shades of the color. A light yellow brocade has a skeleton leaf thrown up in darker yellow. It is remarkable how many different shades can be brought out in one fabric by merely varying the weave without changing the texture or color of the thread. Some of the most beautiful effects in silk and wool textiles are created in this way.

* * *

Fabric shading is so little understood or appreciated by many modistes that they pay no attention to it in modeling a costume. It is in the appreciation of such details that the French costume artists have one of their strongest points of superiority over the domestic. Emily Rayner, in her fashion "Foreshadowings," written monthly for Mrs. John A. Logan's Home Magazine, offers, in reference to the beautiful, velvety Venetian cloth, a timely warning in the remark that "Care should be taken to see that all portions of a costume are cut the same way of the cloth, or there will be different shadings of the color throughout the entire garment."

* * *

The marked shading to be noted in garments of astrakhan fur is due to the fact that the skins are so small that the fur must be turned in every possible way in order to utilize them to the best advantage. In the astrakhan this shading is one of the chief beauties of the finished garment. With many of the other furs, on the contrary, extreme care is exercised that the lay of the fur shall not be reversed, as the result would be disastrous.

* * *

The pretty fur collarettes, of numberless designs, bring to women with handsome but unfashionable coats just the possibility for which they have been looking—that of making their coats "do" for another season. An ingenious woman who was quick to see her opportunity has availed herself of it as follows: Her coat was a genuine overcoat of the most severe cut in favor last Winter. The sleeves were plain coat sleeves, with but slight fullness at the top. The cloth was black, an expensive imported novelty.

The coat was taken to a furrier, who ripped the seams to the waist line and inserted broad gores of astrakhan. With a flaring collarette, deep cuffs, and large muff of the same fur, the coat is transformed. The sleeves are entirely remodeled by the effect of the cuffs and the breadth given to the shoulders by the chic collarette. The astrakhan set of collarette, muff, and cuffs may be worn alone or with another wrap, so that their expense need not be charged exclusively to the wrap for which they were purchased.

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A brown matelasse of somewhat less difficult cut is in the hands of a leading furrier, with orders to flare the skirt with mink gores, and, at the furrier's suggestion, the sleeevs will be broadened at the top by gores of mink that will point below the elbow. An instance of the way in which fashion's freaks sometimes come to the aid of the sex, which suffers much martyrdom in striving to keep up with her whims, is that of a New-York woman who possessed one of those indestructible, heavy wool gowns which prove so invaluable for Winter shopping. It was one of the rough-and-ready costumes, available when the weather would permit of nothing else.

The terrible condition of the streets last Winter, however, made an impression upon even this gown, so its owner decided upon the plebeian experiment of having it washed. A skillful laundress restored it to pristine freshness, and when it had been faced with rubber cloth and nicely finished around the bottom, it was packed away to await the Autumn storms. A week or so ago saw it resurrected and tried on to insure its readiness for use. But the very characteristic which made it peerless for rough wear, its unadulterated woolenness, was against it in the washing process, and it had ascended six inches or more above its former length.

With a sigh of regret that she might not wear it just as it was, (how comfortable to walk in,) the woman promptly handed it over to her sewing woman, with instructions to cut the skirt and insert a broad band of fur four inches above the bottom. Now, with fur bodice and sleeve trimmings, the gown is more desirable than before. A band of fur set some distance above the edge of the skirt is handsome in effect, and every way more sensible than on the bottom, where it catches the dirt and soon is worn ragged.

* * *

This method of using fur bands is noted at present in very elegant costumes. A coat of green-faced cloth is trimmed with moire Persian in narrow bands. The coat is a redingote, with long three-quarter skirt. Three bands of the fur circle the skirt, set four inches apart and four inches from the edge. The tight lower sleeves are banded in the same way, but with less distance between the bands. The upper sleeves are full puffs, drooping from deep shirring at the shoulder.

The coat is made tight fitting by darts, and a wide, ornamental shirring at the waist line, front and back, gives fullness to the skirt. A Persian lamb collar develops into a small gored collarette that points downward, in fichu style, and extends in a broad facing of the fronts to the bottom. The garment is lined with squirrel. If the length of the skirt was extended to the foot of the gown, the wrap would be one of the most comfortable and serviceable of the handsome wraps, and particularly well adapted to general wear in the New-York climate.

WILL LIVE IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Grant has determined to make her future home in Washington, and during her recent sojourn here spent most of her time in house hunting. Almost every available residence in the West End now vacant was offered for her consideration, through the efforts of the various real estate agents, and it is safe to assert that she made an exhaustive examination of no less than fifty before leaving for New-York with her daughter without coming to any definite conclusion in regard to a selection. Those that suited her fancy did not suit her purse, and when houses desirable in both these respects were offered for her approval the locality, as a rule, proved unsatisfactory. Mrs. Grant has not given up hope of ultimate success, and candidly avers her preference for Washington as a place of residence.—Washington Post.

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PERSONAL.

Every visitor to St. Paul, Minn., who has seen the big red sandstone pile familiarly known throughout the American Occident as "Jim Hill's house"—(and statistics are not at hand to show the number of St. Paul's visitors who have not seen it)—will be interested in the bit of domestic gossip, that twenty servants and one housekeeper are needed to keep each floor of the enormous dwelling in order. There is a magnificent Minneapolis mansion that boasts, it is said, seventeen servants and a housekeeper, but this retinue, St. Paul is proud to prove, is for the entire establishment, while Mr. Hill's twenty and one are the equipment for his every floor. Although of such gigantic proportions, the Hill house is most beautiful as well, and its situation upon that stateliest of sites, St. Anthony's Hill, makes it one of the choicest as well as one of the costliest dwellings in this country.

* * *

The recent deaths in England of Elizabeth Lady Eastlake and Mrs. Alexander Ireland remove two women prominent in the English world of letters. Lady Eastlake will probably be longest remembered by her excoriating criticism of "Jane Eyre" in The Quarterly Review, which at the time was supposed to have ground Charlotte Bronte to powder. She is also identified with the completion of the religious art work, whose conception belonged to Anna Jameson who died, however, before the voluminous work was much more than well under way. Mrs. Ireland is best known by her life of Jane Welsh Carlvie.

* * *

The presence in her ancestral home, at Salem, Mass., of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Mary Endicott, who, with her distinguished husband, is visiting in this country, seems to be a delight to the whole community as well as to the members of the household in the colonial mansion known as the Endicott Place. Mrs. Chamberlain's career in the home of her adoption has been of the sort that makes every American woman proud to point to her as a representative American woman in England.

* * *

The Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Elizabeth Harriet Grosvenor, is the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is reported to be the wealthiest peer in England and whose magnificent country-seat, Eton Hall, near Chester, is one of the show places of Great Britain. As the Ormondes have no children, both their present and prospective estates will probably fall to a younger brother, Lord James, who is married to an American woman, Miss Ellen Stager, daughter of the late Gen. Anson Stager of Chicago.

* * *

The army of trained nurses has received its first recruit from the Indian race in the person of Miss Nancy Cornelius, a young Indian girl, who has just taken her diploma at the Hartford Training School. Some of the traditional characteristics of the red man—deftness with the fingers, light, quick movements, and a good memory—are admirable traits in a nurse, and if Miss Cornelius possesses them she should excel in her profession.

* * *

Many old houses in Holland have a special door which is never open save on two occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and groom enter by this door; it is then nailed or barred up until a death occurs, when it is opened and the body is removed by this exit.

* * *

Princess Maud of Wales, who is more like her father than any other of the Prince of Wales's children, inherits the paternal love of humor. She is an inveterate punster as well, and she and her father make a merry pair when they are in joking mood.

* * *

That phenomenal young sculptor, Theo Alice Ruggles, is now the wife of Henry Kitson, himself a worker in the plastic art.

* * *

The Empress of Russia's physician when in attendance upon his imperial patient receives a fee of $350 a day (700 rubles.)

* * *

Queen Isabella of Spain celebrated recently her sixty-second birthday.

A Memorial of Rebecca Gratz.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Jewish Congregation Mickve Israel, which is one of the oldest in the country, will shortly become possessed of a bequest of $100,000, its inheritance under the will of Hyman Gratz, which now becomes operative through the death last week, at Chestnut Hill, of Horace A. Moses. Hyman Gratz, who died forty years ago, was a brother of Rebecca Gratz, who was immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in Ivanhoe. The trust in question was intended by her brother as a memorial to her, and is "for the establishment and support of a college under the direction of the Portuguese Hebrew Congregation Knai Kadosh Mickve Israel of the City of Philadelphia."

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

MR. MANSFIELD'S SHYLOCK AND MR. BELASCO'S ILL-FATED PLAY.

Some Reasons for Regretting the Quick Withdrawal of "The Younger Son" at the Empire Theatre—A Charming Production of "The Merchant of Venice" at Herrmann's—The New Plays This Week and the Various Changes of Bill at the City Theatres.

Of the two new theatrical productions of last week that were looked forward to with interest, only Mr. Mansfield's tasteful and ingenious revival of "The Merchant of Venice" at Herrmann's now remains on view. In the case of "The Younger Son" at the Empire, Mr. Charles Frohman has acted with businesslike energy. That play failed to draw many persons to the theatre, or to sufficiently please those it did draw; wherefore Mr. Frohman speedily consigned it to the place of departed plays.

It is a pity that Mr. Belasco has met with failure, but that is a sort of novelty for him, and he is not the kind of man to weep over split melodramas. He'll go to work again with renewed vigor and, I trust, a clear sense of the necessity of keeping his metaphors unmixed, though, of course, his mixed metaphors did not precipitate the failure of his play any more than the extremely natural taking off and putting on of rubber overshoes by the actors helped to sustain its illusion.

The failure of the play, however, is not so great a novelty as the prompt acknowledgment of it by the persons most interested. This is a new and most encouraging sign of awakening commercial and artistic intelligence in the theatrical world. It is bad for theatrical business, and worse for dramatic art, to strive to force upon the public a play the public does not want, even if it is a good play of an unpopular quality. Whatever discourages people from going to the regular playhouses and sends them for entertainment to the variety halls and spectacular shows is bad for the drama. "The Younger Son" was, of course, not a good, but a reasonably bad, play of a quality generally believed to be popular.

It had, indeed, the elements of great success, such as the devotion of a declamatory mother to her sons, the matchless purity, stated in many words, of a pretty American girl who "taught school" and made worsted things for church fairs; the easily-proven moral that plain, honest labor is much beter for ordinary folks than the Art career, with a large "A"; the grief of a discarded wife, the frolicsome courtship of a kitten and a cub who wore a big chrysanthemum in his buttonhole what time he had on his overalls; and in its purely pictorial features it seemed to be well designed to tickle the public fancy.

But all these elements were put together with a strange lack of tact for Mr. Belasco, and from the moment in Act I. when the heroine, who had skipped on the stage like a Central Park squirrel crossing a roadway in front of a fast team, and had otherwise disported herself merrily for a full half-hour, suddenly revealed that she had a canker gnawing at her heart, the illusion of the piece wavered and the action wobbled.

Talking about a dead play, though, is no fun. The failure of "The Younger Son" is regrettable on Mr. Belasco's account, for he is recognized as a competent man in his field, inspired ever by a wise and good purpose, the making, not of literature, but of interesting, actable plays for the people of his time, and also on account of the excellent company of the Empire Theatre, whose return to their home was so warmly welcomed. The play was well acted, though no member of the company revealed any new power except Odette Tyler. Mr. Frohman has a whole boxful of new plays, and it is not likely that he feels at all despondent.

* * *

Mr. Mansfield's revival of "The Merchant of Venice" shows what an artist among managers can do with Shakespeare on a small stage, without an extravagant expenditure or any pretentious fuss. The comedy is beautifully mounted and richly costumed; all the stage business is new, and most of it is in the best possible taste. It is needless to say that none of it is in bad taste, but neither the pursuit of Shylock by a playful mob in the public square—a Meiningen invention—nor the doings of the four speechless Hebrews in court impressed me as valuable illustrations of the meaning of the play. They are not positively objectionable. Perhaps, in a second view of the performance, they might seem to be desirable modern improvements.

Mansfield's impersonation of Shylock—an impersonation in the best sense of the word—is one of his most artistic efforts, and is also assuredly popular. He will be enabled to retain "The Merchant" in his repertory with profit. His conception of the character is simple, almost devoid of little subtleties, and it is lucidly and powerfully expressed. Pictorially, he has done nothing better; dramatically, I think some of his least-appreciated portrayals—his splendid Richard, for instance, and his slighted Nero—superior. Think? I know they are. The public does not know them well yet. The general performance has, of course, been greatly improved since the first night, and no change has been made except the omission of the pretty and poetically-devised dance of wood nymphs in the beginning of the Summer night scene, which was objected to by some modern Shylocks who had influence with Mansfield because it was not "nominated in the bond." There is no mention of a dance of wood nymphs in Shakespeare. Neither, by the way, is there any mention of the clothes the actors wear or of the gondolas painted on the drop scene.

But the performance is long enough and good enough without the dance. Miss Cameron's Portia is dainty and bright, rather than majestic and tender; she is pleasingly vivacious, and always pleasing. Mr. Forrest, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Andrews, and some of the others play their parts better than people who have endured Shakespearean performances on the New-York stage in the last twenty years have often seen them played.

E. A. D.

Theatrical Business in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The World's Fair period in Chicago theatricals will probably come to an end with the present week. That the crowds are thinning out gradually is evident from the falling off in theatrical audiences the last few days. From this time on the playhouses will depend again upon local patronage. Only one prominent change in current bills will mark the transition, however.

M. Coquelin and Mme. Hading and their French company will retire from Hooley's and be succeeded by A. M. Palmer's home company from New-York, which will be seen its two weeks' stay in two plays, "Mercedes" and "A Pair of Spectacles."

At the Columbia the London Lyceum company will begin its final week, presenting Mr. Irving and Miss Terry in "The Merchant of Venice" Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and Saturday afternoon, and in "Becket" Thursday and Friday evenings.

"Sinbad," at the Chicago Opera House, will enter upon its last week but one, after which it will go on the road. "Lady Windermere's Fan" will fill its final week at the Schiller. Hoyt's musical farce, "A Trip to Chinatown," has two weeks before it at the Grand Opera House, and William H. Crane's "Brother John" one week longer at McVicker's.

The Auditorium will discontinue daily matinees after the present week, but will give afternoon performances of "America" Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

A succession of old and time-honored minor attractions will bring on a week of monotony at the outlying theatres. A slight exception to the rule must be made in the case of the Haymarket, where Robert Mantell will appear in "The Corsican Brothers" and "The Face in the Moonlight." Havlin's presents the sensational melodrama, "Lost in New-York," and the Alhambra repeats the old play, "My Jack." To the Empire comes Dan Sully in "The Corner Grocery." The Newell brothers, in the sensational play, "The Operator," appear at the Windsor.

Max Goldenrath, the Assistant Manager of the Schiller, is back again at his post, almost fully recovered from the serious injuries received in the railroad accident at Colehour six weeks ago. Next Monday evening he will have a benefit at the theatre, "Lady Windermere's Fan" being the play. Out near the World's Fair Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" will continue through next Tuesday, when its long season ends.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Next Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, a big benefit performance will be given at the Imperial Music Hall in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever, starvation, storm, and nakedness at Brunswick, Ga., and the sea islands. The benefit is to be under the auspices of the Citizens' Relief Committee, of which Dr. William T. Jenkins, Health Officer, is Secretary. A host of well-known artists have volunteered their services, and a rousing programme may be expected. Tuesday afternoon next the boxes will be sold at auction from the stage of the Imperial. Manager Kraus, who is sanguine of raising fully $3,000 by the entertainment, will act as auctioneer. There will be a remarkably strong bill at the Imperial all this week, with many new "turns."

—These plays and players will be seen at the Philadelphia playhouses this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Company, in "Americans Abroad"; Chestnut Street Theatre, E. S. Willard, in "The Professor's Love Story"; Broad Street, Nat C. Goodwin, in "In Mizzoura"; Walnut Street, Joseph Jefferson, in "Rip Van Winkle"; Park, "A Trip to Chinatown"; Bijou, variety and comic opera; Girard Avenue, Creston Clarke, in "Hamlet"; Grand Opera House, Hinrichs's Opera Company; Empire, "The Senator"; Carncross's Opera House, minstrelsy.

—At Palmer's, "1492" continues to run merrily along, unaffected, apparently, by the "financial stringency" or the attractions at the other houses. Frequent changes are made in the specialties introduced in the Madison Square scene, so that there is always something new to be seen. It is now certain that burlesque will occupy the stage at Palmer's all Winter. Should the popularity of "1492" show signs of waning, Manager Rice will at once present "Venus," which is now in its second month in Boston.

—At the Bijou this week Robert Hilliard and Paul Arthur will present "The Nominee," a comedy in which Nat C. Goodwin made one of his most pronounced hits. Mr. Hilliard will play Jack Medford, Mr. Goodwin's old part, and Mr. Arthur will be seen as Leopold Bunyon, L.L. D., his original character. The supporting company includes Olive May, Estelle Mortimer, Jeannette Ferrill, Ida Bell, Theodore Babcock, Walter B. Woodall, and E. J. Lalor. Next week Marie Jansen will be the attraction at this house, in her new comedy, "Delmonico's at Six."

—The Tavary English Opera Company will furnish entertainment for the Boston people at the Globe Theatre this week; Pauline Hall and Richard Golden at the Columbia, in "The Honeymooners"; "Hands Across the Sea," at the Bowdoin Square; "The Other Man," at the Hollis Street; "Prince Pro Tem," at the Museum; Stuart Robson, in "A Comedy of Errors," at the Tremont; "Venus," at the Park; Clara Morris, at the Grand Opera House, and "The Black Crook," with Carmencita's Spanish dances, at the Boston Theatre.

—Tony Pastor's return to his own theatre in Fourteenth Street has been welcomed by large audiences during the past week. A number of changes will be made in his company this week. Among the artists who will contribute to an excellent variety show are J. W. Kelly, Frank Bush, the English Musical Four, (their first appearance here;) Eunice Vance, Clara Beckwith, the Water Queen; the two Franks, gymnasts; Zarmo, the Crane brothers, and Prof. J. E. Bartine, who will introduce his dog hippodrome.

—The Lilliputians remain but one more week at Niblo's. On Monday, Nov. 6, "A Trip to Mars" will be succeeded by "Olaf," the first production in English ever made by the Rosenfeld Brothers. The scenery and costumes for the drama have all been made in Europe, and the cast selected includes many strong people, notably Minnie Seligman-Cutting and Ellen Burg, who have the principal female parts; Mr. Thalberg, formerly leading man for Modjeska; Charles B. Hanford, and George Fawcett.

—The Kendals will make a change of bill for this, their last week at the Star, presenting "The Silver Shell," a new play by H. J. W. Dam, formerly a well-known newspaper man of this city. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," however, will be repeated at a special matinee Wednesday afternoon. Next week Joseph Jefferson will begin a three-weeks' engagement at this house in "Rip Van Winkle."

—The sale of seats for the first performance of "Becket," by Henry Irving and his company, at Abbey's new theatre, Nov. 8, will be made at auction in the Casino at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The box office of the new theatre will be open Thursday for the sale of places for the first week, and those for the first night not disposed of at auction.

—Sol Smith Russell will give the last performance of "Peaceful Valley" at Daly's tomorrow night. Tuesday he will present a "Poor Relation." This play has been seen here before, but it is said that it has been practically rewritten since its original production at Daly's, so that it may almost be regarded as a new work.

—Joseph Jefferson will play in Philadelphia this week, Stuart Robson in Boston, Roland Reed in Baltimore, Rose and Charles Coghlan in St. Louis, Nat C. Goodwin in Philadelphia, Marie Wainwright in Ohio cities, Mlle. Rhea in St. Paul, Minn.; Clara Morris in Boston, E. S. Willard in Philadelphia, and Julia Marlowe in Washington.

—The success of "Charley's Aunt," at the Standard, is most pronounced. The farce is to be produced in Boston next Winter, with a view to its running through the season there, as it is expected to do here. The Wednesday matinees at the Standard will be continued, except next week, when the afternoon performance will be given on Tuesday, election day.

—In addition to an excellent vaudeville performance, the frequenters of Koster & Bial's Music Hall will witness to-morrow night the first production of "The Koh-i-noor," the alleged comic opera which Oscar Hammerstein evolved, music and libretto, in forty-two hours, under the conditions of a bet.

—"The Country Circus" will have its first performance on the west side at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. Prof. George Cromwell begins his annual series of Sunday night illustrated lectures at this house to-night. The subject of his first lecture will be "The World's Fair."

—"The Princess of Trebizond" will be the operatic feature of the continuous performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. It will be sung three times each day, with Milton Aborn as the circus owner and Clara Thropp as the Prince. A good many clever people will participate in the variety part of the entertainment.

—"In Old Kentucky," with the really fine setting which the managers of the Academy have provided for it, has made a hit, and its projectors now look forward to a long run for the production here. The Lexington race track scene is one of the most realistic ever presented on the big stage of the Academy.

—Mlle. Delmore, the serpentine dancer; Lola Yberri, the Spanish dancer, and Lily Kavanaugh, the songstress, will remain at the Eden Musee this week. Georgie Bryton will also be in the bill, as well as Ransome, the humorist; Delprade, the illusionist, and the gypsy band of Danko Gabor.

—The programme at the Irving Place Theatre this week will be: Monday and Wednesday evenings, "Lolo's Vater"; Tuesday, "Heimath"; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a new comedy by Gustave von Moser, called "Der Lebemann."

—"The Girl I Left Behind Me" begins a two-weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night. This is the first play for a long time that has ventured on a two-weeks' season across the river.

—At the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, James A. Herne will present for the first time in this city his new play, "Shore Acres," which has already been seen in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

—"The Woollen Stocking" is drawing large audiences at Harrigan's, and the popular comedian and Mr. Hanley, his manager, go about the town with faces wreathed in smiles.

—Two weeks remain of the engagement of E. H. Sothern at the Lyceum Theatre. "Sheridan" has proved to be one of the most popular plays in his repertory.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" continues at the American Theatre, and, unless Manager French changes his mind, will remain there until Christmas.

—Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" is still a potent attraction at the Madison Square Theatre, where it will remain for an indefinite season.

—The fine exhibition at the Dore Gallery, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, should not be neglected by sightseers in town.

—"The Corncracker" begins the fourth week of its run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night.

—"Liberty Hall" will be the play at the Empire Theatre this week.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

GOSSIP OF CONCERT HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.

"The Green Bushes" Turned Into an Operetta and Produced in London—Music by C. H. Parry—Rubinstein's New Opera—An Interview with Paderewski—He Reveals Some of the Secrets of His Technical Feats—A New-York Composer Wins Success in London.

A very old dramatic friend has made its appearance in a new guise. This dear old friend is no other than the once-famous Adelphi play, "The Green Bushes," written by the late John Baldwin Buckstone. It has been remade into a comic operetta, under the name of "Miami," by John Hollingshead, and has been brought forward with success at the Princess's Theatre, London. The Westminster Gazette contains an interesting review, in which it says: "Every one is supposed to have seen 'The Green Bushes,' and to know its fantastic story, and we think that Mr. Hollingshead has relied too much on the supposition, since to the stranger 'Miami' must be puzzling, for the adapter has omitted more of the tale than he has used. Indeed, we venture to suggest that 'the argument' of the piece might well be given with the programme—'given,' as we are glad to say there are 'no fees.'

"Nevertheless, we shall follow Mr. Hollingshead's example and presume that it is needless to tell the story of the favorite old melodrama; to do so would perhaps be to give an unjustly unfavorable idea of the plot. It may be doubted whether the subject was well chosen. No doubt it is original to kill the tenor in the second act, but the result is that one does not get half enough of the delightful singing of Mr. Courtice Pounds. Surely some way can be found of introducing him in the last act without outraging such laws of dramatic propriety as are observed by the rest of the remarkable libretto. It is certain, if a couple of songs were written in for him during the last act they would be of material aid to a work at present by no means too long, which, to speak candidly, cannot be regarded as a well-assured success. It would be a great pity to allow any regard for the old story to interfere with such a change, for, as a matter of fact, an audience which, like that of last night, can accept the libretto seriously is not likely to look critically at even the most startling stage device.

"In saying this, we do not mean to speak unkindly; Mr. Hollingshead, although from his choice of musician and company he seems determined to give first-class entertainments, obviously is not catering for the sophisticated class of people who patronize half-guinea stalls. To them the libretto, in its sentimental as well as its comic sides, would have been food for laughter of somewhat unkindly character, while the house of last night, except as regards a few unfortunate lines, received it seriously and with considerable favor.

"The music of Mr. Haydn Parry is not so ambitious as that of 'Cigarette,' the opera by which he first attracted attention, and it is rather a pity, since he is more successful in complex than in simple work. However, if one cannot award it unstinted praise, it is but just to say that most of the numbers thoroughly pleased the audience, and that some of them, notably a 'Lullaby,' charmingly sung by Miss Jessie Bond; a song called 'My Own,' for Connor; a duet, 'My Dearest, Come,' for Connor and Geraldine, and a minuet were very pretty pieces of workmanship. Mr. Warham St. Leger's lyrics were not so good as we should have expected from him, and occasionally, in search for rhyme, he seems to have forgotten the necessity for reason. We should like to cross-examine him as to the meaning of this stanza:

> Love cannot in the radiance dip
> Of some fast-fleeting star,
> Nor pleading raise a trembling lip
> To eyes that gaze afar.

The artists worked very hard, but some had little chance of distinguishing themselves, notably Messrs. George Barrett, Richard Temple, and Charles Ashford. Mr. Courtice Pounds was in capital voice, and sang charmingly the little music that was intrusted to him. Miss Violet Cameron acquitted herself of a somewhat heavier burden in a satisfactory style, and met with hearty approval. Miss Jessie Bond not only sang very prettily, but acted with wonderful brightness and great energy, and Miss Isabel Girardot, though she had to force her pretty voice, which, we fear, will not long stand the strain that she puts upon it, used it with success in some rather trying music. When the curtain came down there was a tremendous call for Mr. Hollingshead, and everybody seemed to feel as anxious as we do that he will not carry out the threat contained in his 'Plain Words to the Public': "I shall give up this, my final, effort in theatrical management, and walk out of the building."

* * *

Anton Rubinstein has left Peterhoff and gone to Dresden, where he will pass the Winter. On his way through Leipsic he had a brief interview with his publisher, Herr Senff, to whom he handed the completed score of his new Biblical opera, "Christus." On this work he has been occupied for several years. According to present arrangements, it will be published about the close of the current year, but no plan has yet been arranged for its performance on the stage.

A letter to a London paper from St. Petersburg says that a proposal has been made for the performance of a series of Russian operas in Paris, in the early part of next year, and negotiations to this end are now in progress. According to present arrangements, sixteen representations of the best works by Russian composers will be given, and will be interpreted by the artists of the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg. M. Rubinstein will conduct his own opera, "The Demon," and M. Tchaikowsky will also direct one of the performances. We shall never forget the first performance of "The Demon" at Covent Garden Theatre, conducted by Rubinstein himself. Suddenly, a flame of fire burst out from the Demon's den, and set the adjoining scenery on fire, which was extinguished, with the aid of Rubinstein, after eight terrible minutes.

* * *

Paderewski was interviewed a few days ago by an English newspaper man.

"You must forgive me if I am dull," said the pianist; "I have a horrible headache. I spent most of yesterday looking over the manuscript of the new book of songs Mr. Willcox is just going to publish. Besides that, I have had a great deal to do with practicing and finishing my new fantasia for Norwich. You see, I really haven't touched a piano the whole Summer, not since I came back from America, and now I must make up for lost time. How much do I practice? Why, always. I sometimes play fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Once, in New-York, I had to work up eight entirely distinct programmes in little over as many days, and then it was a case of seventeen hours daily. One must always be at it to keep the fingers right and the memory active."

"But," the interviewer objected, "how can you live like that? I should think that such a terrible amount of practice would defeat its own end by exhausting you completely and taking all the heart out of you."

"Well, it is tiring, but I'll tell you my own harmless secret. It is playing billiards that has literally saved my life. If I walk, or ride, or merely rest, I go on thinking all the time, and my nerves get no real rest. But when I play billiards I can forget everything, and the result is mental rest and physical rest combined."

They fell to talking of his marvelous technique, of which Leschetizky certainly laid the foundation, but that foundation has been so much built over by Paderewski himself that the structure is practically his own. One thing had always puzzled the interviewer—those crashing chords with the right hand seemed to be delivered with the closed fist, but the force was apparently so great that it was strange that any human hand could deal them without dislocation, or worse.

"Of course, I don't do them with my fist," said Paderewski, "and there's nothing wonderful about them. Sometimes I merely use the third finger—like this," and he showed me the closed hand, with the middle finger stiffened out, "and sometimes with the thumb sideways." He seemed to see nothing wonderful in it, though his hands are so delicate that an ordinary firm shake makes him wince; but he has a forearm of which Sandow might be proud, so perfect is its muscular development. His power, he declared, is entirely nervous.

In the course of further conversation the interviewer asked the great pianist if the rumors as to his retirement as a public performer were true.

"Certainly not," he said. "It is quite true that I do not propose to play very much in public, but I have not the least intention of giving it up altogether. For one thing, it is terribly exhausting, and, for another, I want to be able to write more." Mr. Paderewski then went on to say that until he studied with Leschetizky, in 1886, he had no idea of really going in for the piano as a soloist, and that since his career as a pianist he has found very little time for composition. As is already known, he is engaged on an opera, the subject of which is partly Polish. While on the topic of Polish art in general, Paderewski, apropos of Polish music, said: "It's almost impossible to write any nowadays. The moment you try to be national, every one cries out that you are imitating Chopin, whereas the truth is, that Chopin adopted all the most marked characteristics of our national music so completely that it is impossible not to resemble him in externals, though your methods and ideas may be absolutely your own."

A new two-act opera, "Deidamie," by Henri Marechal, the libretto by Edouard Noel, was produced recently at the Paris Opera. It is said that the composer has in this work remained faithful to the old school and has not wished to follow the modern German manner. The music generally is well spoken of and especially the manner of orchestration.

In February or March next Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" will be performed for the first time at the Paris Opera, under the conductorship of Mr. Paul Taffanel, who has recently been following the performances of the work at Munich.

Mr. Francis Korbay, the Hungarian musician and composer, who has been living in New-York for the last twenty years, has become exceedingly popular in England. His Hungarian songs, which have just been published, are sung everywhere, and in the Summer he was invited by the Duke of Westminster to give a concert at Grosvenor House of his own compositions exclusively. This was attended by about 500 people, all of them notable in the most exclusive social, musical, and artistic circles of London, and was a success in every way. Paderewski has accepted a Hungarian fantasie for piano and orchestra, composed by Mr. Korbay, and will give it its first public performance this Winter. Mr. Korbay is at present engaged in completing a set of twenty piano pieces ordered by a London publishing firm, and is also instrumenting a march for Walter Damrosch, who will play it at one of the Sunday concerts during the coming season.

Mr. Korbay, who is an extremely modest man, has been at work putting the melodies of his native country into attractive form for the last twenty years, but general public recognition of his work has only come to him lately.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—Never before in the twenty years of the existence of the Oratorio Society of New-York have four such immortal masterpieces been presented in one season as those selected for performance during the coming Winter. Grell's wonderful mass, a capella, "Missa Solemnis," which was given with such remarkable success several seasons ago, will be the first, on Dec. 1 and 2; the usual Christmas-time performance of "The Messiah," on Dec. 29 and 30; the greatest work of Johann Sebastian Bach, "The Passion Music After St. Matthew," on Feb. 23 and 24, and Mendelssohn's masterpiece, "St. Paul," on March 30 and 31. Mme. Lillian Nordica, soprano, and Mr. Plunket Greene, basso, have already been engaged for these concerts, and engagements with other first-class soloists are now pending. The renewal of seats to former subscribers, which has been progressing during the past week, has been quite satisfactory, and on next Tuesday morning, Oct. 31, the sale to new subscribers will commence. The ticket office will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its first concert Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, at Carnegie Music Hall, where it will be heard to better advantage than in the past. This concert will introduce to the public Mr. Emil Paur, the new conductor of the organization. Mme. Emma Eames will be the singer. The programme is as follows: Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Beethoven; aria from "Le Cid," Massenet; rhapsodie, No. 2, Dvorak; aria from "Armide," Gluck; overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz.

—In his third and last Chopin recital at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann will interpret the following numbers: Allegro de concert, Opus 46; barcarole, Opus 60; fantaisie impromptu, Opus 66; nocturne, Opus 27, No. 2; fantaisie, Opus 49; scherzo, Opus 31; four preludes, Opus 28, Nos. 15, 16, 19, 24; ballade, Opus 38; mazourka, Opus 41, No. 3; two valses, Opus 64, No. 2, and Opus 42.

—The National Conservatory of Music of America, 126 and 128 East Seventeenth Street, will hold a special entrance examination for opera and the vocal department on Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M., thus furnishing an opportunity to all who, on account of the large number of applicants, were unable to obtain a hearing in September last.

—Gounod, Massenet, Dubois, Godard, Garcin, Leonard, and Bemberg have dedicated compositions to the French violinist, Henri Marteau, who returns next week to his native town, Reims, France, after a most successful tournee in Germany. A "concert d'adieu" is to be given Marteau by the Philharmonic Society at Reims on the eve of his departure for America on Nov. 11.

—Mme. Amalia Materna will be the soloist at the first afternoon and first evening concert of the Symphony Society on Nov. 10 and 11. The programme will be as follows: Brahms's first symphony in C minor; an air by Mme. Materna; Berlioz's dramatic overture, "Romeo and Juliet," and the prelude and finale (Isolde's Liebestod) from "Tristan," by Mme. Materna and the orchestra.

—At his opening concert in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Thanksgiving night the pianist Joseph Slivinsky will play Rubinstein's D minor concerto, solo numbers by Mendelssohn and Chopin, and the Liszt fantasy on Meyerbeer's "Robert."

—Miss Catharine Linyard and Messrs. Graham Reed and James Brenan will appear at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in "Pinafore," commencing Tuesday evening, with increased chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Mr. C. Mortimer Wiske.

—At the Garden Theatre "The Algerian" continues to be acted and sung. A confusion of names on the programme led to Miss Pigman's being credited with the clever work done by Miss Nellie Braggins on the night of the production.

—The first concert of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn will be given in the Academy of Music on Nov. 9. Amalia Materna will be the soloist.

—Gerrit Smith has resumed his Monday afternoon free organ recitals at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

—As for Mr. Francis Wilson at the Bijou Theatre, it is his one thousandth offense. And the punishment fits the crime.

—The concerts of the Imperial Austrian Infantry Band will begin at the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night.

—M. Vladimir de Pachmann's final piano recital will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Big British Steam Yachts.

From The London Telegraph.

Yachts of enormous size and of the most luxurious fittings have in recent years become the order of the day, and Mr. Cecil Leigh's White Heather, Mr. Wythe's St. George, and Lord Ashburton's magnificent craft Venetia are notable examples of the floating palaces of the period; but it has been left to Mr. Laycock to eclipse them all with his Valhalla, the largest English yacht afloat.

True, the American owners vie with us in the size of their vessels and the perfection of their arrangements, and Mr. Astor's new boat, the Valliant (sic) is even larger than the Valhalla; but no yacht that flies the English flag can approach the splendid steam craft now fitting out at Southampton for a lengthened cruise. In the early part of this year she proved herself on her first voyage to be an admirable sea boat and very fast under sail, and there is every prospect that the large party soon to leave England with Mr. Laycock on an even longer voyage than that of last Spring will find that the splendid vessel deserves the reputation she has already earned.

IBSEN'S PLAYS IN PARIS

ROSMERSHOLM GIVES PARISIANS A COLD SHUDDER.

Growing Interest in the Norwegian Dramatist—The Play Introduced by Lacour—It Is the Sixth Ibsen Play Paris Has Seen—A Series of Dramas by Foreign Playwrights Projected—Devotion of French Ibsenites to Their Idol—Their Pilgrimage to the Bouffes du Nord.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—It is a pleasure to be able to write about a dramatic enterprise—I regret the commonplace if expressive word—given in all its strength and integrity to the development of art in its highest expression. It is not an easy task to bring new things to a market rich in itself, self-provided, so to speak, and already satiated with more or less popular foreign novelties. To this intellectual effort M. Lugne-Poe determined to devote his patient love and respect and the experience gathered from Antoine and his theatre, where the new manager had long been a strength and authority. The idea is to give a monthly representation of some celebrated foreign author, and the first choice made was Ibsen.

The name, if not popular in a wide sense, is attractive and imposing. To make the Rosmersholm quite clear, M. Leopold Lacour was asked to preface the drama by some explanation—just as M. Jules Lemaitre did for the Ibsenian representations of the Vaudeville. The Scandinavian Shakespeare, as his followers here love to call him, may now be said to enjoy the right of Parisian conquest. Thanks to the energy of three young men, he has now won new laurels. Without money and without a theatre, M. Lugne-Poe and his friends improvised a stage, its mounting, and the simple costumes in the out-of-the-way place of amusement called the Bouffes du Nord, and there went the public familiar to all such invitations; the distinct few, those who first loved Wagner, then Tolstoi, then Dostoievsky.

As M. Lacour said in his eloquence, since forty years French dramatic art has turned on the same respectable pivot, quite clear, and without much thought or vision. Ibsen, on the contrary, wrote for the reflective, patient people of the north, constant students of the human mind. It would take time to acclimate his sober thought, but, the first step taken, Paris had remembered its impression, and even the large public, the unwashed, in an intellectual sense, were more ready to hearken to-day than yesterday. M. Lacour was clear in his explanation and his choice of language; his word painting was as fascinating as the subject itself.

"Rosmersholm" is the sixth Ibsenian play given here since three years. Not bad for volatile Paris, that does much very quietly, and if the audience interested in such venture is limited, the subsequent pen-and-ink flow of praise or condemnation is unlimited and ardent for the battle. It still remains a question whether the writer will ever influence the mass of the people, and M. Lugne-Poe did not mean to answer or to decide this problem. To this masterpiece of Ibsen will be added the superior literary efforts of other men of other nations and the Oeuvre has no other ambition than the presentation of foreign brainwork.

It is hard for the Latin race to understand the cruel doubt, the bitterness, and the constantly sombre reflection of Ibsen, but they wake to the new horizon of conjecture, and they delight in the familiar presentation of the characters in all the commonplace detail brought to bear so as to form and build the complex figure. Symbolism brought down to the wear and tear of daily life seems wonderful indeed, and in "Rosmersholm" this curious quality is even more distinct than in the "Canard Sauvage" and the "Dame de la Mer."

I shall touch the subject briefly, for the play is widely known. Some truant mind may have escaped its reading, and for such I will explain. The pastor Rosmer lives in the old dwelling of his family in the wild depths of the Norwegian fjord. His wife, Felicie, committed suicide several years previous, and everybody had concluded as to her insanity. Since this death a young girl, Rebecca, continues to live as an inmate of the house. Persuasive, beautiful, and above all eloquent in the belief of her doctrines, she soon rules every one, even Rosmer, whose weak character stands no chance. She converts him to the faith of perfect liberty; she teaches him to scorn his religion but to believe in humanity, in the good to be done to all mankind, at whatever cost. Henceforward Rosmer abandons his church and lives alone with Rebecca and an old servant. He throws himself heart and soul into the work of regeneration, thinking therein to find comfort, peace, and the possibility of helping others.

Soon disgust with mankind in general eats away the first enthusiasm, and Rosmer begins to live upon the growing love for Rebecca. He is forty-five and she twenty-eight. Marriage would seem possible, even proper; but Rebecca will not taint their platonic affection, which should and must suffice.

In truth, Rebecca dare not wed; she is tortured by the remorse of having displeased the late wife. She knows that Felicie did not kill herself in a moment of madness, but because she thought that the influence of Rebecca had won and lost her husband's soul. Her death was an expiatory sacrifice; self-imposed, with the trust that its mission might become sacred and lasting. No happiness has come or been found. Tempest-tossed, despised by all, the couple conclude to die too, and in the same way, and the torrent carries the dead bodies far out to the sea and beyond human eyes. "Madame has taken them," says the old servant.

It would be almost impossible to convey any idea of the impression given by this superb study of the human mind, or of the effect produced on the audience. Almost breathless attention followed each word, and the recognition of the stronger scenes was more instantaneous but not less conclusive than of the more obscure points, which gave the opportunity for discussion and elucidation to the people—those who go to hear such plays—are learning to play it.

M. Lugne-Poe triumphed as Rosmer. He had evidently studied the book, the character, the special development, and the general outline of the Ibsen theatre. Mme. Bady was conscientious as Rebecca, but the part would require genius. Mme. France, M. Ravel, and M. Charny completed a cast equal to the explanation, if not to the perfection of the demand made by every Ibsenian drama.

The task was not an easy one, and it calls for greater admiration because the effort was and must be almost unrewarded. The play is seen only by a circle of art lovers, and its mission is a silent one. It has to be accomplished for art alone, and all those who labored to this purpose should be honored. Next month will bring another representation from the Oeuvre, and in giving thanks to M. Lugne-Poe for the courteous invitation I echo the wish of all, that the second choice may equal the first.

L. K.

Bengal Peasant Proverbs.

From The London Daily News.

The wisdom of the Bengal peasant cultivators finds expression in proverbs, of which a collection has been made by a Babu in the Agricultural Department of that province. His appreciation of the outwardly revered Brahmin betrays itself incidentally in the maxim, "Rain and inundation disappear when south winds blow, like the Brahmin as soon as he has received his fee."

Other Bengal rural aphorisms are: "Have the land which receives the washings of the village, and the bullock which walks fast, and marry the girl whose mother is good." "He who works in the field himself with the laborers gets the full profit; he who, being unable to work himself, supervises the workings of the laborers, gets half the profit; he who orders the laborers from his house does not get enough to eat."

The Reward of a Bridge Builder.

From The London Daily News.

It has frequently been observed that public benefactors often have no other reward than the consciousness of their good deeds. The inhabitants of the little town of Loschwitz, near Dresden, are determined that no reproach shall be leveled against them in a matter of this kind. Their Burgomaster is a worthy man who has ruled over them with signal ability, and who, in particular, has succeeded, during his tenure of office, in constructing a bridge over the Elbe at a place where several previous attempts to do so had failed.

The Communal Council have assembled in solemn deliberation to consider what reward to offer to their distinguished fellow-citizen, and the upshot is that he has been officially informed that, in recognition of his services, he will be permitted to cross the bridge as often as he likes without paying the halfpenny toll.

BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK.

ISIDOR STRAUS.

Isidor Straus is a fair type of the broad-minded, public-spirited men through whom this city maintains its commercial supremacy and its metropolitan character. Knowing the entire alphabet of his business, quick to seize upon and improve opportunities of trade, and strictly attentive to the duties which an exacting position imposes upon him, his equipment covers a much wider range than is comprised within the limitations of shop.

With a keen sense of the duties of a citizen and a natural aptitude for the study of public questions, there is no subject affecting seriously the welfare of the community or of the country which Mr. Straus neglects. Where the avorage man would find his physical and nervous energy taxed to exhaustion by the magnitude of routine responsibilities, Mr. Straus adds to the scope of his activity and gathers fresh vigor by employing his mind in directions that affect his private interest only as they bear upon the general welfare.

Having no ends of self to serve, innocent of any desire for personal preferment, his counsel is sought, and his advice is heeded with the utmost confidence by those in high station. With his habits of concentration upon matters to which he applies himself, the avenues to public life could not have been closed against him had he chosen to enter them. In avoiding them, the course of his thought is in no wise restricted, his motives never come into question, and his influence is a positive force in the causes with which he affiliates.

In a broad sense, Mr. Straus is self-made. Business genius is an inheritance in his family. It is embodied in himself in a high degree. Everything that he touches appears to succeed, not from luck or chance, but be cause of the directness with which he approaches a subject, and the thoroughness with which he devotes himself to it. At one

Isidor Straus.

time, when he was asked to give his idea of success in life, he expressed himself in language that may be regarded as singularly in place in a sketch of this kind:

"Success," he said, "is the result of doing the right thing at the right time. As to the value of a college education, if a man must become a breadwinner early in life he had better be without such an education, but if he can afford to become a breadwinner later in life, a college education may materially contribute to his success in business. The young man who wants to get on should never spend as much as he earns. He should be faithful in the discharge of all his duty, and should so conduct himself that those with whom he comes in contact will have reason to feel that he will do honestly and conscientiously that which he attempts to do. A great deal of luck is discretion. Let me say, however, that I have always felt that the reading of such opinions as these does more to embarrass than to aid young men who read them, and what is meant to guide them becomes a great misleader. I look upon any man's experience epitomized as very much like the results often seen in a laboratory, and the freaks of nature in chemical preparations, where frequently developments appear that puzzle even the experimentalist himself."

Mr. Straus did not enjoy the benefits of a college education, but he has so well availed himself of channels through which to become well informed upon subjects of general interest that it may safely be said of him that few business men are better fortified with facts based upon reading or with observations that have come within their own experience than he is, and that the quality of m

BROOKLYN'S LATEST SHAME

RAYMOND DE L'EPEE DESCRIBES THE MAKING OF CITIZENS.

CITIZENSHIP LITERALLY THRUST UPON ALIENS

Brought to Court in Herds by Agents of Political Bosses.

INTERPRETERS ARE NECESSARY.

These Are Not the Types of Sturdy Foreigners Who Deem It an Honor to Become American Citizens and Who Contribute to the Country's Prosperity—Newly-Made and Ignorant Citizens Who, in Return for Free Naturalization Papers, Are Expected to Vote for David A. Boody—A Judge Who Seems to be Desirous of Making a Record by Transforming Men Who Cannot Speak English Intelligently Into Voters—A Shameful and Revolting Spectacle for Free-Born Citizens.

I.

The Nobility of American Citizenship.

When they were about to scourge the great St. Paul in Jerusalem the centurion on whom devolved the shameful task said to the chief Captain:

"Take heed what thou doest: for this man is a Roman."

And the chief Captain, hurrying in his shock of consternation to St. Paul's dungeon, asked him:

"Tell me: art thou a Roman?"

The superb book of Acts, splendid in its simplicity, registers the answer of the saint in the same line—a tremendous, momentous, hand-staying answer. It was this:

"He said, Yea."

What a colossal retort! What a Titanic defiance worthy of a demigod! What a reply from one both a Christian and a master of the world!

To this phrase—to this Io! triumphe!—all the nations of the world had bowed their million heads as they dropped their arms.

To this same haughty cry the chief Captain responded, himself a sort of Roman, tingling with a suffusion of pride:

"With a great sum obtained I this freedom."

No wonder. It was a privilege worthy of any sacrifice, no matter how enormous. It was the privilege of being covered by the shadow of the wing of the most omnipotent empire the world has ever known. No wonder the chief Captain paid a great price for it and then boasted of his bargain.

"But," retorts St. Paul, magnificent in his disdain: "I was free born!"

Obedient to authority, I went over to Brooklyn the other day to see the American Republic, modeled after the pattern of Rome, accepting with infinite care, infinite solicitude, new and assimilable citizens—adopting new children into her great family.

There being, so it appears, an insufficiency of those who can proclaim with the glorious Paul that they are free born, I went to see others emulating the chief Captain and paying a great price for this freedom.

It was with indescribable emotions that I crossed the East River to see acquired the right of challenging the rest of Christendom with these five words of prodigious import:

"I am an American citizen."

I approached the scene of operation with the sanctified and breathless interest of one who goes in a proper spirit to assist at a sacrament.

I went across the river to look upon the second birth and baptism of men of all nationalities, all religions, all conditions, all classes.

It was to be my privilege to witness a fusion of foreign elements in an unparalleled, unequaled, unresembled crucible, the efflux from which should be a congregation of characteristic Americans.

Had I been invited by an alchemist to observe the transmutation of a host of unrelated elements into virgin gold my heart could not have beaten more fiercely, my expectations could not have been more keenly piqued, my sympathies could not have been more vividly excited.

It is impossible to conceive of a spectacle more profound in interest, more forcible in its monitions, that the scene (as I thought it must be) of Russian Jews and Galicians and Slovaks and Polaks and Calabrians and Sicilians and Piedmontese and Venetians and Siennese and Swablans and Esthonians and Ruthenians and Livonians and Levantines and Czechs and men of the Scandinavian families—Swedes and Danes and Norwegians—and Bothnians of the Gulf and men of Finland and Mark and the rude fishers of the Baltic and the passionate people of the Southern Mediterranean and the nimble-witted half-pirates of the archipelago and the shrewd hucksters of modern Greece and Irishmen and men from the Scilly Islands and Hebrideans, and those who come from Orkney and the Isles and those who have escaped from the icy shadows of the Alps and those who used to burn charcoal in the Tyrol and those who still smell of the wharves of Odessa and Simpheropol and the men who have been driven from wine presses in the Crimea by the Czar's police, and broad-shouldered men from the English counties and pallid artisans from Bradford and Hull and Leeds and Sheffield and Manchester and Birmingham and unintelligible shepherds from the Scottish hills and uncouth, lumbering miners from Cornwall and the heavy-browed men of Wales and the slow, frugal Swiss and the men from the provinces of the trans-Rhine and from Saxony and Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and close-fisted men from Frankfort and Hamburg—men who worship God with the splendid ceremonials of the Greek and the Roman creeds, who pray for Queen Victoria and King Humbert and the Kaiser and the Czar; who pay homage to their Maker in the silence of Quaker meeting houses or nod and wail on Yom Kippur with the talith wound round their necks in synagogues—the scene of all these men, all these races, all these creeds pouring into the immediate, instantaneous crux of a ceremonial furnace and coming out pure, patriotic, intense, sympathetic, comprehending, and in all respects identical Americans.

I went over proud of my opportunity and eager to behold most the imperfaction, but the consolidation of the spirit of the various mankinds of this round and narrow-bounded world.

II.

The Herds of the Political Bosses.

I do not know very well the great cities of this country. Perhaps there are others in which the judicial entourage is as deplorably ignominious, as materially dirty and unkempt, as it is in Brooklyn.

I should like to be reassured by knowing that there are courts equally dingy, equally dusty, equally unworthy of the boasts of American progress.

By this time, of course, I understand that it is the doom of official life in Brooklyn to work and walk among ashes—this is a part of the fortune of Cinderella—and it is a part of the fortune of the civic Cinderella, Brooklyn, for that reason.

Knowing this, I was none the less pained to find growing in me the instincts of the attendant of an ash cart the nearer I approached the Court House of Brooklyn. Had I really been one, beyond question I should have been delighted to find myself getting at last apparently at the focal centre whence all the incalculable ashes of Brooklyn come.

For a time it is like being among the scoria of Vesuvius.

Approaching the Court House, several groups of men, who stood as if rooted to street corners, impressed themselves upon me. They all looked alike, beng very sad-faced, and their fortunes involved in evident decay. Is it not Dickens who has detected among men that fatal hour when dry rot begins?

At all events, in the vicinage of the Court House it is truly a shipyard full of ruined and abandoned human hulks that shall never hereafter be intrusted under any conceivable circumstance to the open water and honest work.

There is nothing more melancholy than this morgue of dead human timber—this pool in which what were once fine young saplings became waterlogged and sank to the bottom out of all sight.

The faces of these men were red and apathetic. Some visages were very swollen and dropsical, and their owners leaned against railings and lampposts, as if they had forever lost all power or were weary beyond comfort or restoration. It was clearly a congregation of those who were unemployed and without work, because, cheered by some desperate hope or another, they preferred to disdain labor and stay idle.

They were all of them men of a very coarse type—some of them positively brutal in the candor of their animalism.

Their dress was incredibly poor—to the point of being sordid. Apparently they were numb with misfortune, like flies that, having been caught in several frosts, in due time drop off a wall or a ceiling, stone dead.

I learned that these men are the clients of Brooklyn's political patrons.

Traversing the street, up and down which electric cars shot violently, without the least regard for the safety of the foot passengers, I arrived at a building of by no means bad design, but a building fairly steeped in squalor. Entering, I found myself beneath a dome of fair size, from which corridors radiated, and under which was a circular gallery.

Its marble floor was incredibly foul. Knots of uncouth men, in unclean clothes, disheveled, with aspects of wolf-like hunger, stood about and chewed tobacco. They chewed it, so it seemed, to allay hunger, and looked desperate as well as forbidding. As they chewed they made the floor glisten deplorably with their saliva.

These, I am told, are classified as "political strikers."

Clearly such are not men anxious to put on the magnificent prerogatives of American citizenship. American citizenship, long worn and ill treated, had in their case grown threadbare.

I might as reasonably have suspected these unkempt, weather-beaten fellows of aspiring to become acolytes before the altar of a cathedral.

This was my first pang of disappointment.

The temple of naturalization, disagreeable enough in itself, was made simply revolting by the aspect of its attendants.

I shrugged my shoulders and looked about me. I perceived everywhere, standing apart from one another, solid little groups of men of various nationalities. They were of the very last kind to be easily absorbed into the body of an Anglo-Saxon community.

These men, officered and directed by fellows whom I took to be keepers or turnkeys, were, I almost immediately ascertained, foreigners of the lowest order, repelled and discredited by their own countrymen, who had been collected from various parts of the city in order to become citizens and vote for its degraded Government.

It was a grotesque travesty of Gerome's slave market.

Painfully conspicuous among them were Russian Jews of the kind abhorred by American Israelites, and Italians of the sort who, to the shame of their worthy and admirable compatriots, become, through ignorance, the Helots of America.

In these groups were small, famished Semites, who had been driven from Russian Poland by the whips of Cossacks, the spur of famine, and the pangs of the cholera. They were painfully undersized, poor wretches, as befitted people who had been starving for centuries, with pinched, wan faces, sallow cheeks like wrinkled and dusty parchment, their shaggy hair that had apparently not been combed since they fled from the Russian provinces, their mean, obsequious air—the air of spiritual traders in a bazaar—were astonishing when I remembered that these were candidates for American citizenship, in a free country full of food and dominated by civilization.

It was more confusing to me, however to satisfy myself that these mean creatures, fugitives from tyranny, were about to be gladly invested with the power to make laws for men who, like St. Paul, are free born.

From these I turned to gaze with increased amazement upon squads of Italian applicants for American citizenship, each squad commanded and regulated by a rude, rough fellow, with a cigar in his mouth—a fellow who seemed to consider that profane language, at least, was universal and universally understood.

These men, anxious to share in the inheritance bequeathed by George Washington and the men of New-England and the South to their lineal posterity, shuffled into the darkened building like sulky country conscripts mustered into a barracks.

Their feet moved sullenly, their faces wore a frown. They looked ill at ease and stared suspiciously at spectators.

I have seen a like expression on the faces of provincial recruits suspecting that they would shortly be told to go and die of cholera or fever or a random bullet in Tonquin or Cochin. I never expected, however, to see such a forbidding scowl on the faces of men waiting to be made American citizens.

What caused me almost resentment was the manner in which these candidates for a tremendous privilege were ushered into the presence of Justice. Each nationality and creed stood by itself. There was as nothing homogeneous in the instincts of the gathering.

The Russaks jabbered uncouthly in their strange jargon, with abundant gesticulations and excitedly, as if they expected to gain either material rewards or suffer material punishments, by being naturalized. The Italians did nothing much more than shrug their shoulders, and chattered in monosyllables and dissyllables. The few men of other origins had the air of wishing that they had avoided an ignominious exposure of themselves by staying at home.

Each of these troops, every troop directed by its own vulgar and arrogant dragoman, shuffled behind that officer into a large and desolate chamber of surpassing dinginess, like sheep to the shambles, into the crypt in which the sacred fire of American naturalization is transferred to the hand of each candidate.

As they rolled and cringed and shuffled into the presence of fastidious and patriotic Justice, I scrutinized them with a disinterested solicitude. I was much impressed by the sight. En masse, they gave me the idea not that I was assisting at the function of transmuting tried and investigated foreign sympathizers with Americanism into adopted and thoroughly assimilated Americans.

On the contrary, I found it hard to assure myself that I was not in the immigrant station surveying the arrival of a horde of steerage passengers from the poorer and meaner countries of Europe.

This I found to be especially true of the Italians. Everything about them would have justified the statement that they had just come ashore from a crowded steamer of the third or fourth class. On their close-cropped heads, these men, feverish to become Americans, and who had, according to almost superserviceable testimony, lived on American soil, under American influences, for five years, wore the hats made in Sicily which are patterned after the small, down-turned-brim headcovering, ornamented with wings, which is worn by all the images of the hastening Mercurius.

But I tell you they are pounding us for purposes of this character, and I say to you that there is that element upon the other side of the river, making these accusations, trying to force you into that condition. So the Paris commune tried to do in the streets of Paris."

Will you allow me to say to this prodigious Mayor that it was the Commune which anticipated the machine of Brooklyn? It did not anticipate his opponents.

It is this Mayor and his followers who have actually destroyed public credit and the reputation of a city—not their opponents.

In this particular, therefore, I am reluctantly compelled to adapt Mr. Boody's phrase to himself and write down that amazing one:

"Communard!"

The rest of Mr. Boody's remark cannot be understood by a Frenchman.

Translated into the language of pantomime it may be intelligible to the followers of this phenomenal Boody.

But, possibly, the experiment is not worth trying.

RAYMOND DE L'EPEE.

The Alabama Democrats for Repeal.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Several papers in the upper part of the State are questioning The Montgomery Advertiser's statement that the members of the State Democratic Executive Committee at their recent meeting at Montgomery expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. These papers have no evidence to offer. Their criticism doesn't rise above the level of insinuation. The Register would like to say here that Mobile's member of the committee confirms The Advertiser's report. He has no interest in conveying a wrong impression. The north country editors are a little bilious.

Fusion Not Popular in Kansas.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, (Rep.)

There are three-cornered fights in seventy-five counties in Kansas. Fusion isn't popular this year. Democrats have concluded that it is better to be defeated and retain their self-respect than to assist the Populists to succeed. If this feeling lasts, this will be the last Populist Government on earth, also.

IV.

That Interesting Citizen, Mayor Boody.

On my way back to the civilization of New-York, I buy an evening paper. It is full of a speech by the preposterous Boody, into which he forces a reference to the Paris commune, apparently to show that he knows nothing about it.

It is this:

"Our opponents, in their efforts, try to destroy our credit, our reputation as citizens, and the reputation of our city. You remember the siege of Paris, when foreign foes were at her gates, and when her commune was carrying destruction through her streets. We have here a foreign foe. We have the journals of New-York pouring shot and shell, for what purpose? To improve the conditions here? They never improve that way. They have their purpose. Their purpose is to unite the two cities—to drive us into it. I say, let the citizens vote upon the subject. Let them do as they please, and let us follow the result of that vote. (Applause.) If the citizens vote to consolidate, all right. It is their business. But I tell you they are pounding us for purposes of this character, and I say to you that there is that element upon the other side of the river, making these accusations, trying to force you into that condition. So the Paris commune tried to do in the streets of Paris."

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IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY

REPORT OF THE SCOUTS WHO HAVE BEEN EXPLORING.

History of Mesmerism and Hypnotism—The Early Mesmerists—Dr. Mesmer's Experiences—The Advance in This Field Made by Dr. Braid—Prof. Charcot's Interesting Experiments in Paris—The Lethargic and Alert Stages of Hypnotism—Therapeutic Effects.

II.

No department of psychical research is at present exciting so widespread an interest as that which is known under the name of hypnotism, and inquiries are constantly made by those to whom the subject is new regarding its nature and effects, and also how, if at all, it differs from the mesmerism and animal magnetism of many years ago.

Unfortunately, these questions are more easily asked than answered, and well-informed persons, and even those considered experts in the subject, would doubtless give different and even opposing answers to these questions. A short historical sketch may help in forming an opinion.

Mesmer and His Predecessors.

From the remotest periods of human history to the present time, certain peculiar and unusual conditions of mind, usually associated with abnormal conditions of body, have been observed, during which unusual conditions words have unconsciously been spoken, sometimes seemingly meaningless, but sometimes conveying knowledge of events at that moment taking place at a distance, sometimes foretelling future events, and sometimes words of warning, instruction, or command.

The Egyptians and Assyrians had their magi, the Greeks and Romans their oracles, the Hebrews their seers and prophets, every great religion its inspired teachers, and every savage nation had, under some name, its seer or medicine man.

Socrates had his demon, Joan of Arc her voices and visions, the Highlanders their second sight, Spiritualists their mediums and "controls." Even Sitting Bull had his vision in which he foresaw the approach and destruction of Custer's army.

Until a little more than a hundred years ago all persons affected in any of these unusual ways were supposed to be endowed with some sort of supernatural power or to be under external and supernatural influence, either divine or Satanic.

About 1773 Mesmer, an educated German physician, philosopher, and mystic, commenced the practice of curing disease by means of magnets passed over the affected parts and over the body of the patient from head to foot. Afterward seeing Gassner, a Swabian priest, curing his patients by command, and applying his hands to the affected parts, he discarded his magnets, concluding that the healing power of influence was not in them, but in himself; and he called that influence animal magnetism.

Mesmer also found that a certain proportion of his patients went into a sleep more or less profound under his manipulations, during which somnambulism, or sleep walking, appeared. But Mesmer's chief personal interest lay in certain theories regarding the nature of the newly-discovered power or agent, and in its therapeutic effects; his theories, however, were not understood nor appreciated by the physicians of his time, and his cures were looked upon by them as being simply quackery.

Nevertheless, it was he who first took the whole subject of these abnormal or supranormal conditions out of the domain of the supernatural, and in attempting to show their relation to natural forces he placed them in the domain of nature as proper subjects of rational study and investigation; and for this, at least, Mesmer should be honored.

Under Mesmer's pupil, the Marquis de Puysegur, the facts and methods relating to the magnetic sleep and magnetic cures were more carefully observed and more fully published. Then followed Petetin, Husson, and Dupotet, Elliotson in England and Esdaile in India. So from Mesmer in 1773 to Dupotet and Elliotson in 1838 we have the period of the "early mesmerists."

During this period the hypnotic sleep was induced by means of passes, the operators never for a moment doubting that the influence which produced sleep was a power of some sort proceeding from themselves and producing its effect upon the patient.

In addition to the condition of sleep or lethargy, the following conditions were well known to the "mesmerists": Somnambulism, or sleep walking; catalepsy, anaesthesia, and amnesia, or absence of all knowledge of what transpired during the sleep. Suggestion during sleep was also made use of, and was even then proposed as an agent in education and in the cure of vice.

Dr. Braid's Experiments.

This was the condition of the subject in 1842, when Braid, an English surgeon, made some new and interesting experiments. He showed that the so-called mesmeric sleep could be produced in some patients by other processes than those used by the early mesmerists; especially could this be accomplished by having the patient gaze steadily at a fixed brilliant object or point, without resorting to passes or manipulations of any kind.

He introduced the word hypnotism, which has since been generally adopted; he also proposed some new theories relating to the nature of the hypnotic sleep, regarding it as a "profound nervous change," and he still further developed the idea and use of suggestion. Otherwise no important changes were made by him in the status of the subject. It was not looked upon with favor by the profession generally, and its advocates were for the most part still considered as cranks and persons whose scientific and professional standing and character were not above suspicion.

The period of twenty-five years from 1850 to 1875 was a sort of occultation of hypnotism. Braidism suffered nearly the same fate as mesmerism—it was neglected and tabooed. A few capable and honest men, like Liebcault of Nancy and Azam of Bordeaux, worked on and from time to time published their observations; but for the most part these workers were neglected and even scorned.

To acknowledge one's belief in animal magnetism or hypnotism was bad form, and he who did it must be content to suffer a certain degree of both social and professional ostracism. The field was given over to Town Hall lecturers on mesmerism, and "professors," whose titles were printed in quotation marks even by the local papers which recorded their exploits.

Prof. Charcot and Hypnotism.

But a change was about to be inaugurated. In 1877 Prof. Charcot, one of the most scientific, most widely known, and most highly-esteemed of living physicians, not only in France but in all the world, was appointed, with two colleagues, to investigate the treatment of hysteria by means of metallic disks—a subject which was then attracting the attention of the medical profession in France.

So, curiously enough, it happened that Charcot commenced exactly where Mesmer had commenced a hundred years before. He experimented upon hysterical patients in his wards at La Salpetriere, and, as a result, he rediscovered mesmerism under the name of hypnotism, just a century after it had been discovered by Mesmer and disowned by the French Academy.

But Charcot, after having satisfied himself by his experiments, did not hesitate to announce his full belief in the facts and phenomena of hypnotism, and that was sufficient to rehabilitate the long-neglected subject. The attention of the scientific world was at once turned toward it, it became a legitimate subject of study, and hypnotism at once became respectable. From that time to the present it has formed one of the most conspicuous and interesting subjects of psychical study; it has become to psychology what determining the value of a single character is to reading an ancient inscription in a lost or unknown language—it is a bit of the unknown expressed in terms of the known and helps to furnish clues to still greater discoveries.

With the scientific interest in hypnotism which was brought about through the great name and influence of Charcot, all doubt concerning the reality of the phenomena which it presents disappeared. Hypnotism was a fact and had come to stay.

Charcot, who conducted his experiments chiefly among nevous or hysterical patients, looked upon hypnotic condition as a disease, and considered the phenomena presented by hypnotic subjects as akin to hysteria. In addition to the method of producing the hypnotic condition used by Braid, he used, among others, what he called "massive stimulation," which consisted in first fully absorbing the subject's attention and then producing a shock by the loud sounding of a concealed gong, or the sudden display of an electric light. By this means hysterical subjects were often thrown into a condition of catalepsy, from which somnambulism and other hypnotic phenomena were sometimes deduced.

I have myself seen nervous patients thrown into the cataleptic state by the "massive stimulation" of a huge truck passing by, loaded with clanging rails or building iron, or by other sudden shock, but I did not consider the process therapeutic nor in any way useful to the patient. Indeed, I have considered the present method of transporting these beams and rails of iron through our streets and past our dwellings, without the slightest attempt to modify their shocking din and clangor, a piece of savagery which should at once be made the subject of special legislation looking to the prompt punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage.

As a matter of fact, neither the methods employed, the psychical conditions induced, nor the therapeutic effects attained at La Salpetriere were such as to particularly commend themselves to students of psychology. Nevertheless the great name and approval of Charcot served to command for hypnotism the attention and the favorable consideration of the scientific world.

Soon after the experiments of Charcot and his associates in Paris were published, Prof. Bernheim commenced a most thorough and important study of the subject in the wards of the hospital at Nancy. These studies were made, not upon persons who were already subjects of nervous disease, as was the case with Charcot's patients, but, on the contrary, his studies were made upon those whose nervous condition was perfectly normal, and even upon those whose general health was perfect.

The result of Bernheim's experiments proved that a very large percentage of all persons, sick or well, could be put into the hypnotic condition. He claimed also that suggestion was the great factor and influence, both in bringing about the condition, and also in the mental phenomena observed, and the cures which were accomplished.

He claimed, moreover, that the hypnotic sleep did not differ from ordinary sleep, and that no magnetism nor other personal element, influence, or force entered in any way into the process—it was all the power and influence of suggestion.

Four distinct and important periods then are found in the history of hypnotism:

First, the period of the early mesmerists, extending from the time of Mesmer, 1773, until that of Braid, 1842—nearly seventy years—during which the theory of animal magnetism, or of some actual force or subtle influence proceeding from the operator to the subject, prevailed.

Second, the period of thirty-five years during which the influence of Braid's experiments predominated, showing that other methods, and especially that by the fixed gaze, were efficient in producing the hypnotic sleep.

Third, the short period during which the influence of Charcot and the Paris school prevailed.

Fourth, the period since Bernheim began to publish his experiments, and which may be called the period of suggestion.

Phenomena of Hypnotism.

With this brief sketch in mind we are prepared to examine some of the more important phenomena of hypnotism, both in its early and its later developments. A simple case would be as follows:

A patient comes to the physician's office complaining of continual headaches, general debility, nervousness, and unsatisfactory sleep. She is willing to be hypnotized, and is accompanied by a friend. The physician seats her comfortably in a chair, and, seating himself opposite her, he takes her thumbs lightly between his own thumbs and fingers, asks her to look steadily at some convenient object—perhaps a shirt stud or a specified button upon his coat. Presently her eyelids quiver and then droop slowly over her eyes; he gently closes them with the tips of his fingers, holds them lightly for a moment, and she is asleep.

He then makes several slow passes over her face and down the front of her body from head to foot, also some over her head and away from it, all without contact and without speaking to her. He lets her sleep ten or fifteen minutes—longer, if convenient—and then making two or three upward passes over her face, he says promptly:

"All right; wake up."

She slowly opens her eyes, probably smiles, and looks a little foolish at having slept. He inquires how she feels. She replies:

"I feel remarkably well—so rested—as though I had slept a whole night."

"How is your head?"

(Looking surprised) "It is quite well—the pain is all gone."

"Very well," he says. "You will continue to feel better and stronger, and you will have good sleep at night."

And so it proves. Burnheim or a pupil of his would sit, or perhaps stand, near his patient, and in a quiet but firm voice talk of sleep.

"Sleep is what you need. Sleep is helpful and will do you good. Already, while I am talking to you, you are beginning to feel drowsy. Your eyes are tired; your lids are drooping; you are growing more and more sleepy; your lids droop more and more."

Then, if the eyelids seem heavy, he presses them down over the eyes, all the time affirming sleep. If sleep comes, he has succeeded; if not, he resorts to gestures, passes, the steady gaze, or whatever he thinks likely to aid his suggestion.

When the patient is asleep he suggests that when she awakes her pains and nervousness will be gone, and that she will have quiet and refreshing sleep at night. What is the condition of the patient while under the influence of this induced sleep? Pulse and respiration are little, if at all, changed; they may be slightly accelerated at first, and later, if very deep sleep occurs, they may be slightly retarded. Muscular tone is seldom changed at all, though, if abnormally high before the sleep is induced, it frequently falls during the sleep.

If the hand be raised, or the arm be drawn up high above the head, generally it will remain elevated until it is touched and replaced, or the patient is told that he can let it fall, when he slowly lowers it.

In many cases the limbs of the patient may be flexed or the body placed in any position, and that position will be retained for a longer or shorter period, sometimes for hours without change. Sometimes the condition is one of rigidity so firm that the head may be placed upon one chair and the heels upon another, and the body will remain stiff like a bridge from one chair to the other, even when a heavy weight is placed upon the middle of the patient's body or another person is seated upon it.

This is the full cataleptic condition. Sometimes the whole body will be in a condition of anesthesia, so that needles may be thrust deep into the flesh without evoking any sign of pain or any sensation whatever. Sometimes, when this condition of anesthesia does not appear with the sleep, it may be induced by passes or by suggesting that a certain limb or the whole body is without feeling.

In this condition the most serious surgical operations have been performed without the slightest suffering on the part of the patient.

From the deep sleep the patient often passes of his own accord into a condition in which he walks, talks, reads, writes, and obeys the slightest wish or suggestion of his hypnotizer—and yet he is asleep. This is called the alert stage, or the condition of somnambulism, and this condition is the most peculiar, interesting, and wonderful of all.

The two chief stages of the hypnotic condition, then, are, first, the lethargic stage; second, the alert stage.

The stage of lethargy may be very light—a mere drowsiness—or very deep—a heavy slumber—and it is often accompanied by a cataleptic state, more or less marked in degree.

The alert stage may also vary and may be characterized by somnambulism, varying in character from a simple sleepy "yes" or "no" in answer to questions asked by his hypnotizer to the most wonderful, even supranormal, mental activity.

From any of these states the subject may be awakened by his hypnotizer simply making a few upward passes or by saying in a firm voice, "All right, wake up," or, again, by affirming to the patient that he will awake when he (the hypnotizer) has counted up to a certain number, as, for instance, five.

Generally, upon awakening, the subject has no knowledge or remembrance of anything which has transpired during his hypnotic condition. This is known as amnesia. Sometimes, however, a hazy recollection of what has happened remains, especially if the hypnotic condition has been only slight.

Up to the present time hypnotism has been studied from two separate and important standpoints and for two well-defined purposes: (1) For its therapeutic effects, or its use in the treatment of disease and relief of pain; (2) for the mental or psychical phenomena which it presents.

The following cases will illustrate its study and use from the therapeutic standpoint—and, first, two cases treated by the old mesmerists, 1843-53. They are from reports published in The Zoist:

(1) Q. I. P., a well-known artist, fifty years ago, had been greatly troubled and distressed by weak and inflamed eyes, accompanied by ulceration of the cornea, a condition which had lasted more than four years. He was never free from the disease, and often it was so severe as to prevent work in his studio, and especially reading, for months at a time. He had been under the care of the best oculists, both in New-York and London, for long periods and at different times, but with very little temporary and no permanent relief.

He was urged, as a last resort, to try animal magnetism, as it was then called. Accordingly, he consulted a mesmeric practitioner in London, and was treated by passes made over the back of the head and down the spine and from the centre of the forehead backward and outward over the temples and down the sides of the head.

All other treatment was discontinued. No mesmeric phenomena of any kind were produced, not even sleep, but from the first day a degree of comfort and also improvement was experienced.

The treatment was given one hour daily for one month. The improvement was decided and uninterrupted, such as had never before been experienced under any form of medical or surgical treatment, no matter how thoroughly carried out. The general health was greatly improved and the eyes were so much benefited that they could be relied upon constantly, both for painting and reading, and the cure was permanent.

(2) A case of rheumatism treated by Dr. Elliotson of London. The patient, G. F., age thirty-five years, was a laborer and had suffered from rheumatism seven weeks. When he applied to Dr. Elliotson, the doctor was sitting in his office, in company with three friends—one a medical gentleman, and all skeptics regarding mesmerism.

They all, however, expressed a desire to see the treatment, and, accordingly, the patient was brought in. He came with difficulty, upon crutches, his face betokening extreme pain. He had never been mesmerized.

The doctor sat down opposite his patient, took his thumbs in his hands, and gazed steadily in his eyes. In twenty minutes he fell into the mesmeric sleep. Several of the mesmeric phenomena were then produced in the presence of his skeptical friends, after which he was allowed to sleep undisturbed for two hours. No suggestions regarding his disease are reported as having been made to the patient during his sleep.

He was awakened by reverse passes. Being fairly aroused, he arose from his chair, walked up and down the room without difficulty, and was perfectly unconscious of all that had transpired during his sleep; he only knew he came into the room suffering, and on crutches, and that he was now free from pain and could walk with ease without them. He left one crutch with the doctor and went out twirling the other in his hand. He remained perfectly well.

Dr. Elliotson afterward tried, on three different occasions, to hypnotize, but without success. Others also tried, but all attempts in this direction failed.

I will here introduce one or two cases from my own notebook:

(1) A. C., a young girl of Irish parentage, fifteen years old, light skin, dark hair and eyes, and heavy eyebrows. Her father had "fits" for several years previous to his death. I first saw the patient Dec. 4, 1872; this was five years before Charcot's experiments, and nearly ten years before those of Bernheim.

She was then having frequent epileptic attacks, characterized by sudden loss of consciousness, convulsions, foaming at the mouth, biting the tongue, and dark color. She had her first attack six months before I saw her, and they had increased in frequency and in severity until now they occurred twenty or more times a day, sometimes lasting half an hour, and sometimes only a few seconds; sometimes they were of very great severity.

She had received many falls, burns, and bruises in consequence of their sudden accession. They occurred both day and night. On my second visit I determined to try hypnotism. Patient went to sleep in eight minutes, slept a short time and awoke without interference. She was immediately put to sleep again; she slept only a few minutes, and again awoke.

Dec. 7.—Her friends report that the attacks have not been so frequent and not nearly so violent since my last visit. Hypnotized; patient went into a profound sleep and remained one hour; she was then awakened by reverse passes.

Dec. 8.—The attacks have been still less frequent and severe; she has slept quietly; appetite good. Hypnotized and allowed her to sleep two hours, and then awoke her by the upward passes.

Dec. 9.—There has been still more marked improvement; the attacks have been very few, none lasting more than half a minute. Hypnotized and allowed her to sleep three hours. Awoke her with some difficulty, and she was still somewhat drowsy when I left. After I had gone she would not stay in bed; did not appear natural; scolded and made absurd remarks. She went to sleep in the afternoon and slept soundly four hours; awoke and ate her supper; went to sleep again and slept soundly all night.

Dec. 10.—There has been no return of the attacks. A month later she had had no return of the attacks. She soon after left town, and I have not heard of her since. In this case no suggestions whatever were made.

(2) S. X., twenty-four years of age, a sporting man, obstinate, independent, self-willed, a leader in his circle. He had been a hard drinker from boyhood. He had been injured by a fall three years before, and had been subject to severe attacks of hemicrania. I first known him for three or four months previous to June, 1891. At that time he came into my office one evening somewhat under the influence of alcoholic stimulants. After talking a few moments, I advised him to lie down on the lounge. I made no remarks about his drinking, nor about sleep. I simply took his two thumbs in my hands and sat quietly beside him. Presently I made a few long passes from head to feet, and in five minutes he was fast asleep.

His hands and arms, outstretched and raised high up, remained exactly as they were placed. Severe pinching elicited no sign of sensation. He was in the deep hypnotic sleep.

I then spoke to him in a distinct and decided manner. I told him he was ruining his life and making his people very unhappy by his habit of intemperance. I then told him very decidedly that when he awoke he would have no more desire for alcoholic stimulants of any kind; that he would look upon them all as his enemies, and he would refuse them under all circumstances; that even the smell of them would be disagreeable to him.

I then awoke him by making a few passes upward over his face. I did not inform him that I had hypnotized him, or speak to him at all about his habit of drinking. I prescribed for some ailment for which he had visited me and he went away.

I neither saw nor heard from him again for three months, when I received a letter from him from a distant city, informing me that he had not drank a drop of spirituous liquor since he was in my office that night. His health was perfect, and he had no more vomiting of blood.

June, 1892, one year from the time I had hypnotized him, he came into my office in splendid condition. He had drank nothing during the whole year. I have not heard from him since.

The following case illustrates Bernheim's method:

Mlle. J., teacher, thirty-two years old, came to the clinique Feb. 17, 1887, for chorea, or St. Vitus's dance. Nearly two weeks previous she had been roughly reprimanded by her superior, which had greatly affected her. She could not sleep or eat; she had nausea, pricking sensations in both arms, delirium at times, and now incessant movements, sometimes as frequent as two every second, in both the right arm and leg.

She can neither write nor attend to her school duties. Bernheim hypnotizes her by his method. She goes easily into the somnambulic condition. In three or four minutes, under the influence of suggestion, the movements of the hand and foot cease; upon waking up, they reappear, but less frequently. A second hypnotization, with suggestion, checks them completely.

Feb. 19.—Says she has been very comfortable; the pricking sensations have ceased. No nervous movements until 9 o'clock this morning, when they returned, about ten or eleven every minute. New hypnotization and suggestion, during which the motions cease, and they remain absent when she wakes.

21st.—Has had slight pains and a few choraic movements.

25th.—Is doing well; has no movements; says she is cured.

She returned a few times during the next four months with slight nervous movements, which were promptly relieved by hypnotizing and suggestion.

Bernheim, in his book, "Suggestive Therapeutics," gives details of over 100 cases, mostly neuralgic and rheumatic, most of which are described as cured, either quickly or by repeated hypnotization and suggestion.

The Zoist, a journal devoted to psychology and mesmerism nearly fifty years ago, gives several hundred cases of treatment and cure by the early mesmerists, some of them very remarkable, and also many cases of surgical operations of the most severe or dangerous character painlessly done under the anaesthetic influence of mesmerism before the benign effects of ether or chloroform were known. These cases are not often referred to by the modern student of hypnotism. Nevertheless, they constitute a storehouse of well-observed facts which have an immense interest and value.

It will thus be seen that throughout the whole history of hypnotism, under whatever name it has been studied, one of its chief features has been its power to relieve suffering and cure disease; and at the present day, while many physicians who are quite ignorant of its uses in general terms deny its practicability, few who have any real knowledge of it are so unjust or regardless of facts as to deny its therapeutic effects.

FEMALE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Kansas Has One in Leavenworth, Appointed by the Populist Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—Mrs. E. M. Blackman of Leavenworth is the first woman in the world to be named as Police Commissioner of a city. Under the system in this State the Governor appoints and removes at pleasure, and so far he has done so without consultation with the citizens of the cities interested. Mrs. Blackman's appointment was purely a political one. She has been active in Populist circles, and has made speeches for the Populist ticket. It has never been claimed that she had any of the qualifications that would make her shine in dealing with criminals, nor has she any of the experience necessary to make her a good organizer.

The appointment of Mrs. Blackman grows out of a local quarrel among the Populists, who had been divided into administration and anti-administration factions. She belonged to the former. Last Friday night she shut out of their hall the antis, in consequence of which they expelled her from the Populist Club. The next day the Governor appointed her Police Commissioner and Secretary of the board, the most responsible position, with instructions to remove from the board all enemies. Mrs. Blackman will voice the wishes of the Governor in the appointment of a Police Judge, which is considered an important place in local politics.

Mrs. Blackman is about forty-five years old, and rather masculine in appearance.

A VETERAN LAW OFFICER.

Highland Falls Has the Oldest Justice of the Peace in This State.

Judge Avery of Highland Falls is the oldest Justice of the Peace in New-York State. He was born at West Point in 1811, where his father was bugler to the cadets. The father had charge of the instruments in the philosophical department, and when Prof. Morse established the first telegraph line between New-York and Baltimore he assisted him, and was the inventor of the instrument key used by the professor.

Previous to 1850 there was no Justice of the Peace at Highland Falls. A few residents got together and held a caucus at Cozzen's Hotel; now Cranston's. Avery

THE HEAVENS IN NOVEMBER

NEXT MONTH THE EARTH PLUNGES THROUGH THE METEOR ZONE.

A Grand Display Which Occurs Once in About Thirty-three Years — The Romance of a Comet—St. Martin's or Indian Summer—November Will Have Its Own Moon Three Out of the Four Weeks —Uranus in Conjunction with the Sun on the 3d.

The great feature that distinguishes November from other months is the fact that during that month the earth plunges through the meteor zone, whose perihelion rests upon the portion of her orbit that she passes about Nov. 13. This zone is an immense ellipse, containing an innumerable number of meteors, which make a revolution in about thirty-three years. The earth on ordinary years does not encounter the great shoal or swarm, but every thirty-three years she passes through the midst of it, and there is a superb display of celestial pyrotechnics.

The meteors are spreading far and wide through the zone or ring, and seem to indicate that, in the distant future, they will fill every portion of it. When this takes place the showers will be more nearly equalized—that is, there will be larger showers every year, while the grand display will diminish.

The following little history of the November meteors has been very happily called the "Romance of a Comet." In the year 126 of the Christian era a stray comet made a visit to the sun's domain, coming from the infinite depths of space, and intending to return to them. It chanced to come too near Uranus, when the great planet made it a prisoner by force of attraction, changed its orbit into an ellipse, and it has ever since continued to wander within the limits of the solar system, and give about three grand exhibitions to terrestrial observers every century.

The last exhibition took place twenty-seven years ago, and so the next will be due in 1899, just before the close of this century. The long-looked-for shower will then appear, when the heavens will be on fire and shooting stars by the millions will be darting toward the earth. The tiny meteors are called Leonids, because their radiant point is in the constellation of Leo, the lion. It is well to look for them about the 13th, for the earth captures every year a few stragglers along this path. They are easily known, for they move swiftly, have a greenish or bluish tint, with vivid and persistent trains.

The speed of the sun in November diminishes perceptibly, for the rate at which it now moves is somewhat more than double that which it will have at the close of the month. September and October both show a far higher velocity of movement, as the difference in declination is only about 7 degrees for November, the motion getting gradually slower as the Winter solstice is neared.

While we can no longer enjoy the splendors of the Summer's sun, which give such vividness and depth to every variety of hue, and while we are made aware by the rain of ruined leaves that the bitter cold of Winter is not far away, there is still a period of warm weather, when we watch with increasing sadness the light of day as it goes slowly forth. To this little respite has been given in England the name St. Martin's Summer, because it occurs near the time of St. Martin's Day, which falls on November 11.

To us in America it is more familiarly known as Indian Summer, and, while some authorities fix the time of its coming to be in October, after the frosts which commonly take place during the latter part of September, the period most generally assigned is in November, from the custom of the Indians to avail themselves of this delightful time for harvesting their corn. It is a bland and genial time, in which the birds, insects, and plants seem to feel a new creation. The sky, in the meantime, is generally filled with a haze of orange and gold, intercepting the direct rays of the sun, yet possessing enough of light and heat to prevent sensations of gloom or chill, while the nights grow sharp and frosty, and the necessary fires give cheerful forecast of the social Winter evenings near at hand.

November has its own moon three out of the four weeks, and is not obliged to content itself with a left-over from the previous month for more than the first seven or eight days of its allotted space on the calendar. On the 16th there is phase of first quarter, which makes us wonder if the old man who is said to live up there in the land of green cheese is as happy with his first quarter as we were with ours. The full moon on the 23d finds Luna well up in northern declination, and she will be bright orbed and a very welcome object for us to look upon. She will not seem as warm and comfortable looking as when she is in far southern declination.

On the last day of the month we shall have the period of last quarter, to be followed on Dec. 8 by the last moon for this year. The moon and Saturn are in conjunction on the 6th, followed a few hours later by a meeting with Mars, and two days later with Uranus. We are not able to appreciate the beauties of all this, as the sun is near enough to play a very important part, and his light overpowers that of the other celestial bodies. The one-day-old moon and Mercury next have their monthly seance, and this is succeeded on the 12th by a meeting with Venus, which, in the tender, hardly bright light of sunset should prove an attraction. On the 23d Jupiter and the moon pass within hail, followed on the 24th by Neptune, which brings the monthly conjunctions to a close.

On the 3d Uranus is in conjunction with the sun, and passes from an evening to a morning star, being closely allied to Saturn and Mars. It was in April that Uranus was in opposition, so that we see he has occupied six months in making half the circuit, the other marking place being at the close of July, when he was in quadrature. Uranus is to be found in the constellation of Libra.

Mercury, on the 5th, reaches a point as far east from the sun as the latter will admit of his going during this swing around the circle, and on the 26th we find the planet in inferior conjunction with the sun, which tells us that she is about ready for the transit of the 30th, when she will be in conjunction with the waning crescent of the old moon, but it will take a remarkably-strong pair of eyes to discover him, as he is hardly far enough away from the sun to admit of his being easily distinguished.

As the upper limb of the sun is about setting, and the lower tracts of the sky are flushing between the feathery branches of the clouds, we see glittering in a background of primrose color, the face of the lovely Queen of the Planets, whose control over the heavens is so absolute, that, yielding to an inevitable law, she, too, sinks to rest beneath the horizon, which, like a Summer's sea, meets heaven and hides all the world beyond. In a little more than a month fair Venus reaches her furthest east, after which she will be curtailing her length of stay; but her disk is getting larger, and she will even be still more beautiful through the crisp December air and clear atmosphere than she is at present.

About the time that Venus sinks to rest, if we turn our eyes to the eastward we shall see a group of bluish stars rising slowly above the horizon. This will be the famous Pleiades, which are soon after followed by the King of the Planets, the great Jupiter himself, while the bright star that rises next in order is Aldebaran, whose location is in the eye of the mighty bull, Taurus, which the giant Orion is supposed to be fighting. This is Jupiter's opportunity to amaze and interest us all with his brilliancy, as on the 18th he will be in opposition to the sun, which means they are separated 180 degrees, and that the planet is in the most favorable situation for observation.

Jupiter has for some time been a morning star, but he now once again challenges Venus for the supremacy of the evening sky, and 'tis to be regretted that his fair rival does not remain longer to add grace and beauty to the picture of the gold and silver dots on the azure ceiling. All available telescopes are now being directed toward Jupiter, and every opportunity is improved for studying the present aspect of this great planet. There is a famous red spot on the surface of Jupiter that has been made a subject of discussion, and its characteristics, color, &c., are still matters of great interest. The spot was first seen fifteen years ago, and has been visible ever since. This marking on the face of our planetary neighbor is said to be 30,000 miles long and 7,000 wide, and, strange to say, we are still in the dark as to its cause. If anything new is learned about this strange phenomenon it will probably be when the planet is at or near opposition.

Neptune is also slowly approaching opposition, and will arrive there early in December. He is never visible to the naked eye on account of his great distance, though he ranks the third in size of the giant planets, being exceeded only by Jupiter and Saturn. Thus far we know little concerning the member that travels on the system's remotest bounds. Seen through a telescope, he has a perceptible disk of a delicate greenish tint. No markings are visible on his surface, and his own satellite seems to move backward, or from east to west. It remains yet to be proved whether his orbit is the boundary of the sun's territory, or whether planets yet unknown people the realms of remoter space, owing allegiance to our central orb. If such planets exist, they will surely be found, as telescopes increase in power and observers accumulate the vast amount of material for the use of the astronomers of the future.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There promises to be a grand procession of delinquent military gentlemen toward the parlors of Ludlow Street Jail in the near future unless they visit the Captain's office and settle promptly. There is hardly a regiment in the National Guard, except, perhaps, the Seventh and Twenty-third, which has not a large number of delinquents at the present time. There seems to be no excuse for their failure to pay their dues, as in few cases the amount seldom exceeds 50 cents a month. Little sympathy can be expressed for men like Boyd of the Twelfth Regiment, whom Col. Dowd ordered released from jail last week. It is understood he had been summoned before the regimental delinquency court and had failed to attend. When he was released he was promptly told what would be his duties for the future. He was given his choice of performing them or leaving the regiment. He asked to be dropped, and he was dropped.

* * *

One of the most popular Captains in the local National Guard sent a long list of names a few days ago to his regimental delinquency court, asking that the men receive the attention of the court at once. After each man's name was written in red ink the significant word, "Soak." All the delinquents are young men with means and plenty of leisure, and they have been warned many times that a day of reckoning would come. Now there are but two alternatives before them, settle, or go to jail.

* * *

The old Moran squabble has broken out in the Sixty-ninth Regiment again, this time, however, in a new guise. It promises to develop into a scandal, in which ignorance of the simplest tactics and regulations will be laid at the door of Col. Cavanagh and several of his Captains, together with charges and counter-charges of malfeasance in office and the misappropriation of regimental funds. On whose head the latter charges will fall remains to be seen. Incidental to this a hanger-on about the armory named Coughlin has again accused Janitor Stuart of stealing coal, lead pipe, and other State property from the armory. He now states in an affidavit that his former retraction of the story was made after Stuart and a saloon keeper named O'Connell, to whom he said Stuart sold the coal and other stolen articles, had made him drunk and gave him $10 to sign the paper. On his retraction Controller Myers dismissed the former complaint, but he has now reopened it and has ordered Col. Cavanagh to make a thorough and searching investigation. This, However, Col. Cavanagh does not seem to be doing.

* * *

The opinion is freely expressed among the military authorities of the First Brigade that Col. Cavanagh has been commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment too long, and that there are several company commanders of whom the same remark might be made. One officer, high up in the Guard, said yesterday: "If our Irish citizens wish to preserve the Sixty-ninth Regiment as an Irish organization, why do not the bright and shrewd young Irishmen of the town go into it and become its officers? The great majority of its present officers are totally unfit for the positions they hold, and to them is due entirely the sadly-disorganized condition of the regiment." Another said that the only thing to be done now is for Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald to summarily remove Col. Cavanagh and thus stop the quarreling and fighting in the regiment, and to place a man at the head of the organization whom the men would respect and obey. "There is fine material in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but it will never amount to anything under a large part of its present officers," he said.

* * *

The foregoing opinions were never more clearly demonstrated than during the late inspection. The men's uniforms were in wretched condition and some of the companies turned out less men than a company is allowed to organize upon. Again, last Monday night Capt. Coleman was prepared to drill his company, but only twelve men reported for drill. It seems that the only salvation for the Sixty-ninth Regiment is to remove inefficent and unpopular officers; if this is not done it will continue to drift from bad to worse, until the ultimate fate of disbandment is reached. Such sentiments may be unpleasant to many members of this old and historic regiment, but the facts are apparent to all.

* * *

A queer story concerning one of the fighting and quarreling companies in the Sixty-ninth Regiment became known yesterday. During the forming for review at Van Cortlandt Park one week ago yesterday, Capt. Coleman of Company E was obliged, for a few minutes, to leave his command in the care of First Lieut. O'Brien. Immediately Sergt. Carey stepped from the ranks, and in an insolent manner advised the men not to obey O'Brien. Thereupon another man stepped from the ranks, and rebuking Sergt. Carey, offered to whip him on the spot. There threatened to be a general riot, which, however, subsided when Capt. Coleman and Col. Cavanagh were seen approaching.

* * *

The Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in West Forty-second Street, has resigned as Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. He forwarded his resignation to Col. Appleton Oct. 18 and stated that ill health was the cause of his action. Dr. Paxton has been Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment since 1887, and his resignation is greatly regretted. The Rev. Dr. George H. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, is spoken of as his successor.

* * *

The court-martial in the cases of Capts. Oates and Chase of the Eighth Regiment sat at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last Monday night. Capt. Oates pleaded guilty to taking substitutes to camp and placing them on the pay roll, contrary to regulations. Capt. Chase was not present, being too ill to attend. It is said that his condition is critical. The court consisted of Major Hart of the Twenty-second, Capt. M. Wilson of the Second Battery, Major B. T. Clayton of the Second Brigade staff, Capt. Ives of the First Brigade Signal Corps, and Capt. Keck of the Seventy-first. Major S. R. Van Duzer of the First Brigade staff was Judge Advocate. Capt. Chase will be tried on Nov. 9 if well enough to attend.

* * *

Capt. J. G R. Lilliendahl of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, has been presented by his company with a handsome Royal Worcester and silver tea set.

* * *

The annual muster and inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment was held at the armory last Monday night. Of a total of 713 men and officers on the rolls, 644 attended. Of the 69 absentees, one was a staff and one a commissioned officer. The percentage of attendance was 90.32.

* * *

The Seventh Regiment, as usual, stands at the head of all organizations in the line of annual muster and inspection. It had at its inspection last week the remarkable percentage of 98.47, only 16 absentees being shown in a total membership of 1,048 officers and men. The galleries of the armory were thronged with people during the inspection, and the fine appearance of the regiment was the cause of frequent applause. Below is the report of the inspection in tabulated form:

	Present.	*Absent.*	*Total.*
Field and staff	24	0	0
Company A	99	3	102
Company B	102	1	103
Company C	100	2	102
Company D	103	0	103
Company E	90	9	99
Company F	103	0	103
Company G	103	0	103
Company H	103	0	103
Company I	103	0	103
Company K	102	1	103
Total	1,032	16	1,048

It will be seen by the above table that five companies, D, F, G, H, and I, mustered their entire force. After the inspection the regiment was complimented by Inspector General McGrath.

* * *

Next in line to the Seventh comes the Seventy-first, which in this inspection has taken rank above the Twenty-second by turning out 92.80 of its strength. Of 559 officers and men on the roll of the regiment, there were 519 present. Not a single commissioned officer was absent, and Col. Greene has expressed himself as pleased with the result of the inspection. Company B turned out its full strength, 103 men, while Company C had only one absentee—one who is critically ill with pneumonia. Company D had only two absentees, one of whom was removed to Buffalo. The following is the report in detail:

	—*Present.*—		—*Absent.*—		
	Officers.	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*	*Total.*
Field and Staff	12	—	0	—	12
Nom.-Com. Staff	10	—	0	1	11
Company A	3	62	0	1	66
Company B	3	110	0	0	103
Company C	2	53	0	1	56
Company D	3	59	0	2	64
Company F	1	32	0	10	43
Company G	3	36	0	4	43
Company H	3	41	0	6*	50
Company I	3	39	0	11	53
Company K	2	52	0	4	58
Totals	35	484	0	40	559

* * *

Dr. George A. Richards, who was recently appointed Surgeon in the Seventy-first Regiment, has passed the Medical Examining Board and will receive his commission.

* * *

The following officers-elect have passed the First Brigade Examining Board and will soon receive their commissions: First Lieut. O'Connor, Company A, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieut. Peake, Company C, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieut. Marable, Company E, Ninth Regiment. Lieut. O'Connor went to the Ninth Regiment from the Twenty-second, where he was a member of the non-commissioned staff; Lieut. Peake is from the Naval Reserve, and Lieut. Marable is a veteran of the National Guard of Florida. They are all good officers, and Col. Seward can be congratulated at having them attached to his corps of commissioned officers.

* * *

Lieut. F. Leopold Schmidt, who has just been commissioned First Lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, is an ex-private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, where he enlisted May 26, 1890. He is a nephew of Gen. von Winterfelde, Commander in Chief of the German regiments forming the Emperor's guard about Berlin.

* * *

First Lieut. John O'Connell of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was elected Captain of the Company last Monday night, to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Capt. McCarthy to the office of Major. Seventy-five votes were cast, of which the successful candidate received 43 and Second Lieut. Edward Cassidy, the defeated candidate, 32.

* * *

First Lieut. Washington Irving Taylor of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, has resigned his command. Mr. Taylor was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D Dec. 17, 1889, and First Lieutenant of Company I June 11, 1890. As Company I has had no Captain for some time Lieut. Taylor has been in command. It is said his men were dissatisfied and disorganization prevailed to such an extent that on Oct. 21, when the regiment was inspected, Company I made a very bad showing. Lieut. Taylor was summoned last Tuesday night into Col. Austen's headquarters, when the Colonel handed him a resignation blank, at the same time making the significant remark: "I hear you have decided to leave us, Lieutenant. I think you have done a wise thing." Then he left the dumfounded Lieutenant with the resignation blank in his hand. The next day he forwarded to the Colonel the blank properly filled out.

* * *

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, held a most enjoyable "stag" in their company room at the armory last Wednesday night. In addition to the celebration in the room, there were a couple of fifty-yard dashes in the large hall of the armory, a quarter-mile run, running high jump, tugs-of-war, and several other interesting events. Sergt. Bateman acted as master of ceremonies.

* * *

The contest for the trophy offered in the Forty-seventh Regiment to the company qualifying the greatest number of marksmen at Creedmoor during the year has been won by Company D, of which eighty-one out of ninety-one members qualified to receive the State decoration.

* * *

A meeting of the council officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment was held at the armory on Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, last Wednesday night, and a committee appointed to select a candidate for Major to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major William R. Pettigrew. The committee is composed of Capts. M. J. Colligan, Fred G. Peebles, and Henry C. Barthman of Companies F, D, and I, and Lieut. Albert F. Englehardt, and F. H. Blohm of Companies E and G. The committee will report at the next meeting of the council, the third Wednesday in November.

* * *

Private George H. Kemp of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of his company.

* * *

Dr. John L. Macomber, late Assistant Surgeon in the disbanded Thirty-second Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Fourteenth Regiment.

* * *

Commissary Sergeant W. C. Riefenstahl of the Fourteenth Regiment has been made Regimental Sergeant Major. He was, before being made Commissary Sergeant six months ago, First Sergeant in Company F.

* * *

The annual inspection and muster of the Twenty-third Regiment was held last Friday night at the armory on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, by Inspector General McGrath, assisted by Major William H. Coehran, Inspector of the Second Brigade. The regiment made a fine showing, and so far stands second among all the infantry organizations in this State in the matter of attendance, the first being the Seventh Regiment. Of the 805 men on roll only 35 were absent, and those, it is claimed, are mostly ill or at the World's Fair. The percentage gained by the 770 officers and men present is 95.65, the best attained by any organization in the Second Brigade this year. The following detailed statement shows the inspection by companies:

	Present.	*Absent.*	*Total.*
Field	3	0	3
Staff	8	0	9
Non-commissioned staff	10	0	10
Company A	92	4	96
Company B	61	1	62
Company C	84	1	85
Company D	53	3	56
Company E	58	6	64
Company F	64	1	65
Company G	94	6	100
Company H	65	4	69
Company I	74	7	81
Company K	94	2	96
Total	770	35	805

The above table shows an increased percentage over last year, when the attendance was 742 out of a total of 782, with a percentage of attendance of 94.89.

* * *

The annual percentages of attendance of the regiments in the Second Brigade for 1893 now stand: Twenty-third Regiment, 95.65; Forty-seventh Regiment, 91.56; Thirteenth Regiment, 81.70; Fourteenth Regiment, 78.

ANOTHER BIG OFFICE BUILDING.

Soon to be Occupied by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

The new building soon to be occupied by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, at the corner of Broadway and Murray Street, now approaching completion, is one of the largest and handsomest of the lofty modern fire-proof office buildings which have so changed the appearance of down-town streets during recent years. The volume of business of the company had increased so rapidly that the need for larger and more convenient quarters had become imperative. The site chosen was considered the best available, since it is in the centre of the down-town business, convenient to the newspaper offices, and insures to tenants good light and air, both on Broadway and the Murray Street side. In it the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, the only successful rival which the Western Union has ever found, both in land and ocean service, will be suitably housed and be able properly to carry on and still further extend its business.

The new building is fourteen stories in height, exclusive of the basement and cellar. It has been constructed of the most approved materials and upon the system of steel framing which makes "skyscrapers" possible. The skeleton frame, with all its floors, about which the brick walls are built, would stand as solid as a church even though the walls were removed. The building fronts on Broadway and is about 75 feet wide, having a great recessed portal in the centre which extends upward through four stories of the structure. The outer walls of the four lower stories are of a fine quality of Indiana limestone, and the upper stories of gray brick, with trimmings and ornaments of terra cotta. The building extends back to a depth of 156 feet on Murray Street, and has an L 30 by 50 feet at the rear end. The stone walls of the lower four stories are cut and faced and ornamented with fine carvings about the windows and in the big entrance recess. The huge cornice which overhangs the fourteenth story is of copper-bronze. The crown of the cornice is 175 feet above the sidewalk.

The interior of the building is finished with marble wainscoting, mossic and tiled floors. The cabinet work is of quartered oak. Every detail of the appointments has received the most careful attention by both architect and the Building Committee of the company, and everything which modern ingenuity could suggest has been provided for the convenience of occupants.

Postal Telegraph Building.

The sub-basement is 12 feet deep, well lighted, and artificially ventilated. The engines and dynamos are to be set here, and the boilers in an extension of this floor 14 feet deep. All the appliances for the electric lighting and steam heating and the plumbing work in the building are arranged for the greatest convenience of the men in charge of these details of the outfit.

It is intended to use part of the basement for safe-deposit vaults, and the remainder for the supply department of the company and for storage rooms, equipped with every facility for packing and handling.

The first or ground floor will be occupied by the receiving and delivery departments of the company. The second floor has been fitted with the view of its occupancy by a bank. The rooms upon the other floors, from the third to the ninth inclusive, have been arranged for use as offices, and applications for a large number of them have already been received. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors will be occupied by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. The twelfth floor is 19 feet in height. Here will be placed the main operating room of the company, with the great switchboards and all the transmitting and receiving apparatus of the main office. This floor will contain, when all is in working order, several hundred miles of wire which has been run through ducts in the floor out of sight. The equipment of this room is expected to excel even the new operating room of the Western Union Company, lately completed.

The executive and administrative offices of the company will be situated on the tenth and eleventh floors. The thirteenth floor will be used for the accommodation of the general clerical force and also for coatrooms and lavatories for both the operating and clerical departments. The fourteenth story, in the very pinnacle of the building, will be occupied by the Hardward Club and by a restaurant for the company's employes. The ground floor, on the corner of Murray Street, will contain the counting rooms of the company. Fast-running elevators will connect the upper floors with the great vestibule on Broadway.

It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation within the next three months. The executive and administrative offices of the company are at present in temporary quarters in the Washington Building at 1 Broadway, and the operating department at 187 Broadway. The architects who have designed and constructed the beautiful new building are Messrs. George Edward Harding & Gooch. The drawing of the plans and the work of construction and arrangement have been carried forward under the personal supervision of A. B. Chandler, the President of the company, and many details of the building and much of the symmetry and convenience of its arrangements is due to his judgment and counsel. Mr. Chandler has been assisted in his direction of the work by a building committee composed of W. H. Baldwin, Vice President of the company; E. C. Platt, Treasurer of the Postal Company, and George C. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company. Certain details of exterior design have been changed and improved since the work of building was begun, and the completed structure will lack little of perfection both in architectural beauty and practical usefulness.

Walker Breeze Smith Wants His Money.

Walker Breeze Smith, a well-known clubman, has begun a friendly suit against the trustees of his father's estate to secure possession of $135,342. The elder Mr. Smith was a wealthy merchant in the China trade. He died in July, 1865, leaving $75,000 in trust to his son Walker. This sum, with the accumulations, was to be handed over when the son reached his thirty-fifth year, provided he was free from debt so that it could not be seized. The fund now amounts to $135,342, and as Mr. Smith has reached the required age, he has made a demand for the money. In order to test the legality of the bequest the demand was not complied with, and the matter was taken into court.

Lowest Death Rate Since 1887.

The sanitary report for last week shows 1,101 births, 272 marriages, and 646 deaths recorded, and the following cases and deaths of contagious diseases reported: Typhoid fever, 33 cases, 20 deaths; scarlet fever, 76 cases, 4 deaths; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4 cases, 4 deaths; measles, 88 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 187 cases, 45 deaths, and smallpox, 7 cases, 2 deaths. The mortality is very low, as it is 56 less than the week ending Oct. 21 and 58 less than the average corresponding period since 1887. The death rate was 17.62. There is comparatively little respiratory trouble. One case of smallpox, that of Carrie Hack, a child, at 307 West Fifteenth Street, was reported.

NASSAU IN A HURRICANE.

Much Damage Done to Buildings and to the Sisal and Pineapple Crops.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 17.—The hurricane which passed over this island Oct. 11 left considerable damage in its wake. The direction of the wind was such as to force the water into the harbor, and the sea rose rapidly, until East and West Bay Streets, the principal business avenue of the city, were submerged. The waves swept over the west end of Hog Island, (the island barrier which forms the harbor,) carrying away the assistant lightkeeper's residence from its foundations, and washing it into the harbor, the force of the waves drifting it, like a huge buoy, against the southern shore, half a mile away.

The keeper and his family had a narrow escape, having left the house only ten minutes before the building was washed away. The furniture and the other contents all went with the structure. The escaping family took refuge in the keeper's dwelling near by, which was, however, soon in great danger also. A boat, manned by an officer and crew from the lighthouse steamer Richmond, after a hard pull, reached Hog Island, and attempted the rescue of those in peril. To do this they were compelled to make their way across a narrow part of the island, where every sea made a clean break over it. There were eight women and children to be rescued, and this was eventually accomplished by the skill and courage of the crew, the whole party, however, being knocked about by the waves and badly bruised and cut by the sharp edges of the honeycombed rock of which that part of the island is composed.

West Bay Street presents a dilapidated appearance. From the western end of the ordnance property, extending a distance of at least two miles, the road is impassable. Some of the smaller houses are unsettled in their foundations; piazzas were twisted out of shape; fences and trees prostrated. There is scarcely a pier or wharf the whole extent of the harbor that has not received serious damage. The shipping in the harbor escaped serious injury. The schooner Norombega of Bucksport, Me., which had partly discharged her cargo of ice at the icehouse wharf, broke loose from her moorings during the night, and went thumping along the wharves till she fetched up against the wharf of Messrs. T. Darling & Co., where she was secured, receiving little damage beyond a bad chafing and grinding of her starboard side. The British steamship Antilla, which entered the harbor on Tuesday morning, after a boisterous passage of five days from New-York, with twenty-odd passengers, broke away from her berth at Messrs. Sawyer & Co.'s wharf, and brought up at the public abutment on Rawson Park, damaging the stonework more than herself. Some of the sponging vessels dragged ashore.

The news from some of the outlying islands is of a discouraging character. At Abaco, plantations were devastated and many buildings were blown down. Nearly 100 acres of sisal plants on the Munro plantation were ruined, and, as the plants had reached the cutting age, the loss will be considerable. At Eleuthera, the force of the storm was felt severely, and damage was sustained at many of the fine pineapple cultivations for which the island is noted. The most remarkable feature of the disaster is the fact that, so far as is known, not a life has been lost, though many narrow escapes have been reported.

It is conceded that this hurricane is the most severe and disastrous one which this island has experienced since the September storm of 1883, and, coming directly after an unfavorable season for crops, vegetables, and fruits, it has a tendency to dishearten planters, and to create a general feeling of temporary discouragement in the minds of the colonists.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, member of Parliament, accompanied by his two sons, Austen Chamberlain, member of Parliament, and Neville, arrived this morning from New-York in the Niagara. A large concourse of people had assembled in Rawson Square, together with many officials and a citizens' committee, who presented the distinguished gentlemen with an address of welcome. The Chamberlains are largely interested in this colony, being the owners of a 20,000-acre tract of land, which is being planted in sisal, the new industry of the colony.

Tea at the Woman's University Club.

The members of the Woman's University Club gave their first afternoon tea of the season yesterday in the clubroom in the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The apartment of the club, on the second floor of the building, looked very bright and cheerful with its handsome furnishings. About fifty members of the club visited the apartment from 4 to 7 o'clock and renewed old acquaintanceships over cups of steaming tea. Miss Helen Dawes Brown, the President of the club, and Miss Julia E. Bush, the Vice President, received the ladies. There are at present eighty members of the club, representing all the leading colleges for women. The membership is limited to 100. The club was incorporated in 1891 by Maria P. Brace, Elizabeth R. Coffin, Mary C. Trask, L. May Dame, Elizabeth P. Kirby, Alice Williams, Kate R. Rumbo, Frances F. Wood, Annie M. Reed, Elizabeth D. Storm, Helen Dawes Brown, Lucy Davis, Anne T. Bierstadt, Madge Healy, and Emma S. Winslow.

Canal Street Bank to Pay a Dividend.

Antonio Rasines, the receiver of the Canal Street Bank, is busy preparing to pay a dividend to the depositors. Since his appointment as permanent receiver he has advertised for claims, and the time to file them will expire on Nov. 2. Mr. Rasines says that the affairs of the bank are in good shape, that collections are coming in rapidly, and that actions have been begun against the persons who have neglected to pay their indebtedness to the bank. He hopes soon to be in a position to pay the depositors in full. This bank cleared through the Shoe and Leather National Bank, and when it failed it owed the Shoe and Leather Bank about $100,000. This indebtedness has been entirely paid, and Mr. Rasines has on hand a sum sufficient to pay a large dividend to the depositors.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamer.
Columbia.....Nov. 2, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 B'way, N. Y.

INSULAR NAVIGATION COMPANY,
FOR THE
AZORES, MADEIRA, AND LISBON.
Connecting for the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.
S. VEGA, ABOUT NOV. 22.
Steamer fitted with electric lights, baths; carries surgeon, stewards; all improvements.
For rates, &c., illustrated pamphlet, apply to
FALCK & COMPANY,
General Passenger Agents, 29 Broadway.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Nov. 4, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin (saloon and upward), second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 13.
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EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 8.
E. V. SKINNER, EVERETT FRAZAR
Gen'l East'n Agent, China and Japan, Frt. Agt.
353 Broadway, N. Y. 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N.R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Tallahassee.....Monday Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.Wednesday, Nov. 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Chattahoochee.....Friday, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
S. S. Kansas City.....Saturday, Nov. 4, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. & W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hote. For freight and passage apply to J.D.HASHAGEN, E.Agt.|W.H.RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S.F.& W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R.R. of G'a'y.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G.M.SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Oct. 30
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 3
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Nov. 6
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., FLORIDA LINE, Pier 29 and 30, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 363, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City.

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EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER. (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Completely Wagner Service.
ALBANY & TROY SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars to Albany and Troy.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:05. Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; also through sleeping car for Ogdensburg.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield, (except Sunday:) 11:00 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

IN THE VALLEY.

To-day, when the sun was lighting my house
on the pine-clad hill,
The breast of a bird was ruffled as it
perched on my window sill,
And a leaf was chased by the kitten on the
breeze-swept garden walk,
And the dainty head
Of a dahlia red
Was stirred on its slender stalk.

Oh! happy the bird at the rose tree, unheeding the threatening storm!
And happy the blithe leaf-chaser, rejoicing in sunshine warm!
They take no thought for the morrow—they know no cares to-day;
And the thousand things
That the future brings
Are a blank to such as they.

But I, by the household ingle, can interpret the looming clouds,
For the wind "soo-hoos" through the key-hole, and a shadow the house enshrouds;
And I know I must quit my mountain, and go down to the vale below,
For my house is chill
On the windy hill,
When the Autumn tempests blow.

My mind is forever drawing an instructive parallel
Twixt temporal things that perish and eternal things that dwell—
When billows and waves surround me, and waters my soul o'erflow,
I descend in hope
From the mountain top
To the sheltering vale below.

I go down to the Valley of Silence, where the worldly are never met;
I know there is "balm and healing" there for eyes that with tears are wet;
And I find, in its sweet seclusion, gentle solace for all my care,
For that valley pure,
With its shelter sure,
Is the beautiful Vale of Prayer.

NANNIE POWER-O'DONOGHUE.
—Chambers's Journal.

SHRINES OF MARY.

Past griefs are perished and over,
Past joys have vanished and died,
Past loves are fled and forgotten,
Past hopes have been laid aside,
Past fears have faded in daylight,
Past sins have melted in tears—
One love and remembrance only
Seems alive in those dead old years;
So, whenever I look in the distance,
And whenever I turn to the past,
There is always a shrine of Mary,
Each brighter still than the last.
—Miss Proctor from "Carmina Mariana."

A SUDDEN SUBMISSION.

When Miss Winifred Driscoll left the Western University, where her education had been completed, she realized that she merely had learned what she wished to know. The acquisition of this knowledge was to be the purpose of her future life. Among the many well-fixed ideas in her very clever little mind, the best fixed was her ability to care for and direct herself. She was independent of intellect, which she worshipped, and of body, which she affected to despise. There was no reason why she should not become a Hypatia—even if Hypatia was beautiful.

True, there was her guardian, Amos Grantley—it was to his home in the Eastern metropolis whither she was now bound—but so long as she did not exceed her allowance he would never interfere with her plans. As for his wife and daughter, they treated her with that deferent affection which a prodigy intuitively demands.

Miss Driscoll's itinerary took her over a little-traveled road, through a sparsely-inhabited country. There were but few passengers in the car with her; indeed, there seemed but few on the train, judging from the leisure which the negro porters found for card playing and reveling in a rear section. For some reason, they were unruly and boisterous, but Winnie didn't mind their conduct, for she ignored it. She bore with her a folio work on philosophy and it was an aegis against distraction. As for the lack of society, she was vastly pleased. People who had never written surely could not compare with those who had. Coquetry was beyond her Litany; she needed no deliverance from it. The modern young man she contemned as the shadow of an ideal. Had hers been the days of Wallace or Nelson, or even Ellsworth, she might have deemed love a subject worthy of mature deliberation. But as it was, she was skeptical of its existence, and contemptuous of its nature, if it did exist.

There was a young man on her very car, an unobjectionable, unassuming young man apparently, since he kept his seat, and also read. That was right. It would be hypercritical to blame him for being where he doubtless had a right to be; therefore, let him go into oblivion with the porters. Winnie did not even trouble herself, for it would have been a trouble, to scan his face. For one thing, she was near-sighted—a defect which gave a dreamy charm to her eyes—for another, she was quite too interested to risk losing her place.

One day, in the loneliest part of this lonely journey, there was much jolting and stopping and backing of train and shrieking of engine. Any ordinary young woman would have put her head out of the window to the detriment of her hat; but Winnie considered neither the commotion nor her bonnet. If there had been a collision ahead, and all running on time was disarranged, she presumed that the train hands understood their business. She certainly did hers, which was to improve her mind. However, toward evening, when they reached an isolated hut called the "junction," and the car in which she rode was shunted on a siding, and the train went on without it, and there were no sights nor sounds of the train on the bisecting road, which was to annex and draw it, then Winnie deigned to make inquiries, for she had not planned to camp out, which produced both chagrin and alarm. She learned that the connection had been missed, and that the car must remain there for twenty-four hours. She perceived that her informant, the porter, was insolent and intoxicated, and that several of his associates, in similar condition, too, had contrived to be left with him. But Winnie had the stout heart of inexperience. Her personal dignity had always sustained her in the crises of school life. She, therefore, relied upon a vail as if it were a shield.

When the porter roughly announced that "those who wanted to eat had better up stump lively to the hotel, a mile distant down the cross road," she shrugged her shoulders and said she wasn't hungry, thus proving her allegiance to the state of pupilage, and resumed her reading. The rest of the company, two fat and selfish middle-aged men, intent on cocktails; an old couple with an irritable grandchild, and the modest young man, departed. None of them heeded her except this latter, who advanced and hesitated and stopped, and then, discouraged by her indifference, went his way.

So the girl was left alone, as she thought, and the lights blinked and glimmered, and the night came down, not darkly, but like a mountain mist. From the wood issued the murmur of insects and the ripple of a brook, a lulling sound of which she was conscious, as one who listens to singing is conscious of an unobtrusive accompaniment. But, of a sudden, her thoughts leaped from the page to herself, her physical self, now revealed as a shrine most precious, most sacred. Within that peaceful lullaby other sounds were obtruding, faint, indeed, but awesome from their very obscurity. Was there not a stealthy step? Oh! was there not a stifled breathing? Winnie sprang to her feet and looked about. She caught one glimpse of a dark, crouching form, one gleam from wickedly-glowering eyes. She flung her heavy volume full in the wretch's face, and then sped through the car to the ground and along the road. The way was winding, threading the wood with the eccentricity of embroidery. In the west the twilight struck on a glittering object high in the air. It was the ball on the flagstaff of the hotel, and to Winnie a star of hope. As she ran, she prayed, and as she prayed she listened. At first there were wrathful cries and heavy following treads. Then these faded away, and with the silence came reassurance. She was safe. Perhaps her danger had never been real. But, oh, how frightened she was; and, oh, how hard she struggled on! A great sorrow for herself enthralled her, such a poor, frail, little thing, alone in the gloomy wood! But was she alone? Oh, God! into what evil had she rushed! For, as she turned a bend that led through a veritable thicket, from either side a burly form sprung out and seized her.

Then Winnie screamed—she, who had ever ridiculed such weakness—a thrilling, piercing cry that asserted its potency. For, oh! there was an answering shout, such a brave, manly huzza, the dash of rapid feet, a fierce thrust, a violent fall, a stalwart blow, and some one grasped her hand.

"Can you run?" asked this some one.

"Yes! yes!" gasped the girl.

"Come on, then, for your life," and down the road fled the intellectual Miss Driscoll, clinging with the grip of terror to a strange man.

Ah, but he could run, could this unknown; even his great assisting strength, even the impulse of the avengers behind, could scarce give equality to Winnie's feet. And yet, she had been so reliant on her physical training! Ah, but she had never been prepared against the tremors of such an emergency. She had never dreamed that such depravity could exist, much less dare to maintain its mysterious horrors. Never again would she boast of her independence. If this masculine strength would only suffice to drag her into safety, well content would she be to cling to it for the remainder of her life. Her heart swelled within her throat. Her limbs shook and faltered. Connected thoughts deserted her; she was merely conscious of fighting through the darkness against the clog of her own weakness. On, on, she dragged and was dragged up hills and over plains, until a curve sent a sudden flash of light. Her comrade gave an exultant shout, and raised her in his arms, as she staggered; then, on and on, in a final burst until he bore her fainting into the hotel.

It was the following day when Winnie regained her identity. A motherly-looking woman stood by her bedside, assuring her of her safety, and of her speedy recovery from exertion and fright. And, indeed, the girl's strong vitality asserted itself, and in security she shook off the effects of her adventure, as one rejects the remembrance of nightmare. One particular, however, she cherished, and that tenderly.

"But that young man who aided me?" she asked. "Where is he?"

"Him is it?" replied the landlady. "A proper young gentleman, to be sure, so anxious and so liberal. He had the whole house aroused in your service. But when the physician said you would be all right after a sleep, why, he rode away to the county seat, where, it seems, he had important business."

"But his name?" Winnie faltered.

"Lord love you, Miss, he didn't leave no name. He was that hurried, and we was that flustrated, and him so ready and free with his money!" can hardly conceal. Something of the same kind is visible in theology. The theologian of this century finds the ground cleared for him in manw ways. Much that was anciently attacked as incredible has now been quietly abandoned by the Churches, and does not need to be defended. Criticism has not only demolished, it has cleared the ground for reconstruction. So far, however, the reconstruction has not come.

Winnie sighed and grew thoughtful, but her thoughts were not of her book.

"You had this 'ere clinched in your little hand," continued the matron, producing an antique, intaglio ring. Winnie blushed as she furtively but vainly examined it in search of an inscription; then she placed it on her finger, and with feminine craft soon had the worthy woman engrossed in personal reminiscences.

It was a month later, that, throughout her guardian's home there was a pleasurable excitement, which seemed silly to Winnie. The idea of such a fuss being made over the entertainment of an old woman and her son at dinner! They were not even strangers, either; for Mrs. Neames was the widow of her guardian's former partner, and still retained a share in the business, and Ambrose, the son—what a ridiculous name, reminding one of hair oil—was his confidential clerk. True, as little Miss Grantley explained: "Papa had high respect for the lady, on account of her uncommon strength of character, and an equal esteem for the young man for his fidelity and truth." But, what of that? All women were respectable, and all only sons amiable; but of this particular couple Winnie was quite prepared to ignore the one and to despise the other.

Indeed, since her arrival, Miss Driscoll's good friends had been perturbed by a certain petulance and perversity quite foreign to her past. She was irritable, yet apathetic. Her appetite was fitful, her industry eccentric. There was dust on her philosophical tomes, while under her pillow the maid found a volume of poetry.

"Can she be in love?" asked Mrs. Grantley, recalling her own maidenhood.

"Why, mamma," replied the daughter, "how absurd! She hates men, and never ceases from ridiculing them."

Winnie descended to meet the guests with an air more befitting a dismissal than a welcome. She found a stately and weighty dame, with colorless, almost livid complexion and aggressively-rolled white hair; and a demure young man, brown of hair and eyes and mustache.

With the mental comments, "Virago" and "ninny," she gave herself over to hospitable cares. Her companion at dinner doubtless thought her taciturn; but then his mother furnished a ready excuse. The old lady was discursive, and on a subject, too, which might have proved embarrassing to a more sensitive-appearing young man; but Ambrose merely smiled affably. She discoursed on the tantrums of his childhood, the misdemeanors of his youth, and the failings of his maturity, and ascribed great credit to her watchfulness that he was a woman in the main.

"I keep the reins pretty tight yet," continued Mrs. Neames. "No night key, no cigars or cards. A strict reckoning of every cent expended."

"But we all lean on Ambrose in the office," ventured Mr. Grantley.

"I know. We talk business over every night, and I tell him what to do."

Winnie studied the young man beneath her glasses. Was he not ashamed, when even she, a stranger, could blush for him? Apparently not at all. He seemed to glory in his subjection, now and again agreeing: "Yes, mother, I don't know how I could get along without your advice," and all the while doing ample justice to the viands. What insensibility! What ignorance of the rights and privileges of glorious manhood! Alas, there were no longer any men, or, if there were, they came and disappeared like veritable gods!

The anxious mother kept her eyes sharply engaged with her son's conduct. When champagne was served, she cried out to the butler: "Mind, only a half-glass for that boy," and then, "Fill it with water, Ambrose," and Ambrose smilingly obeyed, while the butler nearly dropped the cooler in consternation, and Winnie's highly-intelligent nose expressed its highest degree of contempt.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line! Why didn't he talk? Because she was reserved, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention. But, no, he seemed thoroughly content to smirk and gorge and say, "Yes, mamma," and "No, mamma," like a roundabout having an outing.

At length, Mrs. Grantley's signal gave a welcome relief, which faded before a shock. For as Ambrose Neames bowed and drew back her chair, he whispered to Winnie with an undeniable air of tenderness: "Only for a few moments. Our memories share a responsive chord, you know, which will draw me to you." Was the man daft? Or simply and naturally insolent. Winnie's head was proud, indeed; her dreamy eyes flashed angrily, as she replied:

"Cord!" she repeated, flippantly, "'tis apron string you mean."

In the drawing room, Mrs. Neames, to further exemplify her strength of character, went to sleep without any dissembling. This gave Winnie a chance to gratify her curiosity, which, regardless of her indifference, had become exigent.

"Tell me, Auntie," she asked, "why does that young man, why does every one, defer so ridiculously to her?"

"Hush, my child," said Mrs. Grantley. "Why, don't you know? She is liable to heart stroke, and must be saved from any excitement. Such filial submission in a great, strong man seems noble to me."

After this explanation Winnie retired to a corner and pondered; nor did she emerge therefrom until the guest aroused with a start and forthwith talked vociferously, as if continuing an animated conversation. Then she sprang to the old lady's side and attended upon her with surprising gentleness. Mrs. Neames however, did not make such responses as this consideration merited. She seemed preoccupied. Her gaze was fixed, fixed with a glare on the young girl's hand. Finally she spoke, and her voice might have embellished any one of the fates.

"Where did you get my son's ring?" she asked.

"Please, Ma'am, he left it with me; that is, I borrowed it, just to look at, you know," stammered the discomfited Winnie, as she incontinently retreated into her corner. How her cheeks burned and how her heart thumped, even as it had during that terrible race. She felt as if every eye rested on her with suspicion. Oh, what should she do? Surely, surely, he, would understand that she had not known that her intense grip had removed and restrained the ring. She would explain, but how would she dare face him after her disdain? Ah, there lay the sting! No one for an instant would doubt her story; but would he not despise her nature? Then, was life forever after an impenetrable gloom! If this brown, subdued, demure young man was the hero of her dreams, who had diverted every impulse of her soul during the past month, then he was no longer brown and subdued and demure, but altogether glorious and worshipful. And what a miserable little fool she had been not to perceive it! Granted that she was near-sighted, a blind person of any discernment must have recognized at once his grand personality. Had she, then, sinned beyond forgiveness? No; surely one so noble would ignore her flippancy, even as the lion scorns the yelping of a jackal. But was such forgiveness what she craved? Ah, fluttering heart, even to thyself thou dost not confess thy desires!

There were pleasant sounds of laughter, and the men entered. Winnie watched Ambrose Neames with eyes of adulation. How gentle, how gallant he was, so considerate toward his mother, so courteous toward his entertainers. Ah, modesty was the only panoply befitting a knight without fear or shame! A great gratitude swelled within the girl, and overmastered every other emotion. He had risked his life to save her, a stranger, from worse than death; no conventional scruple should restrain the expression of her appreciation. With a gesture which seemed imperious, because it was impatient, she called him to her side.

"Shall we sound that chord, Miss Driscoll?" he began gayly. "Or do you think that so dull a slave can have no thought save of slavery?"

"Oh, don't! pray don't!" Winnie pleaded. "Forgive me. I didn't recognize you. Oh, you were so good!" and before he could comprehend or stay the emotion she bent and kissed his hand.

Ambrose Neames flashed and flamed with passion. No one, surely, could deem him a brown, subdued, and demure young man; and least of all could Winnie. He seemed a god manifesting his divinity.

"I would rather have died than have had you do that," he cried. "I am the one to worship, to worship you forever. Can't you feel, don't you know that from the instant I saw you, I have loved you?"

Winnie sighed, oh, so tenderly.

"Ambrose!" she murmured, "Ambrose, what a dear name!"

At this juncture there was a sharp, discordant interruption.

"My son," rasped Mrs. Neames's voice, "that young miss there has your grandfather's ring, which you said you had lost."

"Yes," whispered the girl, "I have your ring, and—and I'll keep it if you like."

Reconstruction.

The critical faculty has outstripped the constructive. No one, I think, can doubt that actual and great advance has been made in medicine. The statistics of mortality are at hand to show it. Nevertheless, what many physicians say is, that while we are better able than we were to distinguish disease and to predict how it will run its course, we have made no substantive advance in the healing art. Certain old drugs have been discarded, and incomparably fewer are administered, and diet and habit of life are better attended to; but the great art, after all, has become to trust to the reparative powers of nature.

The result is that many modern practitioners of the highest eminence feel a skepticism as to their own work which they can hardly conceal. Something of the same kind is visible in theology. The theologian of this century finds the ground cleared for him in manw ways. Much that was anciently attacked as incredible has now been quietly abandoned by the Churches, and does not need to be defended. Criticism has not only demolished, it has cleared the ground for reconstruction. So far, however, the reconstruction has not come.

There is nothing anomalous in these pauses of thought; but it can scarcely be matter for astonishment if those who are deeply interested in a work should be anxious when there seems to be a cessation of activity. Even in the individual there are times when, it may be, the overstrained system is only nerving itself for fresh effort, but when that strain has the power to work has left him. Here, however, there is no doubt that the power has once existed.

In the case of a community or a generation it is not easy to explain why energy should be diverted from one field to another, but we know it from familiar instances; and it is only natural that there should be a despondency for a time when science seems to be baffled, and originality to have disappeared.—Dr. C. H. Peterson in the Fortnightly Review.

Frederika Bremer.

The skies were full of sunshine for her, and so hard was it for her to find motes in the eyes of those who looked kindly upon her that we sometimes accused her of willfully closing her own, for never did an unkind word escape her lips; unkind thoughts seemed utterly repugnant to that generous mind.

Her sympathy, indeed, was as true as it was unfailing. The sorrows of others seemed so reflected back from her warm heart that the mourner's woes were lightened, the aching heart was cheered; the hand that held yours was so strong in its friendly grasp, the eyes looking into yours expressed a sympathy more eloquent than words.

The French acknowledge beauties besides that accepted by the world as the beauty of youth. Not only is there a "beaute du diable," there is "la beaute de singe," "la beaute de la laideur," "la beaute de la vieillesse." Frederika had essentially both these last, and most beautiful they were in her.

Plain to ugliness, there was, nevertheless, in those homely and rugged features a "something" that appealed at once to the heart. The eyes, quick and piercing as they usually were, expressed at moments but the simple trustfulness of a child. Then the mouth had such an upward turn of kindly cheerfulness.

Without effort she not only detected the peculiar merit or talent of those who appealed to her, but, as the magnet attracts the needle, she drew forth those good qualities and made them apparent to others. Talking to her made one feel better, and even more clever, and few left that kindly presence without having gained certainly some wisdom, and probably, also, much charity toward others.—Good Words.

Sacred Serpent, Egypt.

A general belief in the divine character and healing powers of the sacred serpent is to be met with all over Egypt. Even the myths which the old Egyptians associated with the snake are still prevalent. Egyptians of all classes still believe that when "a serpent grows old, wings grow out of its body," and that there are serpents which kill by darting flames in the victim's face. How old such beliefs are in this country need not be repeated to those who have seen the pictures in the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. The seref, or "flying serpent," and the snake from whose mouth flames issue are among the commonest of the figures painted on their walls.

It is not, however, as Kakodaemon, but as Agathodaemon, that the divine serpent of ancient Egypt still maintains his chief hold on the belief of the Egyptian people. Each house still has its harras, or "guardian snake," commonly known as the harras el-bet, "the protector of the house." The snake is fed with milk and eggs, and care is taken not to do it harm. A servant of mine, who was born at Helwan, near Cairo, has often told me about the guardian snake of his father's house. It was a large one, and used to come out at night for the sake of the food that was offered it and to glide over the bodies of the sleeping family. It never did any of them any mischief, "as it was always treated well." One day a stranger snake made its appearance at the door of the house; the harras at once went against it, and after a short struggle killed the intruder.—The Contemporary Review.

Her Hopeless Ignorance.

The following conversation is an example of my wife's hopeless ignorance of salmon fishing. One afternoon while I was out several neighboring ladies chanced to call, and, as usual, over their tea, opened fire with the usual query as to my sport on the river.

"Oh, yes," said her ladyship, in an abstracted manner, "my husband caught a salmon yesterday."

"What size was it? inquired one of the fair visitors.

"Eleven feet long," was the reply.

There was, of course, much tittering at this.

"Then it must have been eleven inches long," was the amended answer.

Increased merriment ensued.

"Well," said my wife, desperately, "I know it was eleven something; perhaps it was eleven pounds."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Sentiment and Chicken.

A man I knew kept fowls for the table—pure Dorkings. As they grew plumper every day he would take a basket with food in it, scatter it among them, and sigh deeply. After a few days of this, with a mournful countenance he would give the order for a couple to be placed in a fatting coop; then, when he had satisfied himself that they were just right, he would send for a man to wring their necks, giving him a shilling for the job, and while the deed was doing he would go off on a long walk.

His wife and daughters were as tenderhearted as he was; it ran in the family. Yet the servants always noticed that, whatever they might eat or leave on the dinner table, they invariably finished up the fowls. This was, possibly, on the same principle as actuated one of the kings of the Cannibal Islands, who ate his grandfather out of respect.—Macmillan's Magazine.

A Misspelt Menu.

Nothing could be more absurd than to forbid a man to serve his country because he cannot remember whether "recommend" has two c's and one m or one c and two m's. Another spelling controversy has raged over menus being written in that strange tongue, cooking French. Misspelled menus have, however, sometimes been the cause of good things.

One of Dean Mansfield's wittiest remarks was made apropos of reform cutlets being spelled in the menu "reforme." Some one objected. "Oh, but," said the Dean, "I think it is quite right. Doesn't reform always end with an e mute (emeute)?"—The National Review.

Srinager Cash here.

Rickety wooden houses, many stories high, seemed to lean all round us in every possible direction; each unlike its neighbor in color and height, though nearly all with beautiful carved shutters, hanging in picturesque angles from windows, innocent of all other protection. In the warm sunlight, the brown and white tones ripened into rich shades of yellow and red, and here and there a pale-pink house, with emerald-green window frames, threw in a strong dash of color; and over its neighbor's dark carved shutters would hang strings of red tomatoes drying in the hot sun.

Most of the houses seemed full of people, who looked out listlessly from behind their many-colored draperies as we passed. Others, more curious, crowded together on overhanging verandas, which had absolutely "no visible means of support," but whose insecurity seemed in no way to affect the laughing, chattering group of people upon them. Every here and there the irregular line of houses was broken by a narrow street, winding away into almost black darkness, so sharp was the contrast between it and its sunny surroundings.

The town seemed full of life and animation as the canal merged into the centre street of the river. Women with great dark wondering eyes came down flights of steep steps to fill their earthen pitchers at the water's edge; men passed to and fro, rowing in gayly-painted boats, and our country men and women mingled with the crowd under the great poplar avenue, by the riverside. We pitched our tents in a garden about four miles up the stream, and the next day prepared to visit the city in a small boat.

Srinager has six bridges crossing the Jhelum at various intervals, and between two of these all fishing is prohibited by the Maharajah who nominally governs the land, the reason given being that the soul of a late Maharajah has passed into a fish, who resides in this part of the river!—The Cornhill Magazine.

The Trotting Ox.

Next to the elephant in general usefulness we should be inclined to place the "trotting ox" of India. "All Indian oxen can be trained to trot," says Mr. Lockwood Kipling. "The sloping quarter and straight hock may possibly account for something in their more horselike gait. One of the first things to strike a stranger is the hurrying ox." The rekla, a light two-wheeled cart drawn by a pair of oxen, cheap, speedy, and convenient, is the hansom cab of the natives of Bombay.

All through the Mahratta country the ox is the common draught animal, differing in speed and size according to the work for which he is required. Cattle of the Nagore breed, used by rich men to draw their state carriages, used to be kept near Delhi for carrying dispatches. Mr. Youatt was informed that they would travel with a soldier on their back fifteen or sixteen miles in the day, at the rate of six miles an hour.

The Nagore cattle have none of the awkward swinging motion of the legs of the English cow. They bring their hind legs under them in as straight a line as the horse. They are very active," continues Mr. Youatt, "and can clear a five-barred gate with the greatest ease." One owner possessed a calf which would jump an iron railing higher than a gate, and a bull which would leap the same railing to go to water, and, having drunk, leap back again.

Napoleon borrowed his idea of bullock transport for the first stages of his Russian campaign from the Indian armies, but the Indian bullocks are shod. Napoleon's were not, and the bullock transport was ruined before the frontiers of Poland were reached.—The Spectator.

A Rich Russian Brother.

"The house on the right," says Ivan, with some pride, "belongs to my brother, who is the richest man in the village. He has five grown-up sons, and therefore a large amount of land, four good horses and six cows; he lives well."

"Does he drink?" we inquire.

"Of course he does," says Ivan, "hard on holidays, but he is a good worker, and with five sons can spare two or three to work in town. Three of his are laborers, and most of their wages come home. As for the land, my brother and his two sons and their wives can easily cultivate it. Ah, Barin! it's a great thing for us moujiks to have grown-up sons!" Ivan's remarks were true enough. The large family in a Russian village is a co-operative concern, and pays well.

The rich man's house was no better than its neighbors. It presented the same appearance of decay and age; there was no indication of the prosperity of its owner beyond the fact that there appeared to be more accommodation in the yard for live stock.

"Is your rich brother at work to-day?" we asked.

Ivan made a tipsily comical gesture of horror; he spat upon the ground with unnecessary vehemence and then crossed himself.

"The Barin is pleased to joke," he said; "it is a holiday; my brother and his sons are not sinners, they do not work on a holiday; they are all at the kabak, as they should be!"

"Drunk?" I ventured.

"Drunk, Barin, certainly!" said Ivan. "Why, what would you have?"—Temple Bar.

Early Printing.

The following are the earliest-known examples of printing—two indulgences, printed usually on one side only of a single piece of vellum, and two magnificent Bibles. Of these, one is known to be the first complete book that ever was printed by the wonderful new invention, which, as the early printers so often proudly state in their colophons, produced "letters without the aid of any sort of pen, whether of quill, of reed, or of metal."

The first piece of printing which is actually dated is the famous Indulgence of Nicholas V. to such as should contribute money to aid the King of Cyprus against the Turks. This Indulgence has the printed year-date 1454, and a copy in The Hague Museum has the date "November 15" filled in with a pen. Mr. Duff tells us that "in the years 1454 and 1455 there was a large demand for these Indulgences, and seven editions were issued. These may be divided into two sets, the one containing thirty-one lines, the other thirty lines, the first dated example belonging to the former." This thirty-line edition is shown to have been printed by Peter Schoeffer de Gernsheim, by the fact that some of the initial letters which occur in it appear in another later Indulgence of 1489, which is known to have come from his press.—The Saturday Review.

Verdigris.

The word "verdigris" is commonly explained in English dictionaries as meaning (literally) either "green of gray" (Fr. vert de gris—"so called from its color between green and gray," Richardson) or "green of brass" (Low Lat. viride aeris.) The latter term Skeat (Concise Etymological Dictionary, 1882) states to have been "the usual name in alchemy" for verdigris.

Littre, who quotes (s. v. vert-de-gris) the ancient forms verte grez (thirteenth century) and vert de grice, (fourteenth century,) says: "La forme la plus ancienne est verte grez, qui peu-etre doit se decomposer en vert aigret, le verd produit par l'aigre, l'acide." Skeat says (loc. cit.:) "Verte grez is lit. 'green grit,' a substitution (as I think) for O. F. verderis, verdigrease' Cot., (the correct form.)"

M. Paul Meyer has now no doubt about the identity of "vert-de-gris" with "vert de Grece." In a note on the foregoing passage, he speaks of the vert there mentioned as being "sans doute le vert-de-gris ou verdet, substance colorante que l'on faisait originairement venir de Grece. * * * Vert-de-gris signifie proprement 'vert de Grece.'"—The Academy.

Burn Your Own Smoke.

Eastern sages can be at times impressive. The Talmudists often are, and some fine sayings are quoted from Sa'di—this, for example:

"When thou utterest not a word, thou hast laid thy hand upon it; when thou hast uttered it, it hath laid its hand on thee."

Quarles, we observe, has said the same thing, not quite with so stately an air:

"Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is like thy sword in thy scabbard; if vented, the sword is in another's hand. If thou desire to be held wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue."

But both sayings attach a certain exaggerated importance to the utterance of a transient thought, as if that utterance necessarily committed him who utters it to act upon it throughout life. Modern thinkers make more allowance for speech as a sort of safety valve for surplus steam. Goethe used to say that he gave utterance to certain morbid feelings to get rid of them; and certainly he got rid of his Wertherism in that way. We do not think that it was a very good way.

Perhaps Sa'di and Quarles are the better advisers when they recommend you to consume your own smoke without giving it to the world. But if you have given utterance to an unwise view, as Goethe did to spasmodic sentimentalism in "Werther," it would be a great mistake to regard yourself as bound in honor to defend it after you had found out its unwisdom. Levity of speech is bad; but to let levity of speech lead to levity of action is much worse.—The Spectator.

Sun Heat.

Those who have paid attention to this subject are aware that the remarkable doctrine first propounded by Helmholtz removed all real doubt from the matter. It is to this eminent philosopher we owe an explanation of what at first seemed to be a paradox. He explained how, notwithstanding that the sun radiates its heat so profusely, no indications of the inevitable decline of heat can be as yet discovered.

If the sun had been made of solid coal from centre to surface, and if that coal had been burned for the purpose of sustaining the radiation, it can be demonstrated that a few thousand years of solar expenditure at the present rate would suffice to exhaust all the heat which the combustion of that great sphereof fuel could generate. We know, however, that the sun has been radiating heat, not alone for thousands of years, but for millions of years. The existence of fossil plants and animals would alone suffice to demonstrate this fact.

We have thus to account for the extremely remarkable circumstance that our great luminary has radiated forth already a thousand times as much heat as could be generated by the combustion of a sphere of coal as big as the sun is at present, and yet, notwithstanding this expenditure in the past, physics declares that for millions of years to come the sun may continue to dispense light and heat to its attendant worlds with the same abundant prodigality. To have shown how the apparent paradox can be removed is one of the most notable achievements of the great German philosopher.

What Helmholtz did was to refer to the obvious fact that the expenditure of heat by radiation must necessarily lead to shrinkage of the solar volume. This shrinkage has the effect of bursting from a store of potential energy in the sun, and transforming what it takes into the active form of heat. The transformation advances pari passu with the radiation, so that the loss of heat arising from the radiation is restored by the newly produced heat derived from the latent reservoir.

Such is an outline of the now famous doctrine universally accepted among physicists. It fulfills the conditions of the problem, and when treated by arithmetical calculation it is not found wanting.—Sir Robert Ball in the Fortnightly Review.

A Surgeon's Nerve.

It is the common belief that a surgeon must possess what is spoken of as an extraordinary good nerve, and you may perhaps doubt if you possess this. At the same time you must bear in mind that in the case of a surgeon the coolness, or calmness which is so admirable and necessary in an operation does not imply the possession of any remarkable personal quality, but it is the simplest result of a complete knowledge of what he is doing. It is rather the natural outcome of his accurate familiarity of anatomy, and his daily habit.

A trooper would require a very fine nerve to go to a masthead, or a sailor to ride an unmanageable horse across a country, but a sailor's confidence aloft is due more to a matter of habit than to any particular amount of courage. In saying this, I do not wish to depreciate the calmness of the surgeon in the face of difficulties, but I may tell you quite plainly that if you haven't enough courage to be a surgeon I should be very much ashamed of you, and you would turn out to be a very poor creature, whatever occupation you might follow. Still this fact remains, and you may, perhaps, be interested to hear that I, who have known many good surgeons, have never seen one who has not possessed a very fine courage.

In short, a very good surgeon is, in my humble opinion, a very fine fellow, and when I can (as I do see) the extraordinary achievements of modern surgery, I am very proud of belonging to a profession which has made life so much more endurable and prolonged to the human race. So, possibly, the great fascination which surgery no doubt possesses for many, appeals more strongly to men of courage and determination than to those persons of more weakly constituted minds, or to those who are less vertebrate altogether.—Longman's Magazine.

Bank of France Notes.

The life of a Bank of France note is about two years, it being issued so long as it is usable. In the matter of destroying their notes set apart for cancellation, a new departure has been made by the Bank of France.

The former practice was to incarcerate their doomed notes for three years in a large oak chest before submitting them to conflagration. Thereupon, a huge fire was set aflame in an open court; the notes were thrown into a sort of revolving wire cage, which was kept rotating over the fire, and the minute particles of note-ash escaped into the air through the meshes of the cage and darkened the atmosphere all around. The burnings took place daily, and were of a certain amount. Now, the practice is to have about twenty cancellations of notes each year, at uncertain times, and as the needs of the service determine.

A hole is punched in each of the notes, which are also stamped as follows: "Canceled the —— by the branch at —— or the Head Office of the Bank of France." The notes are then marked off in the registers of bank notes issued, according to their numbers and descriptions. A committee of the bank Directors are present at their destruction. The canceled notes are no longer burned, but are now reduced into pulp by means of chemical agents.

Each destruction of notes averages about 600,000 of all kinds, and about 12,000,000 notes are annually destroyed. The Bank of France has been little troubled of late with forgeries. The greatest forger it ever had was deported to Cayenne, and in attempting to escape got stuck in a swamp and was eaten to death by crabs.—Chambers's Journal.

The Bengal Boar.

Possibly in moments of enthusiasm and wassail the Bengal boar may have been overpraised. He has not a pleasant temper, his habits are open to unfavorable criticism, he may fail in his family relations—but he has plenty of pluck. He will fight anything that comes in his way; not even a tiger daunts him, and, what is more, the tiger sometimes succumbs to the terrible tushes of the boar.

I have seen a boar bearing away from such heroic battle the marks—deep and frequent marks—of a tiger's claws, and that boar swam the Ganges in flood—a sufficient feat for an unwounded animal, and one that should set at rest the question whether pigs can swim.

A dangerous brute is that Bengal boar. Throughout the whole of my sporting career only two of my beaters were killed, and one of these was cut to death by a boar; a leopard killed the other; not one was either killed or mauled by tigers.

But my first experiences in this line were, I regret to say, less connected with the mighty boar than with the sow, which, though it cannot rip up a horse's flanks or belly as can the boar, can gallop a little, and, instead of ripping, can bite.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Cantonment.

The cantonment, at an Indian town, means the place where the English live. The native town is usually inclosed by high walls and accessible only by a few gates; it is brimful of people, who crowd its bazaars or snop streets. Quite outside the town and a mile or two away is the cantonment, an unwalled district, where each house stands in its own inclosure or compound, and where the regiments, British or native, are quartered in "lines" or rows of huts.

The cantonment usually has wide well-kept roads, with a grassy margin and avenues of fine trees, giving it the appearance of a great park. The English visitor, if he stays with friends, might be a week without seeing the native town at all, unless his curiosity prompted an excursion in search of it. There is always in the cantonment a club, with a ladies' wing, (unless the ladies have a gymkhana or club of their own,) and, besides the various parade grounds, a polo ground or tennis court, so that a visitor bent only on amusement has plenty of resources.—The Nineteenth Century.

A Guide's Card.

"Guide to the Field of Waterloo, son of Martin Pirson of the village of Planchenoit oldest guide of the battle field of whom the possesses certificates showing his abilities and grea local knowledge, Has been employed immediately after the Battle to assist the wounded and inter the dead, and has guide to the strangers who come to visit the Field of Battle and has been guide to Capnt. Siborn for the model."—Notes and Queries.

THE SONG OF THE ROCKING CHAIR.

Our rocking chair is a dancing yacht,
And, oh, but the seas run high!
I once was wrecked on this very spot,
But we swam, did Jack and I.
It's risky sport for a little girl,
But feel the spray, see the billows curl.
It's getting rough, how the boat does toss!
And, dear, but it blows a squall!
Afraid, sweetheart? Why, we're safe, of course;
We've got to the other wall.

It's a coach to-day, and we spin along
With you on the box with me;
The air is fine and the horses strong,
And plenty of things we'll see.
How the horses dance; they're full of fun;
But, whoa! I fear they're going to run,
And they can't be held! Oh, how they tear!
Now each is worst of the four.
Just see that hill that's before us there!
Ah! saved by the closet door.

And what shall it be to-night, dear heart?
A train with its rumbling sound?
Now off it moves with a quiet start—
It's a drowsy train we've found;
Just hear its clickety-clicking song
As it takes us two on our way along.
It's dark outside except for the stars,
Our eyes are as dull as lead,
And now, as they've stopped the rumbling cars,
Does my lady change for bed.
—Vogue.

What Is An Accident?

To the non-legal mind the term "accident" would appear to be easily defined, but the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn thought not, and on several occasions insurance companies have sought a definition in the courts of law. It has been decided that a sunstroke is not an accident, but that injury to the spine through lifting a heavy weight is one. Even if physical ailments contribute to an accident, it is covered by the policy.

The relatives of a man who, while bathing in shallow water, was seized with a fit and suffocated, sustained their claim, as did those of a man who, when similarly seized, fell under a train and was killed. Again, a person having fallen and dislocated his shoulder was put to bed and carefully nursed, but in less than a month he died of pneumonia. The connection between that complaint and a dislocated shoulder is not at once visible, but on the ground that the restlessness and susceptibility to cold produced by the accident led to the disease which killed him, the relatives were held to be entitled to claim.

"The influence of intoxicating liquor" has been authoritatively defined as "influence which disturbs the balance of a man's mind or the intelligent exercise of his faculties," and injuries received while in that condition are not covered by an accident policy. Nor are those caused by running obvious risk, as crossing a railway, even at a proper place, without exercising due care to avoid passing trains.—Chambers's Journal.

Waterloo.

I would say to those about to visit Waterloo, Don't; but if you will, then go by rail and omnibus, take a field glass and a plan of the battle, climb the mound, and study the country from the top of it. Employ no guide and resist all temptations to purchase Waterloo relics made last year, or photographs, which can be obtained both better and cheaper in Brussels.

The constant flow of English visitors to the field gives to foreigners, especially the Belgians, an idea that Waterloo was the only really big battle in which British troops ever fought

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AN INTERESTING EASTERN RACE.

LIFE WITH TRANS-SIBERIAN SAVAGES. By B. Douglas Howard. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Howard a year or so ago reached the furthest edge of Eastern Siberia, in the Gulf of Tartary and the Okhotsk Sea, opposite the coast of Kamschatka. Although familiar with the prison and exile system of Russia, he heard that some other dread place existed having to do with punishments, and that few travelers had ever reached it. He is a trifle euphemistic in writing of the Island of Saghalien, or Sakhalin. "We are well aware," he says, "that among Christian peoples there is one place sometimes designated, but which by common consent is by name mentioned but rarely, and in connection with departed persons—never." We are to suppose that he refers to hell. In Russia the names of the two places, the Island of Saghalien and Sheol, are interchangeable. The first, as he says, is "one of the bournes from whence no exile ever yet returned."

This Englishman was on a visit to Vladivostock, a remote Russian port on this dreary seacoast. He enjoyed the hospitality of the officers. At one of the entertainments, when champagne, or vodki, flowed, he made the acquaintance of a Russian Prince, and through him had the opportunity to visit Sakhalin. Sakhalin is an island as long as England, far beyond Siberia, in the Okhotsk Sea. Its remoteness makes it precisely the desired place where prisoners who have endeavored to escape from Siberia can be put. It offers all the advantages of a terrible climate and human oblivion. It is reserved by the Russian Government for the unshot, the unhanged, convicts and exiles who by frequent escapes or repeated murders have graduated perhaps from other prison stations throughout the vast territory of Russia and Siberia. There are only two or three anchorages, and ingress or egress becomes impossible. Men tremble when Sakhalin is mentioned.

In a hospital in Vladivostock the author was struck by the appearance of what he was told was a woman who was a patient. Her tint was "Turkish tobacco color," her face "large, stupid, blank, expressionless." Her hair was black, and hung down her shoulders. Over her mouth she was tattooed in a hideous manner, as if imitative of mustachios. "But all that was not so surprising as that her neck, chest, arms, and whole body were more hairy than the most hairy man I ever saw." She was one of the race of the Sakhalin Ainus.

After some diplomacy, Mr. Howard received permission to visit the Ainu country. As an old traveler, he was not dismayed by the arduous character of the journey. Soon he reached the borders of the Sakhalin forest, and after a while he sights an Ainu village. His reception by an old patriarch was a singularly courteous one. The chief shook hands. Being under Russian protection, the traveler was an important personage. The place was known as Korsakoff, and the host was the great chief of the "Aiona rak garu," which meant, "people who smell of their ancestors." This lofty title was literally true, for the Ainus may dust themselves, but never wash.

In time Mr. Howard became intimate with the Ainus, and never got into trouble with them but once, and that was when he attempted to photograph them. It might have gone badly with him if he had not sacrificed his entire apparatus. A big fire was kindled and the camera was reduced to ashes. Then there was peace. The author writes that he saw one native whose body was covered with black hairs "one to three inches in length, the upper parts of the face alone excepted. This peculiarity distinguishes the Ainu from every other known savage race." The Ainu women he found "as uninviting looking females" as he ever saw. They were nearly as hairy as the men; had blue blackened lips, with a tattooed fierce mustache. As they never washed or combed their hair, they were undoubtedly ladies of rank, "people who smell of their ancestors."

These Ainu women occupied a social condition somewhat higher than the native dogs, for the male Ainu thought it a degradation to touch any sort of work under any circumstances, except such as pertained strictly to hunting and fishing. The women observed a rule of life which was to "speak only when spoken to." Their best quality was that they never screamed or cackled, and Mr. Howard never once heard them quarrel. They never, however, smiled or laughed. When one of them brought a man a pipe or tobacco she always retired by walking backward with a punctiliousness resembling Buckingham Palace. On presenting the pipe to her master she went on her knees. With ethnological interest the author examined their clothing, and found a resemblance between the embroidery and that of the North American Indian.

When an Ainu is hungry he eats like an animal. He never drinks save when thirsty, and in this respect is highly civilized. The Ainus are clever fishermen, and have trained their dogs for fishing. These animals form a line when the fish are in shallow water, and drive them on shore, taking the fish in their mouths and bringing them to the natives on land. Studying the worship of the Ainus, the author throws some additional light on the subject. The ikon of the Ainus is a stick of willow, which has its bark peeled, and their deity they call Inao. Leaving Sakhalin, the author went to Yezo, so as to continue his studies in regard to the Ainus, and the information he gives of the remnants of this race in Japan is interesting.

In an ethnological sense, Mr. Howard's volume presents no very new material as to the Ainus in Yezo. The study made of these people by Mr. Romyn Hitchcock is by far the best and fullest we know of. His paper, published in the Smithsonian Reports of 1859, comprises much that the author of the volume under notice produces. There are capital illustrations in Mr. Hitchcock's paper, which gives pictures of the tattooed women, and you may find there the sacred willow stick and the bear worship. Mr. Douglas Howard follows the general consensus of opinion in regard to the race origin of the Ainus, which is that it is a branch of the Aryan that had straggled. If nature made them a hairy race, it is supposable that the Ainus or their progenitors grew hair in order to protect their bodies from the cold. Ethnologists are not positive that the Ainu is native to Japan. Such as are found in Yezo evidently came from the main land. It is not so simple as the author thinks to suggest race derivation from worship alone. What interests us most as Americans is to seek out from the works of these specialists the grander generality. In the time to come we may find whether or not our Indians owe their origin to some Asiatic stock. Did one race spread round the arctic region, when it was tropical, long before the glacial period?

In an anthropological sense, the study of hair is a curious topic. Is it likely that man grew hair with decreasing temperatures, or lost it with increasing warmth? Was hair made on man for a protection, or as a cushion to soften a blow on a vital or sensitive part?

SALVINI'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOMMASO SALVINI. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company.

Any man in writing a history of his own life is at considerable disadvantage as a biographer. He cannot get far enough away from his subject to obtain a just perspective, and unless the man is completely merged in the author, he is helpless to pick and choose with delicate discrimination among the incidents and characteristics of his career. It is almost inevitable in case, like Signor Salvini, he is frank, confiding, and interested in himself, that he shall appear to his readers more or less the great man writ small. He would be more fortunate if, like Pendennis, he could have a Thackeray to write his autobiography for him.

This drawback of what may be called excessive personality has, however, its favorable side, and with Signor Salvini it is easier to dwell upon the favorable side than upon its reverse. While we may regret that, when the book comes to the notice of a generation born too late to have felt the thrill of Salvini's magnificent presence upon the stage, it will seem to them a somewhat vain record of extraordinary triumphs, telling them much less about the actor's conception of such roles as that of Othello, King Lear, or Hamlet, than of the keepsakes that have been given him, the chats he has had with royalty, the "Vivas Salvini!" and so forth, nevertheless, there is no meanness in the record, no petty jealousy, and there are no insinuations. All is open and above board and sufficiently animated with the spirit of the true artist to leave us in no doubt that it was for the results of work well done, not work easily done, that Signor Salvini has striven since his early years.

He has been so marvelously endowed with physical strength, force, and magnificence, that the account of his industry and patience, his efforts to supplement his natural advantages by every possible exertion of intelligence, will enlighten those who have not paused to consider that no such work as his could have been accomplished through natural advantages alone. He himself affirms that the chief object of his memoirs has been to make it known to any one whom it may aid how a young man without inherited resources and constrained to look out for himself from very early years can, by upright conduct, firm resolution, and assiduous effort, acquire in time some renown and the means for enjoying the comforts of life in his old age without being dependent on anybody. "Those," he says, "who meet with misfortune, owing to too little application to study or to pretensions out of proportion to their deserts, deserve indeed indulgence, but not compassion. If my example can be of utility to those who are born with artistic instincts, I shall have the reward for which I hoped in undertaking this sketch of my life."

If on closing the volume we feel that Signor Salvini has swerved a little from this manly and disinterested purpose, has allowed his pages to swagger somewhat in filling them with the compliments he has received, the applause that has greeted him, the enthusiasm he has inspired, we are tempted to let it go with the reflection that when a man has shown himself so great an artist in one direction he should be let off in another. He does not, however, give us to understand that his accomplishments are summed up in his acting; he tells us with great delight that he could swim and dance finely, was a good swordsman, could handle the foils well, became one of the best billiard players in Italy, and so good a horseman that no horse could unseat him. His muscular strength, he says, was such that he could with one hand lift a man seated in a chair and place him on a billiard table. In addition to all this, he assures us that he could sew and embroider and make any quantity of pretty little trifles. His reflections upon other great players, including Irving, Booth, Coquelin, and Bernhardt, are interesting, though slight, and his lively sentiments toward the countries he has visited are expressed in uncompromising terms.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

A reading of "The Strike at Arlingford," a play in three acts by George Moore, (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons,) fully explains the failure of that work to interest a theatre audience when it was boldly put on the public stage by the curious and seemingly superfluous society known as the Independent Theatre in London. Mr. Moore, who is not an amiable person, is constantly picking and scolding at the English dramatists of to-day. There is nothing odd in this, for Mr. Moore is always picking and scolding at somebody. If it is not the dramatists, then it is the painters of pictures, or the writers of novels, or the plain Englishmen who marry wives and bring up children in the Christian faith. Mr. Moore's creed seems to be that nothing really good exists in England except Mr. Moore. Well, Mr. George R. Sims, a clever fellow, who is only a humbug occasionally, wagered £100 with Mr. Moore that the latter could not write a play which the ordinary theatrical managers would reject, and yet would be a play that could be acted. In "The Strike at Arlingford" Mr. Moore fulfilled admirably one of the conditions stated in the terms of the wager. His play would not be accepted by any theatrical manager in the world. Mr. Sims cheerfully paid over his £100, chuckling the while, probably, to think what the effect would be when this piece was publicly acted by the Independent Theatre. In the event his best, or worst, hopes were realized, and now Mr. Moore has published his play to show "what fools these mortals be." It is not at all strange that "The Strike at Arlingford" is a bad play, theatrically speaking, for such self-sufficient, over-analytical, morbid writers as Moore cannot write effective stage pieces; but the reader is surprised to find how little there is of it of "literary value," if a play that is not actable can be said to have "literary value." All in the piece that is essentially dramatic, and this is very little, seems to owe its existence entirely to the influence of very recent works of real playwrights. Mr. Moore's treatment of the labor question in this work having caused some ridicule, he prefixes the printed copy with a statement that the labor question is not its theme at all. He is trying to develop a moral idea. The moral idea, however, is very vague. Lady Anne Travers, a young widow, is the owner of certain mines, the workers in which are on a strike. Their courage is sustained by the eloquence of one John Reid, an agitator, and Lady Anne's courage to hold out against them is sustained, in turn, by the arguments of Baron Steinbach, a capitalist, who lives in Italy and owns mines in England, and is probably a "cosmopolitan." Steinbach loves Lady Anne, but she is a coquette, and clearly does not want to marry him, if she can help it; but, if the strikes succeed, her property will be worthless. John Reid is an old lover of Anne, turned Socialist, who is now betrothed to a young but formidable female Socialist named Ellen Sands. Anne plays with both these men, and finally, having ruined Reid and driven him to death, marries Steinbach. The story is all told in conversations between two persons, and the single scene is a drawing room, the only other personage of any importance besides the four mentioned being an offensive newspaper writer. The episode in which this person "interviews" Steinbach at length upon the contest of capital must have been thrilling beyond description on the stage. There are, of course, a few moments of real dramatic suspense. Even Mr. Moore could not escape them in writing a three-act play with a purely conventional plot. But they are few, and the book is an example of not only uncommonly dull reading, but uncommonly poor writing as well.

NOVELS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

A Woman to Try Men's Patience.

ASHES OF ROSES. By Louise Knight Wheatley. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Louise Knight Wheatley uses her roses as raw material in the most lavish way. Ruth Edwards, the heroine, may be said to wade through roses. The story itself is highly sentimental and ends in a surprise. As there was nothing in many prior pages to lead you to such a conclusion, to wit, that Ruth was bound up in a prosaic Tom and was only leading on the romantic Colonel J. J. Dennington to make love to her, you are disappointed with "birdie" Ruth. Supposably "Ashes of Roses" was written for women and might occasionally be approved of by the most voluble of her sex, but men, somehow, would get out of patience with Ruth, and honest people generally would call her an arrant little humbug.

Both Enjoy the Estate.

THE PETRIE ESTATE. By Helen Dawes Brown. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This tale has for a mystery a hidden will. James Petrie, a rich American, who lived in England, came over to New-York to die. He ought to have left all his property, which consisted of tenement houses and mortgages, to Richard Waring, a New-York journalist, for Petrie had brought up Waring, and the two were devoted friends. When, then, Petrie died, no will was found, and Charlotte Coverdale, a distant cousin, inherited all his property. Charlotte taught school at High Hill Seminary. With more money now than she can spend, Charlotte takes to heart the pitiful condition of those who live in her houses. She institutes sanitary reform. Waring, in his newspaper, The Citizen, advocates just the measures Charlotte actually carries out. In time, of course, Charlotte and Richard become acquainted. She knows that he was a ward of the man from whom she inherited her fortune. She gives Waring some of Petrie's old books, and in a Boswell's Johnson the will is found. All Petrie's estate was left to Waring. The matter is arranged, and Mr. and Mrs. Waring are happy. "The Petrie Estate" is neatly written, interesting, and has a good moral lesson.

A Biblical Romance.

THE SON OF A PROPHET. By George Anson Jackson. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Jackson has undertaken what seems to be a difficult task. It is nothing short of creating anew the characters found in the book of Job, and to trace "certain conditions political, intellectual, and spiritual, which compelled this utterance." Selecting life as it was in the age of Solomon, the romance develops the story of Eleazar Ben Shammah. In contradistinction with the habits and customs of the Jews, the ways and religious ceremonies of the unbelievers are described. A romance built on a Biblical text is always a troublesome one to endow with latter-day vitality, and Mr. Jackson has succeeded neither better nor worse than many who have worked on the same lines.

Mrs. Southworth's Latest Creation.

THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET. A Novel. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

When Aspirita snatched the loaded pistol from Brandon's desperate hand and "hurled it through the open window into the bay below," we might say that a pistol was entirely ruined. Aspirita was as supple as a serpent and Brandon looked like "a human snake." Such were the orphan nephew and niece of Christopher Coyle, who lived "in his ancient patrimonial estate of Caveland, in the north of England." What was the matter? Simply this. The Lady Arielle Montjoie was going to marry Valdimir Desparde. Very properly, then, Brandon exclaimed, "Perdition catch him," and ground his teeth. Lord Beaudevere and Lord Altofaire in a most gracious manner give, by means of their aristocratic names, a lofty hauteur to the romance. Mr. Howells has said something about "side-show and variety fiction," and that the world wants that kind of thing is clear, or we should not have "The Skeleton in the Closet."

Frontier Life in New-York.

ON THE OLD FRONTIER; OR, THE LAST RAID OF THE IROQUOIS. By William O. Stoddard. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a capital story of life in the middle of the last century. The author, who knows exactly what should be the mental pabulum presented to young people, gives what is a truthful account of Indian life. Lads may acquire, by reading this volume, the best perception of what was frontier existence, its dangers, its anxieties. It is from personal reminiscences that Mr. Stoddard is enabled to explain how the log houses and the old forts were constructed, for in his boyhood he was deeply interested in all these mementoes of the past. The characters introduced really live and talk, and the story recommends itself not only to boys and girls, but to their parents. A word ought to be said for the get-up of the book and the excellence of the illustrations.

A Fisher Lad as a Brave Sailor.

WRECK OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE. The Story of a North Sea Fisher Boy. By Robert Leighton. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Leighton writes a story of the last century, with sea adjuncts. His hero, Leonard Golding, is a fisher lad, who in time becomes a brave sailor. Fighting on shipboard, with all the naval methods of combat, furnish Leonard opportunity for distinction.

Sailing with the Discoverer.

WESTWARD WITH COLUMBUS. By Gordon Stables. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

On the ship of Columbus were an Irishman, an Englishman, and a Spanish Jew or two, and Dr. Stables takes his Irishman and sends him over the seas. But it is rather with the discoverer than the Irishman that Dr. Stables has to do. All the incidents on the voyage are clearly told, for in nautical acquaintance the author has many advantages. He tells his young readers that he hates dates and genealogies, and is not over fond of geography. As to a preface he despises the reading of one, and it is worse for him to have to write one. He begins with a "What, ho! lads!"—which is at least cheery—and he cries, "Pipe down, boys!" and so lads are encouraged to sail over the sea with Christopher and the Irishman.

Henty's Historical Tales.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EVE, A JACOBITE EXILE, and THROUGH THE SIKH WAR. By G. A. Henty. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Henty writes for lads, and has the knack of making books of a highly entertaining character. In "St. Bartholomew's Eve" the destruction of the Huguenots in France is described. "A Jacobite Exile" gives the adventures of Charlie Carstairs, who, leaving England, took service under Charles XII. of Sweden. "Through the Sikh War" tells of a brave Indian race who gave the English an endless amount of trouble. In all of Mr. Henty's volumes he manages to keep the interest of his young readers on the full stretch.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WHITE CONQUERORS. A Tale of Toltec and Aztec. By Kirk Monroe. Illustrated by W. S. Stacey. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

WHERE THE TIDES MEET. By Edward Payson Berry. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.25.

JOHN BOYD'S ADVENTURES. Merchant Sailor, Man-o'-Warsman, Privateersman, and Algerine Slave. By Thomas W. Knox. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

YANKO THE MUSICIAN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "With Fire and Sword," &c. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin, with drawings by Edmund H. Garrett. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

AN OLD MASTER, AND OTHER POLITICAL ESSAYS. By Woodrow Wilson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL. The Play of Each Position Treated by a College Expert. Edited by Caspar W. Whitney. With portraits and illustrations of plays. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE SUNNY DAYS OF YOUTH. A Book for Boys and Young Men. By the author of "How to be Happy though Married." 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A COMEDY OF MASKS. A Novel. By Ernest Dowson and Arthur Moore. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

DUFFELS. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MY YEAR IN A LOG CABIN. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

MEH LADY. A Story of the War. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LORNA DOONE. A Romance of Exmoor. By R. D. Blackmore. Illustrated edition. 8vo. In two volumes. New-York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

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A HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN THE REVISED VERSION. With Some New Features. By John A. Broadus, D. D., with Notes by A. T. Robertson, D. D. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

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A HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. From its Foundation to the Death of Marcus Aurelius. By J. B. Bury. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

PRACTICAL ESSAYS ON AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

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ATLAS TO ACCOMPANY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES. Published under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War. Part XIX. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

HELPFUL WORDS. From the Writings of Edward Everett Hale. Selected by Mary B. Morrill. Small 4to. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE PHILOCTETES OF SOPHOCLES. Edited by Frank N. Graves, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.

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Explicit Directions.

From The Providence Journal.

Inspector Perron of the Fall River Central Police Station says that one of his countrymen left the following directions at a livery stable in Flint village: "I don't speak English too much. Put my horse on the barn and rub him in. If he's dry, drink him and eat a quart of oats."

WITH WILLIAM JAMES LINTON

POET, ENGRAVER, PRINTER, AND BRITISH REPUBLICAN.

His Life and His Works—His Home, the Address of Which the New-Haven People Do Not Know—His Appledore Private Press—Reminiscences of Mazzini and Opinions on Literary and Art Subjects of the Present Time Given by Him Unreservedly.

The guard, a tall veteran in blue uniform, at the railway station at New-Haven has often seen a marvelously-charming figure. There is no other face like this. The skin is of lilies and roses; the mouth is thoughtful; the eyes are limpid, humid, brilliant, and the abundant hair and beard are long and immaculately white.

The guard knew not the name of Linton.

Linton is one of the eminent men of the century. He was a republican militant in England when it was perilous not to be a royalist. He is the poet to whom Landor addressed the verse, "Lauder of Milton, worthy of his laud!" He is the artist upon the shoulder of whom the mantle of Bewick has fallen. The books that he has written are treasures of book-lovers, trebly famous because they are often inaccessible to other collectors than the little number of the elect about whom Massillon preached fervent sermons.

Some of these books, as the volumes of the "English Republic," which Linton began to edit, and, in fact, to write almost entirely in 1851, were long ago absorbed in England's libraries; but the purely artistic works, written, printed, and engraved by the author for

William James Linton.

love of art, have the imprint of his Appledore press, a private press as famous as the one which Agrippa d'Aubigne hid in the caverns of monasteries, and the Appledore press is at New-Haven.

The old men in the new book stores where large signs announce that textbooks are for sale for cash only, the young women in the old book shops, the people in the art galleries, the attendants at the office of the journal named after the Trojan statue of Pallas, at New-Haven, knew not the fame of Linton. His name is not in the City Directory.

"I wonder," said the writer of this sketch, "if at Yale, where two years ago a master's degree was awarded to him, the name of Linton is well known and there is a record of the place where he lives."

At Yale they knew Linton's name and fame and address; perhaps Yale concentrates all the intellectual rays of New-Haven; perhaps this is one of its points of difference with Harvard. In Cambridge the passer-by would not refer you to the college for the address of Oliver Wendell Homes.

The roads of New-Haven are paved with good intentions, principally. After the rain the road to Appledore is in mud, but it is quite straight to the Bishop's gate of East Rock. There it curves slightly and becomes the New-Haven turnpike. Both sides of it are studded with pretty cottages, but one who knows that in one of them Linton lives needs not to inquire. Appledore is graceful, elegant, original without being eccentric, simple without being plain.

The fence is low and latticed. The roof has a magnificent slope of narrow, regular shingles. The square pillars of the veranda are hollow, latticed, and vines creep on them. There are

Mr. Linton's Residence.

red flowers at the windows. Tall trees are in the front. The view is enchanting. The high, slanted forest of flowers and leaves violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red, in the background, is a part of East Rock Park, but the limitation of fantasy which, it may be supposed, precise knowledge of the landscape behind the fence banned, by Mitchell effects, is only nominal. The forest is transparent. It is like a veil which accentuates the beauty that it covers. It is a sumptuous curtain, but a symbol of the infinite.

The window of Linton's printing room opens on this spectacle. In this little room were printed "Wind-Falls," a memoir of the author's Chartist friend, James Watson; translations of poems of Victor Hugo and Beranger; "Golden Apples of the Hesperus," a collection of poems from Dunbar to Rossetti; "In Dispraise of Woman," thirty-two different versions in English of the epigram by Catullus, "Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle"; "Love-Lore," lyrical poems of the printer; "Famine; A Masque," and three copies, forming the first edition of "The Masters of Wood Engraving." There were only fifty copies printed of "Love-Lore," only twenty-five copies printed of "In Dispraise of Woman," but there was a special element in the motive for printing three copies only of "The Masters of Wood Engraving." The others were labors of love, and they were presented by the author to his friends. "The Masters of Wood Engraving" was a labor of love, but of fairy fastidiousness also, the author declining to give to the Chiswick Press an example of his work as it should appear in the luxurious publication of Whittingham.

There are many other productions of the Appledore Press, and their value is intense because they have a separate excellence in all qualities, and because, collectively, they prove that an artist may be a wood engraver, a printer, a poet, a politician in an elevated sense, and an able critic of art and literature in our time as in the time of the Italian Renaissance. With a collection of the books printed at the Appledore Press it would be easy to refute the arguments of those who have derived systems of criticising from theories of specializing. But the individuality of Linton, it is true, is exceptional.

The drawing room is an artistic pell mell of books and pictures. There is a superb painting in water colors by F. H. Wehnert. It represents a little girl and a white bear in an armchair, the former reading from a book, the latter listening with an amused air. There is a pretty little picture of Edinburgh Castle in water colors by W. I. Leitch. There are paintings by Homer Martin and W. J. Hennessy, prints by Houbracken, two drawings by Thomas Gibson, one representing in masterly sketches "A School in the Time of Alfred," the other depicting on parchment, with types of Hogarth, the incidental adventures in "Cash Payments"; engravings after Turner, engravings by Linton, a photograph of Vedder's "Maryas," portraits of great men, pictures of Japan, the death

NEW-JERSEY'S FOULEST SPOT

GLOUCESTER CITY AND ITS MASTER, "BILLY" THOMPSON.

WHERE GAMBLERS RULE AND DEFY LAW.

A Pest-Hole on the Delaware River Created by New-Jersey's Legislative Master.

SPEAKER FLYNN A CO-LABORER.

The Cancerous Creation of a Man Who Aspires to be New-Jersey's Representative in the United States Senate—The Way in Which "Billy" Thompson Rose to Power in a New-Jersey Fishing Village by Building a Resort for Gamblers, Thugs, and Violators of the Laws He Now Helps to Make at Trenton—Gambling Dens Run with Open Doors and Liquor Saloons in Violation of Excise Laws—A Community Utterly Debauched—The Race Course, Where the Master Passes His Days, and the Castle in Which He Receives His Followers and Dispenses the Only Law His Slaves Acknowledge.

The ladder of fame that "Billy" Thompson of Gloucester has had to climb has not been a long one. But it is an extremely dirty one. There have been slime and filth from the very lowest round. Thompson firmly established himself on the first round as a fighting billiard-room boy in the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia. A successful saloon keeper in the Quaker City was the next step. As a hotel keeper at Gloucester he made the next round to fame. Then as a dive keeper he found profit to help him step on the next round—that of a politician. That round was a slippery one, and for some time he failed to get a firm foothold on it. But he finally got a grip. Then came the control of the politicians of the town. The county next fell to his grasp. A step further and he landed in the State Legislature as a maker of laws he violates.

There is one round yet to grasp. He hopes to have his clutch on it this year at the coming election. The round is labeled "United States Senatorship!" This child of the slums actually believes this to be within his reach. His familiars would like to see him grasp it. Will the people of the State allow him to do it? Other States have sunk pretty low in the matter of United States Senators, but none has ever yet reached the "Billy" Thompson level. New-Jersey is in serious danger of it, and those who shut their eyes to the fact will make a great mistake. Thompson announces to his workers that this is the last step on the ladder for him, and that he proposes to take it, no matter what the cost.

Are the people of New-Jersey ready for such a crowning disgrace and such an utter defiance of the decencies as this?

It can hardly be believed in the light of what Thompson is, of his offenses against the laws of his State, and of all decent society. What he has done to degrade the community where he lives should be sufficient to result in a burial from which there should be no hope of resurrection until the sounding of the last trump, if even then.

To him is due in greatest degree the presence on the statute books of the State of the laws legalizing gambling on race tracks. He boasts, and truthfully, too, of having done more than any one man to put them there.

He is again a candidate for the Assembly, and will be elected from his pocket-borough, Camden County.

Readers of The New-York Times are invited to go to Gloucester to inspect the domain of this man Thompson; to learn the story of shame and utter degradation that resulted in his elevation to a place of political power; to see how crime runs riot, how law is defied, and how supreme is his control in the community he has converted into a serfdom.

In the light of his political aspirations, it will be an interesting trip for New-Jersey people who are asked to vote for his friends and intimates for legislative office at the election now close at hand.

THE COMING OF THOMPSON.

Like a Death-Dealing Wind He Swept Down on Gloucester City.

Before William J. Thompson set his foot within its precincts Gloucester was a prettily-situated and sleepy hamlet on the Delaware River, a short distance below Philadelphia. It was famed principally for its planked shad and the innocence of its inhabitants. They were law-loving, law-abiding, and sin-hating people. Marketmen and fishermen all, they knew little of the sins of the great city near by, of which they had heard vaguely. They cared to know no more.

Thompson went to the pretty village about twenty-five years ago. He was like the deadly blast of the mephitic simoom of Arabia. Gloucester people paid little attention to his coming. They watched him as he grew through devious ways; saw him become a force that was certainly not leemed irresistible, and saw the storm centre grow about the little town until they awoke one morning in 1887 and found themselves surrounded by the fetid atmosphere that told them they were in the midst of the immoral simoom. Since then they have been unable to stay its force or its almost worse than death-dealing blasts.

Political camels hid their heads in the sands of Thompson's good will, and have so far saved themselves from destruction. Those without the instincts of the camel have been swept down by the blast of his power, and are now prostrate and helpless, waiting for the coming of a welcome deluge that shall clear the fetid atmosphere and again give to the city a moral and pure air in which something besides the reptiles of the slums can breathe and live.

It was about forty-seven years ago that this now master of New-Jersey came from Ireland, poor, friendless, and with parents content with little so long as they escaped from the absolute misery of their island home. Thompson was forced to shift for himself as a youngster, and after a short career as a menial in the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, attracted attention as a billiard room boy who could "hold his own" with other boys in a bit of fisticuffs. He was even able to handle some of the young bloods of the town who made that place their resort.

Thompson was industrious, saving, and sober. So, in a few years, with "Andy" McGrath, he established a drinking saloon, known as "The Hole in the Day," at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, where he thrived until the death of his partner. He married a young woman of Gloucester, and thus his attention was called to the little town where Philadelphians were in the habit of going for what is the particular luxury of the city, planked shad.

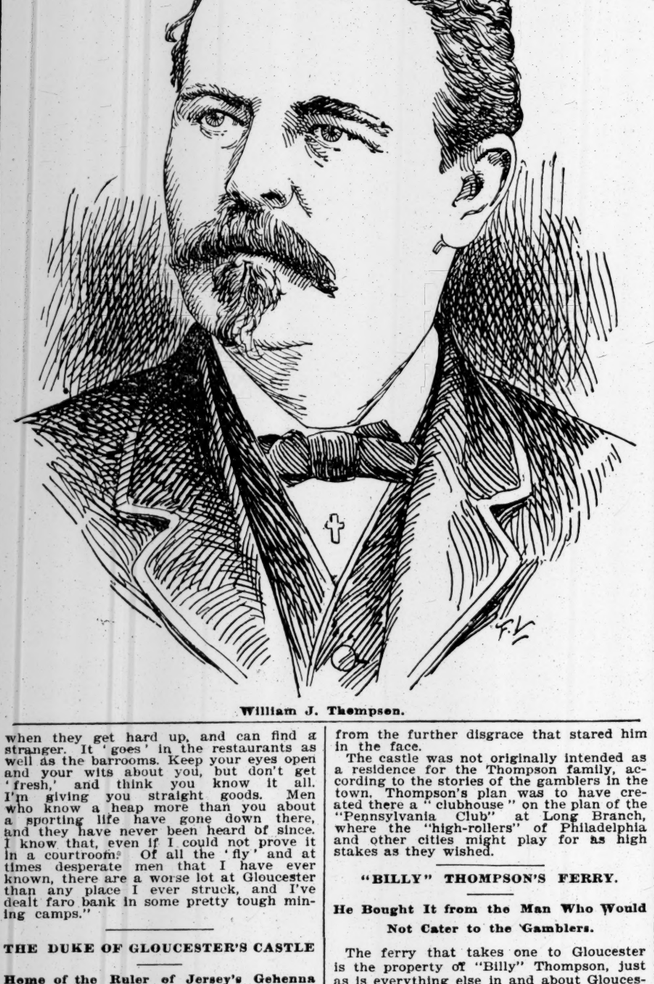
Thompson saw money in catering to this fad of the Quakers, and to the planked-shad habit was the foundation of his fortune due. Liquors went with the shad, of course. Profits were not so great as Thompson thought they should be, so he determined to make of his place, called Buena Vista, a resort for the "toughs" from Philadelphia, as there was more money to be made from the sale of whisky than from the disposal of the more toothsome shad. He tried it. The owner of the property protested that he would not have the laws of the State or of society violated on his property. So Thompson was kicked out without ceremony by Mr. Farr, his landlord, who preferred a decent and orderly tenant to one who wished the utmost liberty to do as he pleased, and was willing to pay for that liberty.

Thompson moved a little further to the south, and there, so goes the legend, he had erected in six days the first of the rattle-trap dens that have sprung up, mushroomlike, along the banks of the pretty river, a blot on the landscape, and the scenes of all sorts of crime and debauchery. He it was who converted the town into a place very like the West End of Chief John Y. McKane's domain on Coney Island. To-day Coney Island's West End is a model of propriety and decency compared with Gloucester City. No species of sin, vice, or even crime is too odious to be tabooed, and the police of Philadelphia assert that to this spot may be traced most of the "mysterious disappearances" that appear on the police record books.

A favorite "sport" with some of the more pretentious men who race their horses at the merry-go-round Gloucester track as a result of this lawlessness, is the drugging of young men at some of the more notorious resorts. One dose of what is known among them as "the knocker-out" is enough to reduce the victim to a state of stupidity and semi-unconsciousness. Then there is a resort to bestiality such as would have put the ancient Pompeiian to the blush. Revels of this sort are rife among the followers of "Billy" Thompson, though it must be said he has never been charged with being implicated in this sort of moral degradation. There are dead lines that he has fixed for himself and his family, across which none of them is allowed to step.

Examples thus set them have been followed by the low-browed, bullet-headed, and desperate mob of young thugs from all parts of the adjacent country, attracted by the legend, "The criminals of three States may find protection here," which is displayed in effect, if not in fact, at the gatehouses of Gloucester Ferry. They use the "knocker-out" when their play at the track or at the gaming tables has been unsuccessful. Their victims are robbed of everything usable, and are fortunate if they escape with their lives. Many bodies of men set down in the list of mysterious disappearances have undoubtedly been sent on their eternal journey at some of the foul resorts of the town. Drugged into insensibility, the victim has been dumped into the Delaware at the right turn of the tide and allowed to float out to sea and to a resting place to which he could never be traced.

A gambler who knew all about the ins and outs of the place said to a New-York Times reporter just before he started for Gloucester: "Don't take a drink, even with men you happen to know. You can't tell who is desperate down there. They'll spot you as a stranger, and all the crooks carry bottles of 'knocker-out' for use



William J. Thompson.

when they get hard up, and can find a stranger. It 'goes' in the restaurants as well as the barrooms. Keep your eyes open and your wits about you, but don't get 'fresh,' and think you know it all. I'm giving you straight goods. Men who know a heap more than you about a sporting life have gone down there, and they have never been heard of since. I know that, even if I could not prove it in a courtroom. Of all the 'fly' and at times desperate men that I have ever known, there are a worse lot at Gloucester than any place I ever struck, and I've dealt faro bank in some pretty tough mining camps."

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S CASTLE

Home of the Ruler of Jersey's Gehenna and Tales Told of It.

In the light of recent events in New-Jersey there was never a ferryboat better named than the one that takes one to Gloucester. Fearless was plastered all over it. The ferry ticket read, "W. J. Thompson, Treasurer." Thompson selected the name for the boat, as representing his chief characteristic. Two other boats of the same line are called Dauntless, supposed to be named for another of the attributes of the owner of the town and the ferry, and a third is christened Peerless, which is what Thompson says his domain is.

Twenty minutes' sail brings one to the portals of New-Jersey's darkest disgrace, the most cancerous growth on all her territory. Here every vice is licensed and all that is worst in man and woman is catered to by a horde of men who have lost all that was born in them of decency and of honor and chastity, of all the attributes that make man higher than the beast.

A daylight sail down the river brings out in plain view a mansion on the shores of the river where lives the "boss" of the town.

Set back in the centre of a perfectly-kept lawn, which, in Summer, is radiant with costly flowers and bristling with shrubs of the rarest, is "Thompson's Castle," as it is locally known. Appropriate this title seems, too. No robber baron was more thoroughly intrenched in his castle than is Thompson in this showy place he has made his home. The Delaware sweeps the lawn, where a boathouse, stored with craft for his children, modestly shows itself. But there is no modesty about the castle. It is arrogant and self-assertive, as is its owner, and its bold colorings of yellow and red gives it a sort of air of defiance, such as Thompson himself assumes when lovers of law and order plead with him to put a stop to the lawlessness and ruinous riot that exist within pistol shot of the castle.

There could be no mistake as to the ownership of that house. It is the most pretentious, as it is the most garish, in town. It has Thompson written all over it. It is just like what might be expected of a man who had himself thus described in a fulsome advertisement of Gloucester City, published a short time ago: "William J. Thompson, who is emphatically and aggressively, to all intents and purposes, the first man in Gloucester, as much as Imperial Caesar was in Rome." One who has visited the establishment says it is finished and furnished with barbarous luxuriance and extravagance, such as a man like Thompson might be supposed to affect.

Before the house was erected, Thompson had an offer of $50,000, and refused it, for the site alone. The water front is very valuable.

Shortly after its completion, it was opened with a scene of barbaric splendor. John McCune was arraigned in a magistrate's court in Philadelphia. He had been a cloth inspector in the employ of Joseph Louchheim & Co., 314 and 316 Market Street, Philadelphia, and had been detected in stealing cloths from his employers. In the presence of his wife, who was in court, with tears streaming down his face, McCune confessed his guilt, and then said impulsively, and in a fashion that startled every listener, when from the further disgrace that stared him in the face.

The castle was not originally intended as a residence for the Thompson family, according to the stories of the gamblers in the town. Thompson's plan was to have created there a "clubhouse" on the plan of the "Pennsylvania Club" at Long Branch, where the "high-rollers" of Philadelphia and other cities might play for as high stakes as they wished.

"BILLY" THOMPSON'S FERRY.

He Bought It from the Man Who Would Not Cater to the Gamblers.

The ferry that takes one to Gloucester is the property of "Billy" Thompson, just as is everything else in and about Gloucester that is worth the owning. How it came into his possession is a good instance of the way in which he has worked everything to his own purposes in the creation of this Monaco of America. A Mr. Farr was the President of the ferry company as well as owner of the Buena Vista property from which Thompson was driven when he first developed and tried to carry into execution his plans for making Gloucester a resort for the toughs.

Mr. Farr would not run the ferryboats at night to accommodate the gangs of gamblers and dissolute persons who made Gloucester their stamping ground in spite of him. Thompson tried to buy the ferry. Farr would not sell. So Thompson came to New-York and secured the fast river steamers Sylvan Dell and Sylvan Glen and ran them all night in opposition to the regular line. The Thompson crowd, of course, patronized the Thompson boats, for on them all sorts of license were allowed the patrons. Men and women could carouse as they pleased. Gambling was allowed if any one managed to escape from the clutches of the fiends at Gloucester with money enough to gamble at any sort of game.

Finally Mr. Farr sold the ferry business to Thompson for $250,000, and he then had a practical monopoly of the carrying trade to his earthly Hades. Converted into a stock company, Thompson is said to have watered and manipulated the stock so well that he remains owner of a majority of the stock, after getting back from the corporation all the ready money he had to put into it to get the franchise.

So Thompson's boats go back and forth between the metropolis of Pennsylvania and the great dive of New-Jersey, weaving the web and carrying the flies to the nests of the human spiders that prey upon the miserable dupes that go by thousands to this New-Jersey Sodom.

IN THE GAMBLING DENS.

What Can Be Seen and Learned on a Saturday Evening Visit.

It is but a few steps from the ferry house to the gates of Jersey's Gehenna. No perpetual fire is kept burning to destroy the pestilential odors that arise, as was the case in the Biblical type of this place. Instead there is the constant beacon light of the wreckers to attract to their doom visitors to this blot on Jersey's fair face.

Diagonally across from the ferry house, through Buena Vista Garden, is situated the nest of gambling dens that have made Gloucester a stench in the nostrils of the respectable people of the cursed community. There on the east side of the street, and running from one end of the block to the other, are situated seven houses where gambling is carried on day after day and week after week. There is no interference by the authorities of the city or the county, all of whom are sworn to execute the laws of the State against gaming, as well as against other crimes.

From the ferry house a long board walk runs to the race track, between a row of dives of various degrees of indecency and nastiness. The gambling houses are in the block directly in the rear of these counterfeit presentments of the Bowery of Coney Island. When Thompson, after various defeats at the polls, had managed to get an election to the Common Council, he is said to have declared that it would not do to have the dives on the so-called Boulevard. That was too public, he said, when later he had become a Freeholder of the county and the practical boss of that body.

With his new trolley road from Camden down through this street to the race course, practically the main street of the settlement, he has seemed to forget the necessity for something like decency. The dens are plainly visible from the car windows. The absence of signs, the drawn street shades, the swinging doors, fences in front of some of them, and the crowds that are constantly streaming in and out tell, as plainly as if signs were all over them, the character of the resorts.

Every passer-by on the walk or in the cars can hear the click of the silver on the glass-covered tables, where the "bookmaking wheel" is constantly spinning. Even the clatter of the ball as it goes humming about the roulette wheel and the call of the croupier can be heard on the walks and in the cars.

A door swings open, and, above the buzz and din of the voices of men that crowd John O'Donnell's den, that at the northeast corner of the street, can be heard the call of the man at the book-making wheel, where the ball has fallen between two of the pegs that tell that those who have bet on the five-to-one chance have won. Hear him:

"Five dollars for one dollar! Five halves for a half dollar! Five quarters for one quarter! The outsider won, and the favorite was beaten! Try your luck again! The outsiders against the favorite; the favorite against the outsiders. You can bet a dollar, you can bet a half, or you can bet a quarter."

It is a dreadful monotone that the croupier sings it in. There is no variation in the cry, except when the fall of the ball shows that an even-money chance or a three-to-one chance, or some other chance has won.

Step inside. At the right a roulette wheel, at the left another, and both with a dozen or more players. On the south side of the room next the wall is a faro table, and nearer the centre a wheel, with three pointers that whirl about over a glass plate and give the gambler a chance to play the dice without having to throw them. Along the east wall are two games of sweat-board, one each of stud poker and straight poker. At the extreme northern end another game of sweat-board, and in the centre of the room the man who is spinning the bookmaking wheel and singing his monotonous song.

It is Saturday night. The races at the track have not been going to suit some of the players. They have stopped in to try and recoup their losses. With others the horses have been running to suit them, and they have come here to "press their luck," and try and win a fortune by daybreak. A ferryboat just arrived brings a gang of young toughs from Philadelphia to join the throng already at the tables. A few of the new-comers push into the room, where now at least a hundred men of all ages, conditions, and nationalities are striving to correctly guess what will be the next throw of the dice, the next turn of the card. The rest go on down the street to other houses on the row, all gambling dens, of which O'Donnell's is a fair type.

Judging from the looks of the crowd, gambling has not proved to be a very profitable business for the men gathered about the tables. There is shabbiness at each of these. The chips mostly used are the white ones, which represent five cents in most of the houses and ten cents in "Soldier" Dan McGlinch's place, if you get behind the screen among the swells. Aside from the bullet-headed toughs, the majority of the patrons seem to be young mechanics, with a typical clerk or accountant or student scattered about. The well-dressed men, and those who give external evidences of being possessed of money enough to dress and live well, are the dealers or watchers at the various games. The poorest dressed men are the most persistent of the players, though their bets are the smallest. The terrible fascination of a gambler's existence has complete possession of them.

A run of bad luck has befallen one of the players. The last of his chips is gone, and disgustedly he rises from the table and gives his seat to another eager-eyed man, pushes his way out of the door, and draws in a long breath of fresh air. He needs the latter. The air in the den is close and reeking with the scent of cigars and pipes and the smell of beer and liquors that are being served the players at the tables.

Two doors further down the street the player pushes the swinging doors that admit him to Crosby's, an octagonal-shaped house which is better ventilated, cleaner, and newer. Electric lights flare and make the place lighter even than the day is down in Gloucester. Twelve tables at which different games are in progress are surrounded by crowds either playing or studying the fall of the cards, the run of the dice. The gambler in hard luck at O'Donnell's throws down a five-dollar bill and gets chips in return. The lot is scattered over a table on which are painted numbers ranging from 1 to 36, and all sorts of combinations of these numbers. A tiny ivory ball is set in motion in the roulette in an opposite direction from that taken by the wheel. The table is covered with chips of all colors, a few yellow, more blue, still more red, and a vast majority of them white. These colors represent the value of the bets, the white 5 cents, the red 10, the blue 25, and the yellow $1.

"Thirty-six and the red!" calls the croupier as the ball falls into the metal slot in the machine marked as he calls. Then, with a comprehensive sweep of the hand, he brings to the bank all the chips at the upper end of the board above the 18 block. From the lower end he sweeps all that do not call for payment, either for the bets on the number, the color, or the column in which the number 36 is located. Rapidly then he pays the players that have beaten the bank. Among these are the young man who has been followed into the room, and who has played so as to beat the fall of the ball in three ways, the number itself, the color, and the column. There are 35 checks for each of the five he had on 36, three for one on the column, and one for each one on the color. The winner curses because he had neglected to play the last twelve block, and curses again because he had but five chips on the 36. But he is happy to think that his first play is successful, and the way in which he has seized a stool that another player had vacated shows he is there for the purpose of "pressing his luck," or until he has played in all the money he has with him, probably the latter.

It is a garish den, this one of the dives in which fortune has for the instant favored the young player. On all sides are planted huge mirrors of plate glass, in which the lights and the figures of the players are reflected over and over. Pictures of racing events, of famous horses that have never seen the Gloucester track, of prize fighters, of dancers and actresses, are about on the walls. The machines are all new, and the dealers men who seem to be prosperous. Nearly all of them are young, and all seem perfectly indifferent as to the way in which fortune may be running, for or against the bank.

But seated at the right of each of the dealers is a man who takes a much livelier interest in affairs. He is the watcher, and under the system in vogue in the Gloucester rooms, the owner and backer of the particular machine over which he presides, and whose manipulator he watches with eagle eye to see that none of the chips that belong to the house after the play get away from the bank. There can be no error in payment when his eyes are open, for he watches every chip that goes on the green cloth either as an original play or in payment of a bet to a winner. A diamond of great size and considerable fire is at his shirt bosom. There must be a mine somewhere that produces gamblers' diamonds to order. There may be a bit of yellow in them, but they are aglow with orange and fiery. In his mouth the watcher has the stub of a half-burned-out cigar. When he does drink it is whisky.

"Ten dollars for one! Ten halves for a half dollar! Ten dimes for a dime!" sings the manipulator of the bookmaker's wheel, which just now seems to be the popular thing at all the Gloucester resorts. "Come and try your luck! You can play a dollar, you can play a quarter, you can play a dime, and some one is bound to win every time the little ball stops."

"Stud poker here!" sings another of the dealers, seated at a table about which are a score of men, nearly all upward of forty years of age. "The chips are only a dollar a stack, and you always get a run for your money."

Straight poker, sweatboard, the dice wheel, and faro complete the list of games in this pretentious room, where the men seem a bit better dressed than in most of the others. At every one of these games there is in rapid progress the turning of a card or the throwing of the dice, and the constant change of chips, in which it seems to an outsider that the house is constantly getting the better of it. It must be, else it would be impossible to pay the expenses of rent, light, heat, and, above all, protection.

Down at the end of the block is the Gloucester Club, and here the very worst of the gamblers are to be found in force. From the swinging doors there comes out to the street the sound of the clinking silver on the glass tops of the bookmaker and the dice wheels. A whiff of the air that comes out as one opens the door to enter the dive tells of uncleanliness in the house and the persons temporarily resident there.

This is a long, narrow dive, with the usual assortment of games. But there is added for the benefit of the very lowest of the race-track gang, and for the better "skinning" of the lambs, a table where "under seven and over seven" is being played by a lot of urchins. At another table a low-browed, repulsive, and typical representative of the slums is throwing a pair of dice and whispering in a heavy breath, accompanied by the most horrible of oaths, "Come, five!" He is a "crap" player, and there are a half dozen men about him, plainly employes about the racing stables, who are waiting the result of his throws and a chance to get the dice themselves. There is more profanity about that one table in the course of an hour than about all the rest of the tables in the whole lot of dives in Gloucester City in a night. This den is the particular resort of lads not yet out of their teens, and here they can play a nickel at all the games.

At each of these resorts liquor is furnished only to men sitting at the tables and playing at the games. Signs are posted about the places notifying visitors to that effect, and that is the way in which rows are prevented between the gamblers and the keepers of liquor saloons. Most of the gamblers are superstitious about taking a drink while seated at the tables at play. So at frequent intervals a man will rise and say softly: "Cash in." Money is given the player for his checks, and then out of the gambling dive he goes to some one of the places just across the street, where he can get a bite to eat and a bit to drink. It is all grist to the mill in the end. It serves to keep the various lawbreakers on good terms with one another and keeps the Gloucester world moving without a clash.

It is at "Dan" McGlinch's, in the middle of the block, that all the "high rollers" of Philadelphia and Gloucester do their gambling. Here, it is alleged, Thompson does most of his playing.

A screen at the side of the general gambling room shuts the mob out of the sacred room, in which the magnates of the track do their gambling. The stakes are higher here than in the public room, and the company more "select." Up stairs, for there is an upper story to this aristocratic house, the owners of the various dives meet for games of poker, in which there is no limit to the play, and here occasionally there is a chance for the playing of baccarat, if there happens to be a customer who cannot lose his money rapidly enough at the other games. Here, too, the tribute is paid for protection to the custodian designated to receive the spoils for division among the protectors.

Others of the houses have their lofts, in which the more persistent of the gamblers may get a chance for a bit of sleep after a long sitting at the tables and before renewing in the morning the battle with the tiger.

There are among the players men who cannot have the benefit of a lodging in these rooms, and they are many, judging from what the reporter for The New-York Times saw there on his Saturday night visit. They are the men who have lost their all at play. In a shame-faced fashion, these poor wretches lean over to the dealer or the watcher at the game, and whisper in his ear.

With a muttered oath, the dealer stops long enough to open a drawer, in which are thrown the dimes and other small change of the cash players, who have lost all their chips. A dime is culled from the lot, and the whispering applicant for ferry fare has it placed in his hand to enable him to reach his Philadelphia home.

William J. Thompson's Residence.

In the half dozen places The Times man visited, he counted no less than thirty-two of these applicants for charity, each receiving just a dime, his ferry fare. And every time that the dime was handed out there was the same muttered curse to the applicant for charity.

SAFETY FOR LAW BREAKERS.

Protection Secured by Payment of Tribute to Officers of the Law.

One whole block is given over entirely to the gambling dens, that are, in all respects like the three that have been described. There is not a break in the row. It is in the very heart of the town, and on the main street. Here a song of gambling and defiance of the law is constantly being sung, so that the visitor must hear it. Yet not a soul raises a voice in protest. Not one would dare to do so until he got out of "Billy" Thompson's bailiwick. It would be all his life was worth. It would be an invitation to the commission of a most brutal assault—to a probable murder.

There are people who, by force of circumstances rather than choice, live in the midst of this open defiance of the laws of the State, and where crime riotously revels, unblushingly and contemptuously insolent. They dare not make complaint. Complaint would be useless, for the city and county officers, the lesser magistrates, and the things fashioned in the shape of men that are drawn for service on the Grand Jury are the slaves of the influence that controls the whole place. These residents are protected by the direct orders of the men who know the absolute necessity of protecting the property owners from personal injury from the thugs.

Until day began to break last Sunday morning these dives ran openly for the benefit of the men cursed with the gambling fever, and so the laws of God, as well as man, were flagrantly violated with the knowledge of this "Duke of Gloucester," this member of a city's Common Council, this freeholder of a county, this member of a Legislature, this maker of the laws of a State, this dictator of politicians, this aspirant for a seat in the United States Senate.

Just now the Sunday traffic at these places is carried on with a pretense of circumspection. An election is approaching. Thompson is trying to have only his men sent to the Legislature. So the doors of the dives swing less easily on their hinges. Their owners practically paste upon the outer door the words of the commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." But the initiated know that this is only a farce, and that there is for him who is known to the "lookout" a chance to play at faro, at poker, at hazard, and other table games all he wishes to. The pretense of observance of law and respect of the Sabbath is only a pretense. There is no respect for anything, human or Divine, along King Street in Gloucester, except "Billy" Thompson.

How is it that "Soldier Dan" McGlinch, George Brotherton, John O'Donnell, Edward Crosby, "Bud" Williams, "Joe" Mackin, Lester Smith, and the rest of the reputed owners of the gambling dens manage to carry on their businesss in utter defiance of the protests of men like Judge Garrison, on the bench, of all the clergymen of the county in their pulpits, and of hundreds of business men in public meetings called at intervals to try and suppress the vice and the crime that rules at the threshold of "Billy" Thompson's castle? Through the utter venality and cowardly truculence of the office holders of the county and the men who have the right and power to put a stop to this sort of thing by the use of the all-powerful ballot.

Voters are bought and sold here as cattle are across the river in the great stock yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That the hands of the county authorities are constantly dipping into the pockets that are always open to them is a matter talked about in Camden County as freely as if there was nothing at all out of the way in such a proceeding.

Violations of the excise law are so notorious, so common, that little heed is paid to them, little thought of them, in the light of other crimes so much greater.

When the high-license law was passed in Pennsylvania, in 1887, a harbor of refuge was offered in Gloucester to all who wished to violate the law if they would pay the price. They accepted the terms, and thus began the degradation of Gloucester and the sale of its authorities to the outlaws.

Gloucester's Mayor granted licenses to all who applied, and who had the proper hall mark on their applications. The State law required that the applicant should have on his application the signatures of twelve freeholders of the town, no one being allowed to sign more than one application. Yet, when eighty-seven licenses had been granted to liquor sellers, some one figured out that there were in the town, but 700 freeholders, one-third of whom would not under any circumstances sign an application. Yet there were 1,044 signatures to the license applications, or over 300 more than there were freeholders in Gloucester.

Investigation showed that in eighty cases names had been copied from tombstones, and that in several hundred instances the signers were men who did not hold a dollar's worth of property in the county. That investigation also brought out the fact that any one who would agree to pay $100 down, and $100 a month for a license to the members of the "ring" could have as many licenses as he chose.

It was under such conditions that Gloucester became changed in one day from a sleepy, peaceful town of churchgoers into a place of the wildest Sunday debauchery, and later into the foulest spot in all New-Jersey, as it remains to-day.

Licenses to commit crime are a purchasable commodity in Gloucester, and nearly every person living near there knows all about it. It is openly charged that the licenses are procured for payment to the city authorities through a member of the police force of the city. The licensee of a den pays his license to commit such sort of a crime as he may elect to follow. The county and city authorities get their "bit" of what is left. The owner of the lease of a den sublets to others the right to carry on games of chance in his house. For this there is a regularly established scale, according to the value of the game to the dealer and his masters. The graduated scale goes also into the payment which the subslessees have to pay to the police and the other law authorities of the community. It it a business that has been carried on so long that the vultures wearing the clothing of the law know exactly what it is worth, and see to it that they get all the worth out of it.

With such corruption running rife all through the county and with a golden stream flowing unceasingly from the fountain source of corruption until its tributaries reach Trenton and Jersey City, there is no reason why the game should not be carried on openly and brazenly as it is. The cries of the ruined, of the embezzlers, of the thieves, of men who have betrayed trusts, of women whose homes and lives have been blasted through the existence of these dives at Gloucester fall on deaf ears. Grand Jurymen can see nothing wrong when they have greenback plasters across their eyes. County officers find nothing out of the way when they are patrons of the race track and recipient of favors in the way of "sure tips."

The power of the gambler's money is absolute. Camden County is a slave to it. Never was such degradation shown anywhere on earth except at Monte Carlo, and even there it is doubtful if the corruption is so far-reaching, the prostitution of law so absolute.

The good people of Camden County have tried hard to get out of the arms of the devilfish that enfold them. Thus far their efforts have not been successful. The race track has been closed on two or three occasions through concessions to the force of public opinion. But these terms of closure have been short. The gambling dens have been closed "tight as a drum" at intervals. A session of the Grand Jury has, up to this year, shown there has been some sort of fear of that body, as shown by this closing. The saloons have been forced to obey the law and close on the Sabbath twice since 1887.

The saloon keepers have, except on those two days, demanded the protection for which they have paid so freely, and they have been allowed to remain open after midnight and on Sundays, when the law compels them to close, even with a jury session pending. The liquor dealers are the only ones who have ever dared to dispute the orders of the powers, and their absolute defiance of these at times has been a source of terror to all the other lawbreakers of the place.

THOMPSON'S PRIVATE GAME.

A Race Track Where the Speaker of New-Jersey's Legislature Acts as Starter.

Of Gloucester City's cancerous sores the race course is that of which most has been written. That is the source of "Billy" Thompson's chief income. It is a bit of reclaimed marsh and river-front land where once the honest fishermen used to draw their seines and get the shad which "Billy" Thompson served his guests. Thompson bought the lands as a fishing ground first. To-day he owns the fisheries that were once the property of the natives.

On the reclaimed ground he built a track, after he had expended about $200,000 in diking and filling the marsh. There horses now run daily except Sundays. Thompson came to New-York early in 1890 and tried to interest the Messrs. Dwyer and "Father Bill" Daly in the track scheme. But these men thought Philadelphia was "too slow" and the risk too great to embark in the undertaking. Philadelphia capitalists to whom he broached the subject would have none of it. So Thompson went ahead alone and built the concern which is now estimated by conservative judges to net him $2,500 a day.

The racing there has always been the veriest travesty on sport. Good horses are unknown at Gloucester. Only horses that can win nowhere else are started over the merry-go-round, and it is an unusual thing to see a race in which all the horses starting are trying to win the petty purses for which they are nominally raced. It is a crooked gambling game, and nothing else.

It is said that an Englishman just landed in this country did once go to Gloucester to see if American racing was as good as that at Ascot. He is the only known person that ever went there to see the races. Every other man, woman, and child has gone there solely for the purpose of trying to beat the bookmakers. Members of this fraternity are as vigorous in their denunciation of the racing at Gloucester as are the members of the Law and Order League. Bookmakers denounce it because they are the constant objects of victimization by the sharpers. The Law and Order people denounce it because of its immorality.

Out on the track, apparently glorying in his shame, stands Starter Flynn, the Speaker of the last Legislature. Ex-lobbyist, ex-saloon keeper, ex-bookmaker, Assemblyman, the man who cracked the whip over the last legislative body of the State, he is looked upon by the track frequenters as a powerful, a very lucky man, and one who must be courted at all hazards, as he is "Billy" Thompson's right-hand man. That his record is one that is black to the last degree of intensity no one of the poor, miserable devils at the track can appreciate.

In an office near the south end of the track sits "Billy" Thompson, owner of all this iniquity, and as domineering a master as ever slave had. A subservient lot of fools are about to execute the least wish, to draw secrets from unwilling owners, and then to place money on the horse that it has been decreed shall win a certain race. Thompson does not go into the ring to bet. He trusts that to a commissioner, who was for a time Chief of Police John Boylen, and who has recently been restored to the confidence of his master, though there was for a time a falling out between them.

While his commissioner is in the ring, take a glance at "the Duke of Gloucester," the master mind in this busy hive, and the ruler of the New-Jersey Legislature. He has a pleasant word for "Kid" Miller, the notorious confidence man that Police Superintendent Byrnes drove out of New-York City, and who is now in great favor with Thompson and under his special protection.

A man of pleasant address and with the look of a shrewd business man, the ruler of Gloucester does not look to be wholly vicious, nor wear the air of a man specially given to dissipation. His head, with a meagre shock of curly hair, is round, and looks hard as that of a prize fighter. His mustache and chin whiskers are brown-black, with just a trace of gray showing to tell that he is nearing his fiftieth birthday. He is dressed neatly. A diamond cross is his only ornament in the way of jewelry. A superstitious man, he believes this trinket, quite valuable in itself, to be the mascot that has brought him good luck and wealth. He was brought up a Catholic and professes to be one still, and this cross represents his religious faith rather more loudly than do his works.

Once chary and inclined to be subservient in a measure to men in political places and power, he has changed greatly in this respect within a year. Now he is overbearing and domineering, and looks for and expects subservience such as he once gave. He has come to believe himself a master in the politics of the State, and has every faith that his star, now so greatly in the ascendant, will ever remain so, and that men will bow the knee and recognize the worth at which he rates himself. His domination at the track is astounding; his rule absolute.

It was the chief stableman at the track that was turned down so suddenly a short time ago that the horsemen are not done talking about it yet. It was at the time of a municipal election. Thompson had given his usual orders for every man employed about the track to go and vote for one Jackson for Mayor. The stableman refused to obey orders and voted for the rival candidate. The next morning the chief stableman found himself without employment, and his wife, who owned a couple of horses, was ordered to remove the animals before night, or else the barn doors would be opened and the animals turned loose in the field.

To such reporters of Philadelphia papers as are approachable, there is, it is said, paid a salary at the track. Those who are willing to dispose of their manhood get the petty sum of $10 per week. This sum keeps the eyes of these men closed as to what actually happens at the track, but more particularly as to what happens outside the track, at the gambling houses.

That city and county officers have been at the races instead of attending to the business they are paid to perform, has escaped the eyes of these ten-dollar per week men of the pay roll.

There are spies all about the track, and it is said and believed that not one word of adverse criticism can be made at the track but that it is reported to headquarters. The espionage is perfect, and a bookmaker who has complained about the way in which a race has been run has been known to be unable to get a good place in the ring where he could do any business until after he had been sufficiently punished. This in the face of the fact that the situations in the ring are supposed to be awarded by lot.

An election is coming on just now, and in order to influence each of the poor devils that has a vote in the county there has been instituted a system of free admission to any man who looks as if he might have a dollar in his clothes to bet on a horse. Trusted men are placed at the gates, and such as are too poor to pay the fifty cents charged for admission are passed in free to take part in the great game of improving the breed of horses.

THE RESULT OF IT ALL.

No Man Who Goes to Gloucester Is Trusted in Philadelphia or New-Jersey.

A well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing man seemed to be traveling aimlessly about the race track during the afternoon that a Times reporter was there. He scanned the faces of the young men carefully, watched the women of no uncertain reputation sitting at the tables at the rear of the grand stand, drinking, betting, and trying to attract the attention of the men who were drifting about.

During the evening the same man was met in the gaming houses, an observer rather than a player, though he occasionally ventured a small sum at some of the games, so that his appearance would not excite too much comment. But he was plainly not of the crowd of gamblers and had nothing in common with them.

Inquiry as to the detective—for such he plainly was—revealed the fact that he was a man in the employ of the banks and surety companies of Philadelphia which furnish bonds for employes in positions of trust. So debasing and certain to ruin a man they once get in their clutches are these fiends of Gloucester, that the companies referred to have a detective constantly about these places, to learn if the Philadelphia clerks on whose bonds they are go to Gloucester. Let one of those young men show his face at this place and his bond is at once canceled. No surety company will guarantee a clerk who goes to Gloucester. They know too well what that means.

Nearly every case of embezzlement or breach of trust they have had since 1889 has been traced directly to this den of infamy. Philadelphians will have no man in their employ if it is even reported that he has been seen at Gloucester, and no matter how innocent, as a matter of fact, his visit may have been, he is stamped with the mark of Cain at once, and it is a mark that will not wash out.

If the detective reports to the banks that a certain merchant has been seen at Gloucester, there is no further chance for that unlucky wight to get discounts, or any sort of accommodation, at any bank. That merchant has signed his own death warrant, so far as the banks go.

To this state has been brought their "peerless" city. Moral reputation is lost to any man or woman who steps foot within Gloucester's precincts. No man who holds office there can escape suspicion of being a sharer in the spoils that are wrung from the horde of dive keepers.

Relief from the curse seems impossible, save through the direct act of a fearless executive officer of the State at Trenton. Gov. Werts has a chance to blot out the most wretched, foulest, and most pernicious spot that ever stained a State. There are thousands who daily pray that he may have the moral courage to do it. Help from any other source seems improbable, impossible.

Republicans Look to Democrats for Help.

From The Pittsburg Commercial.

In New-Jersey the Democrats are being marshaled under a gang of race-track gamblers, who sought to make their vocation respectable by giving it the sanction of law. The Republicans look to decent and order-loving Democrats to assist them in their struggle for a pure ballot and good government.

SEEKING CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.

A "Discoverer" in Florida Finds People Who Will Pay for His Digging.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 28.—If all rumors are to be believed, Capt. Kidd buried more treasure and in more places than could well be remembered by one man.

One of the most-recently "discovered" places is on the Fort Brooke Reservation, just outside of Tampa, Fla. The discoverer was able to find gullible men with money, who advanced $5,000 for the purpose of recovering this untold w